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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

in Canada and Other Countries –

VOLUME I

STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE

data available by

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compiled by M. Adrian, P. Jull, R. Williams



Addiction Research Foundation
Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie

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ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Toronto

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ERRATA

STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES - VOLUME I: STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE, data available by 1988

Page 17, Line 5 - Change Ontario to **New Brunswick**.

The sentence should read: "In 1982, approximately 2% of total family expenditures in Canada was spent on alcoholic beverages (Table 17), ranging from a high of 2.4% in Newfoundland to a low of 1.6% in **New Brunswick** (Table 18)."

Page 18, Line 36 - Change 5.7% to **5.4%**.

The sentence should read: "Whereas alcohol-involved drivers accounted for **5.4%** of all motor vehicle accidents, they accounted for 27.4% of all fatal accidents, 7% of all non-fatal accidents, and 4.1% of all property damage accidents (Table 33).

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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation has had to meet a growing demand for statistical information on the prevalence of alcohol and other psychotropic drug use and on attendant problems. The number and types of data sources which may be relevant to the topic have grown enormously in recent years, particularly as a result of the widespread use of sophisticated electronic systems of data storage. The Statistical Research Program was formed to facilitate fuller exploitation of available documentary sources and of data generated by special surveys and reporting systems.

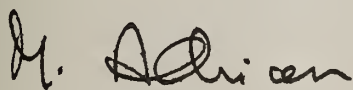
The Statistical Research Program presents statistical data in accessible and usable form to meet the demand for promptly available information on consumption, legal controls, social problems, health care and morbidity, mortality and other areas pertinent to the alcohol and drug field. Eventually a systematic basis for planning of treatment and/or preventive programs will be established. Finally, a valid data base will be available for monitoring and forecasting, and for assessing the impact of responses to the problems of concern.

This report is the sixth in a series of statistical reports entitled Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Addiction Research Foundation. The current report is published in two volumes: Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use 1988, and Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use 1988. This volume is intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the nature, extent and consequences of the use of alcohol in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, as well as presenting a brief overview of international trends.

The data in this report are compiled from a variety of sources. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy by selecting the most up-to-date sources and utilizing primarily data from either special surveys, or official or specialized statistical research bureaus, the figures compiled and published are subject to revision and correction of errors and omissions. In all cases, the reader is referred to the source document for fuller information.

In quoting material from this report, the source document should be cited first in all cases, followed by "cited in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario."

In the preparation of this volume, special thanks are due to: Vivian Shehadeh, Senior Research Assistant and Mainframe Computing; Andrew Manahan, Senior Research Assistant, Personal Computer; Mark Pelletier, Research Assistant; Susan Nagode and Naiyer Usmani, Statistical Assistants; Joff Wong, Reginald Rajasingham and Marwan Elkadi, Statistical Assistants; Barbara Shimizu for set up and typing of tabular material; Theresa Williams for typing of word processed tables on the dedicated word processor; Sylvia Lambert for editing; Computer Services, Audio-Visual Services, and Printing for their contribution; and finally to all individuals and agencies who have made their data available to us for compilation.



M. Adrian,
Head,
Statistical Research Program.

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STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, along with its companion, Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, continues the series of Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978, under the title Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report. This report is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of recent trends with respect to alcohol problems in Ontario together with comparative data for the other provinces, the country as a whole, and the rest of the world.

Future issues in this series will provide further information regarding consumption, economics, crime and health in relation to alcohol, and will provide updates for additional years. Coverage may be extended to other jurisdictions for purposes of comparison. This will permit analysis of results of "natural experiments" with regard to control measures undertaken to limit alcohol-related damage.

Material Included

The inclusion of material in this report results from the recent availability of new sources of data and from a more thorough exploitation of older ones, rather than from new developments in the alcohol field. While the selection of material for inclusion reflects the current research activities of the Foundation, it also tries to respond to some of the statistical information requests received from the general public of Ontario. The statistical treatment applied to the data themselves is generally consistent with the basic principles of applied statistics as carried out in most statistical bureaus. Commentary is limited to describing obvious trends or to presenting methodological information.

The major substance covered in this report is alcohol. Other psychotropic drugs, both licit and illicit, tobacco, and caffeine are covered in the companion Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use. Available information has been presented to give an indication of (1) levels of consumption or use, (2) the economic importance of alcohol to our society, (3) events pertaining to the area of law, and (4) health problems, both physical and psychological, and including morbidity and mortality.

Data obtained from periodic surveys and from special surveys commissioned recently by the ARF are incorporated in this report. The results of other such surveys will continue to be included when available and appropriate in future reports.

This report on alcohol is one quarter larger than that of last year. The major changes and additions in this report are the following:

- Alcohol consumption data for Canada's Native population.

- Additional economic data including a survey of family expenditures on alcohol and data on the value of alcohol trade.
- A combined section on motor vehicle accidents and traffic offences, including more detailed information on drinking and driving, and data on impaired operation of boats, vessels and aircraft.
- A separate section on Liquor Act offences.
- Morbidity data for the diagnoses of alcoholic cardiomyopathy, excessive blood level of alcohol, alcoholic pellagra, suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis and toxoplasmosis, and noxious influence transmitted via the placenta or breast milk, are intended to complete our understanding of alcohol-related health damage.
- Information on alcohol-related homicides and deaths indirectly due to alcohol for Canada and the addition of alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence syndrome deaths for counties of Ontario are intended to complete our understanding of alcohol-related mortality.

The report includes a map showing the severity of the social burden imposed by alcohol problems in each county of Ontario, as well as a considerably increased number of graphs and charts illustrating salient points in the report.

In addition, a detailed costing of the social burden imposed by alcohol-related problems is given in the Technical Notes. This section also contains a brief review of the characteristics of data sources employed in this report (see below).

The Uses of Statistical Data

Statistical data serve as an indicator of levels of certain real world phenomena. Quantification of social and medical phenomena provides an objective measure of the level of certain activities such as alcohol consumption and allows a comparison with consumption in other places and at other times.

However, numbers alone are not wholly accurate indicators of a situation at any given time or place. Numbers are subject to certain limitations depending on how they were arrived at. Ideally, statistical data should be obtained by counting every single person, event, or activity of interest. However, in actual practice most compilations of statistics consist of estimates based on surveys or administrative reporting systems which have been set up to detect various activities as they occur.

The data presented in this report are verified as far as possible with regard to reliability and validity, especially regarding their ability to describe accurately the situation as it actually exists. The data selected for inclusion are those which most accurately describe the real situation, although all figures presented are subject to subsequent revision and correction of errors and omissions.

The verification procedures applied to the data are partly based on taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the various data sources and a few general remarks on these may be useful at this point.

Surveys

Surveys have the advantage of posing questions to obtain the exact information sought for the specific topic or activity under investigation. They serve as estimators of the level of certain activities representative of trends in the whole population, but they can also be subject to certain limitations. These may have to do with incorrect information being entered into the record, whether the respondent or the recording mechanism is the voluntary or involuntary cause. As a result the information may be incorrect or incomplete, or there may be errors in recording, in coding, or in processing, and these errors may persist despite elaborate program edit checks or other steps taken to maintain reasonable quality control. Because surveys are relatively expensive to conduct with costs increasing in proportion to the sample size, there is a tendency to limit costs by limiting sample size. As a result, despite the fairly elaborate survey sampling techniques used, samples may be biased and not entirely representative of the 'true' population values. Values obtained as a result of surveys may thus be subject to error, and this must be taken into account when interpreting survey data.

Even in the case of relatively unbiased samples, the value reported is the likeliest value located at the midpoint of a range of values which is most likely to encompass the 'true' value. For instance, on a Gallup Poll sample size of about 1,000 cases, 90% of the population may be estimated to be users of alcohol: the 90% figure is the 'likeliest' value, with the 'true' answer 95% of the time ranging between 88% and 92%.¹ In such a case, if one group is said to be composed of 89% users and another group of 91% users, their ranges would overlap and there would be 'no statistically significant difference' between the two groups. In short, the difference may have been due to chance rather than a 'true' difference in the population.

Administrative Reporting Systems

Partly as a result of its easy availability, another source of data increasingly used in recent years is administrative reporting systems. Reporting systems are set up to collect information on certain events or activities as they occur, are detected, noted, reported, and transmitted to a data collection agency. As information is collected on all events of a certain nature which come to the attention of reporting personnel, the data approach zero-level sampling variability. Thus, if Statistics Canada reports that \$8,232,410,000 of sales of alcohol beverages occurred in Canada in 1985-86, that is in fact the value sold in official liquor outlets, barring computational error. This high level of precision partly derives from the fact that administrative reporting systems are not too dissimilar from accounting systems which have built-in mechanisms to ensure a high level of accuracy.

However, data from reporting systems also have limitations. They consist of reported elements. Elements will only be reported if a topic-specific reporting system exists. In addition, the likelihood of an event being reported depends on the ease of detection and/or the assiduity in ferreting out all incidents of a particular

¹Standard back-up documentation provided with Gallup Poll results, 1979.

nature and reporting them. Therefore, these data reflect the degree of administrative interest in particular activities.

In addition, the reporting categories used correspond to current topics of interest at a specific point in time and the category boundary lines can change over time, so that the elements contained within them may not be strictly comparable from one year to the next. For instance, geographic boundaries, whether county lines or country frontiers, change over time and population counts of a jurisdiction of a particular name may vary from year to year (see Technical Notes).

The method of communicating reports, whether by interactive computer channels, special courier, registered letter, or ordinary surface mail, will determine how quickly and how completely the information reaches the collating agency, or whether it reaches the central agency at all prior to the end of the collating and tabulating period. The arbitrary cut-off date for reporting systems in Canada is generally set so that over 90% of reporting agencies have time to submit their data.

Ideally, any tardy information received should be incorporated in revised estimates for the year to which it refers -- an expensive undertaking; or it can be added to the numbers for the following year -- which may be statistically inaccurate if rates of tardy responses vary from year to year. Alternately, the tardy data may never be reported. Which method is selected and used is generally well documented by each reporting agency. For instance, this report includes revised figures for earlier years, as do many reports issued by Statistics Canada. Certain reporting agencies may experience publication delays of several years while waiting for the arrival of tardy data to be incorporated; thus Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206) last issued in 1986, covered the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Publication delays can be dealt with in different ways. The World Health Organization (WHO) began publishing all data received within a specified time period regardless of the year to which it referred, so that the volume published in 1986, for instance, contained data referring to 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985. Data for the latest year published is always subject to revision. In all cases, data must be obtained from the latest publication to ensure that revised figures are being included.

Computerized Data Banks

Because of the widespread availability of electronic data processing equipment, there has been a tendency to store survey or administrative data on computer in order to speed up sophisticated computations, or record retrieval.

Interactive computerized data banks allow the ongoing incorporation of new or tardy data as soon as they reach the statistical office. As a result, the statistical information becomes more current as data may be updated daily or hourly. However, statistical reports purporting to refer to events in a given year will differ, sometimes significantly, depending on the day or hour when the report was compiled. Such is the case with Ontario regional data on alcohol offences compiled by Statistics Canada, or data obtained from CANSIM² which may be subject to daily revision.

²Registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

As more and more information is stored in machine-readable files, it becomes possible to generate additional information of a statistical or other nature not originally planned in the initial data gathering activity. Such additional information may be issued in report form, or the report itself may be stored in computer form in a computerized data bank. Reports which are computer accessible only are obtainable in direct computer-generated printout form, on computer tapes, or on data diskettes for use with personal computers.

Data Comparability

In addition to the problems of timeliness, data emanating from administrative reporting systems have several other drawbacks. Because data may be gathered for a variety of administrative reasons and may be reported from a variety of sources or jurisdictions, there is a certain lack of comparability in data from different sources. While overall trends are generally reliable, data for one specific year may not be strictly comparable from one jurisdiction to another, nor may data for one particular jurisdiction be strictly comparable from one year to another. Thus, in Canada, variations in statistics on alcohol-related criminal or traffic offences from province to province may be due to non-comparable provincial definitions of the offence or of the offender. For instance, Liquor Acts differ markedly from province to province. Regulations concerning sale outlets and hours of sale vary. Hence, the rate of offences may reflect the number or stringency of the regulations rather than differences in behaviour. Similarly, provincial differences in determining the age cut-off for purposes of defining a child (which may be under 16, under 17, or under 18 years depending on the province or the sex of the child), would have an impact on the number of juvenile offences reported (see Technical Notes). The Uniform Crime Reporting System based on data from provincial police reports maintains the definition of liquor act offence or of juvenile as appropriate to each province and does not apply methods to increase interprovincial comparability with regard to laws or age adjustments.

A detailed description of the special characteristics of the major Canadian data sources used in this report is given in the Technical Notes.

International Data

International data included in this report are also subject to certain cautionary remarks. Among other difficulties, international data are subject to problems of definitional variations despite elaborate programs to try to ensure standard classification criteria.

International health statistics which are published by the WHO or the International Labour Organization (ILO) are based on information emanating from a variety of jurisdictions, and variations in consumption, expenditure and mortality data for these jurisdictions may be due to changes in geographic boundaries (see Reporting Systems above).

The WHO carefully cautions its readership as to the variable quality of the data. The availability of mortality statistics by age, sex, and cause of death varies widely: whereas mortality data are estimated to be available to the WHO for over 99% of the population of Europe (excluding the USSR), they are estimated to be available for less than 10% of the population of Africa. In addition, the quality of cause of death statistics varies widely; thus, in 1973 for instance, "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" account for less than 1% of all causes of death in Canada,

Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand, but they account for over 30% of all causes of death in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Thailand. Also, the percentage of deaths medically certified as to cause ranges from 100% for Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, and Switzerland, to under 50% for the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Philippines.³

In addition to the elements listed above, some of the variation in liver cirrhosis mortality between different jurisdictions, or from year to year within jurisdictions, may be due to prevailing medical conditions unrelated to liver cirrhosis that obscure the full effect of liver cirrhosis morbidity on mortality in that society. For instance, an epidemic of cholera may occur resulting in rapid death from cholera among individuals who would eventually have died of liver cirrhosis, had they not died of cholera in the meantime.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Advantages of Multiple Data Sources

The existence of multiple methodologies and multiple sources of data serves important functions in the application of standard quality checks on available data. They are particularly useful in checking the results obtained for specific topics from several sources for approximately the same time period and jurisdiction. In certain cases, for instance, information from a survey may have yielded a very low response rate, or the questions may be phrased in such a fashion or directed to such a responding population that the results of the survey are viewed with a certain suspicion as to their accurate representation of the overall reality. The quality of these data can be checked against more complete data obtained from reporting systems from particular overlapping jurisdictions. Similarly, administrative data, because they consist of events which are officially recognized and reported, may not be equipped to detect some particular part of the totality of events. Such administrative data can be checked against survey data so as to determine the degree to which reporting is complete. If the answers obtained from these several sources are fairly close, one may feel somewhat more confident as to the representativeness of the data employed. This is not, however, a guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of the information, for both systems may have some non-compensating inadequacies in providing a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time.

In some cases, discrepancies will persist among answers obtained from several data sources, and such discrepancies may be reconciled by considering additional information peculiar to each data source, its method of data collection, etc. In other cases such discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and this may indicate some inherent deficiencies in one or several of the data sources, deficiencies which additional research and data sources may clarify.

³The World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I, Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-1976 (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1976), pp. viii - ix.

Time Series

This lack of a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time is not necessarily a major problem, particularly when considering time trends. In examining trends, it is necessary to know the variations over time, whether certain rates increase or decrease with the passing years. These rates of variations can be accurately estimated even when reporting systems consistently underreport (or overreport) the actual number of events being studied at any one point in time: so long as there is consistent underreporting at a constant rate of 10%, 20% or even 50% or 90% per year, and so long as this rate remains the same from year to year, trends such as annual percentage changes may be accurately determined even though every single act or person has not been counted.⁴

Estimations

A final and frequent problem is that actual counts of persons or events are usually not available as required, and proxy measures must serve in their stead to allow one to estimate directly or indirectly the required information. Because alcoholics do not wear club badges and are not as a rule otherwise readily identifiable as alcoholics through their behaviour or their external circumstances, and also because there is no adequate reporting system, they cannot be counted directly.

Hence the Jellinek and Ledermann formulae have been developed in the field of alcohol statistics. These formulae use vital statistics mortality data and alcohol consumption data respectively to arrive at an estimate of the number of alcoholics.

While doubtless invaluable, these and other empirical estimating techniques can be hampered by their lesser or greater applicability over time or in different jurisdictions. It is possible that Jellinek parameters determined on the basis of Ontario data may yield somewhat less satisfactory results for Alberta which has a younger age structure than Ontario, and considerably less satisfactory results from the data of the Dominican Republic where 30% of all causes of death are cited as due to "symptoms and ill-defined conditions" and where less than 50% of deaths are medically certifiable as to cause. These results are less satisfactory in the sense that estimating techniques, like other statistical techniques, are not perfect tools for purposes of measuring in a complete and accurate fashion the true underlying reality, but they are useful in that they can produce fairly close approximations of the real situation as regards the levels of certain types of activities or events.

Conclusion

The quality of the data included in this report varies widely and the variability is consequent to the advantages and disadvantages of the data sources as listed above.

⁴It must be noted that in the more sophisticated analyses of time series data, the persistence of consistent under- or overreporting may be more troublesome. In the case of linear regression, for instance, the persistence of consistent under- or overreporting at a constant rate will result in systematic over- or underestimation of the strength of associations between variables. Generally, in such cases, it is preferable that under- or overreporting occur in a random fashion so that, in the long run, they will tend to cancel out.

This variable quality is generally well documented in the source documents and the reader is referred to the source documents in all cases for fuller documentation.

The reader should be aware of the need to establish a workable balance between two countervailing forces. On the one hand there is the desire to deal only with data of the highest quality which accurately reflect the real world. This tendency would severely restrict the amount of data to be dealt with, so that most information needs could not be met because of the dearth of perfect or near-perfect data. On the other hand there is a vast abundance of less-than-perfect data which can indicate directly or indirectly present conditions or trends with regard to some phenomena. The statistician

...has to get what he can from such sources as official statistics, which are usually prepared with an object different from his own. Such information is therefore rarely all that one could wish...But however incomplete the data may be, and however tangentially pertinent to his inquiry, the investigator must take what he can get and be thankful. (M.G. Kendall)⁵

Thus some data of less-than-perfect quality that have been in widespread use for many years have acquired a certain degree of acceptability. As new sources of data become available, they are viewed with suspicion until some experience is gained with regard to data quality, validity, reliability, accuracy, and completeness, as well as to the advantages and limitations of using these new sources. Eventually, some of these new sources of data are accepted as they become more widely known and used and as their advantages are recognized and their limitations better understood.

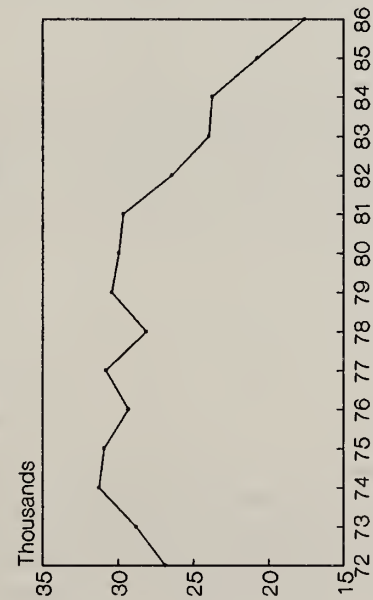
At the present time we can only operate within the limits imposed by imperfect data, while striving to achieve ever-improving data quality through closely monitoring the situation and by instituting corrective measures wherever these are needed and possible.

⁵G.U. Yule and M.G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 14th ed. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956) p. xix.

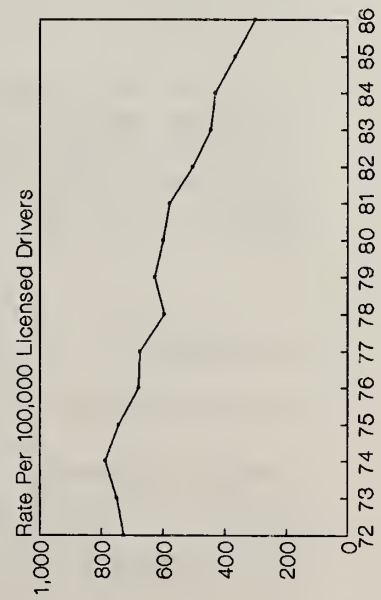
FIGURE 8

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986

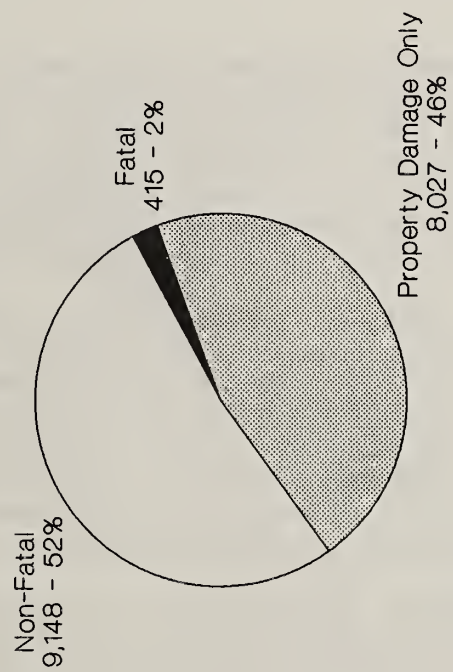
MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986



RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986



MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1986



Source: Table 33

Motor Vehicle Accidents: Pedestrians - In addition, there were a number of motor vehicle traffic accidents which involved pedestrians who had been drinking or impaired. Their number and rate per 100,000 accidents, despite some fluctuations, have remained at the same level since 1972 (Figure 9). In 1986 in Ontario, there were 42 fatal and 528 non-fatal accidents to alcohol-involved pedestrians (Table 34, Figure 9). Alcohol-involved pedestrians accounted for 27.4% of all fatal accidents and 9.1% of non-fatal accidents (Table 34).

Traffic Fatalities - In 1984, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels of 80% of individuals involved in the 1,483 driver fatalities in Canada were tested. Of fatalities tested, 55.1% indicated the presence of alcohol, 31.5% having more than twice the legal limit (Table 37). In Ontario, 83.4% of 628 fatally injured drivers had their blood tested for alcohol; of fatalities tested, 53.8% showed the presence of alcohol, 30% having more than twice the legal limit (Table 38). The figures are probably conservative, since an individual can metabolize all or part of any alcohol in his body before dying and undergoing an autopsy (Tables 37 and 38).

Snowmobiles - In 1986-87, 25% of snowmobile collisions in Ontario, or 136, occurred among alcohol-involved drivers; 63% of snow vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents were alcohol-involved while only 24% of those in non-fatal accidents were alcohol-involved. The chances of sustaining a fatality in a snow vehicle collision was greater when the driver was alcohol-involved (1 in 10) than when the driver was not alcohol-involved (1 in 100) (Table 48).

The fatal to non-fatal accident ratios continue to be higher for pedestrians than for drivers, being about 1 to 13 for pedestrians and 1 to 22 for drivers (Tables 33 and 34). This may be due to the additional protection afforded by the car body to drivers in an accident.

For motor vehicle accidents (including snowmobiles), the fatal to non-fatal accident ratios are higher for alcohol-involved drivers and pedestrians than for non-alcohol-involved persons (Tables 33, 34 and 39). The outcome of a collision is four times more likely to be a fatality when alcohol involvement impairs motor reflexes and judgement in drivers (Table 33), and three times more likely in pedestrians (Table 34).

Legal Aspects

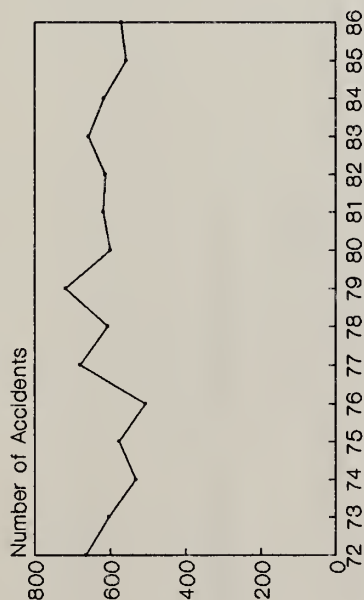
Traffic Offences

Traffic Offences - The rates of alcohol-related traffic offences per 100,000 population aged 16 and over has been declining somewhat since 1981 for both Ontario and Canada (Figure 10). Similarly, the rate of persons charged for alcohol-related offences per 100,000 population aged 16 and over has been declining since 1975 in Ontario and the rate of decrease has been accelerating since 1981 when the Canada rate showed a decline (Figure 11). In Canada in 1982 alcohol-related

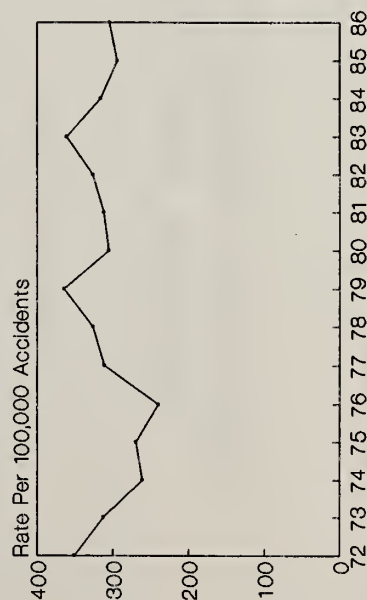
FIGURE 9

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986

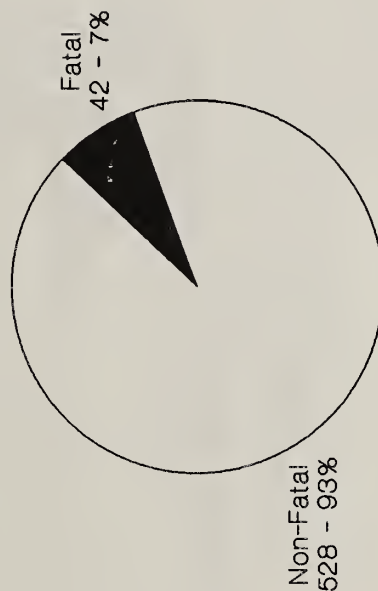
MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986



RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986



MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1986



Source: Table 34

FIGURE 10

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1986

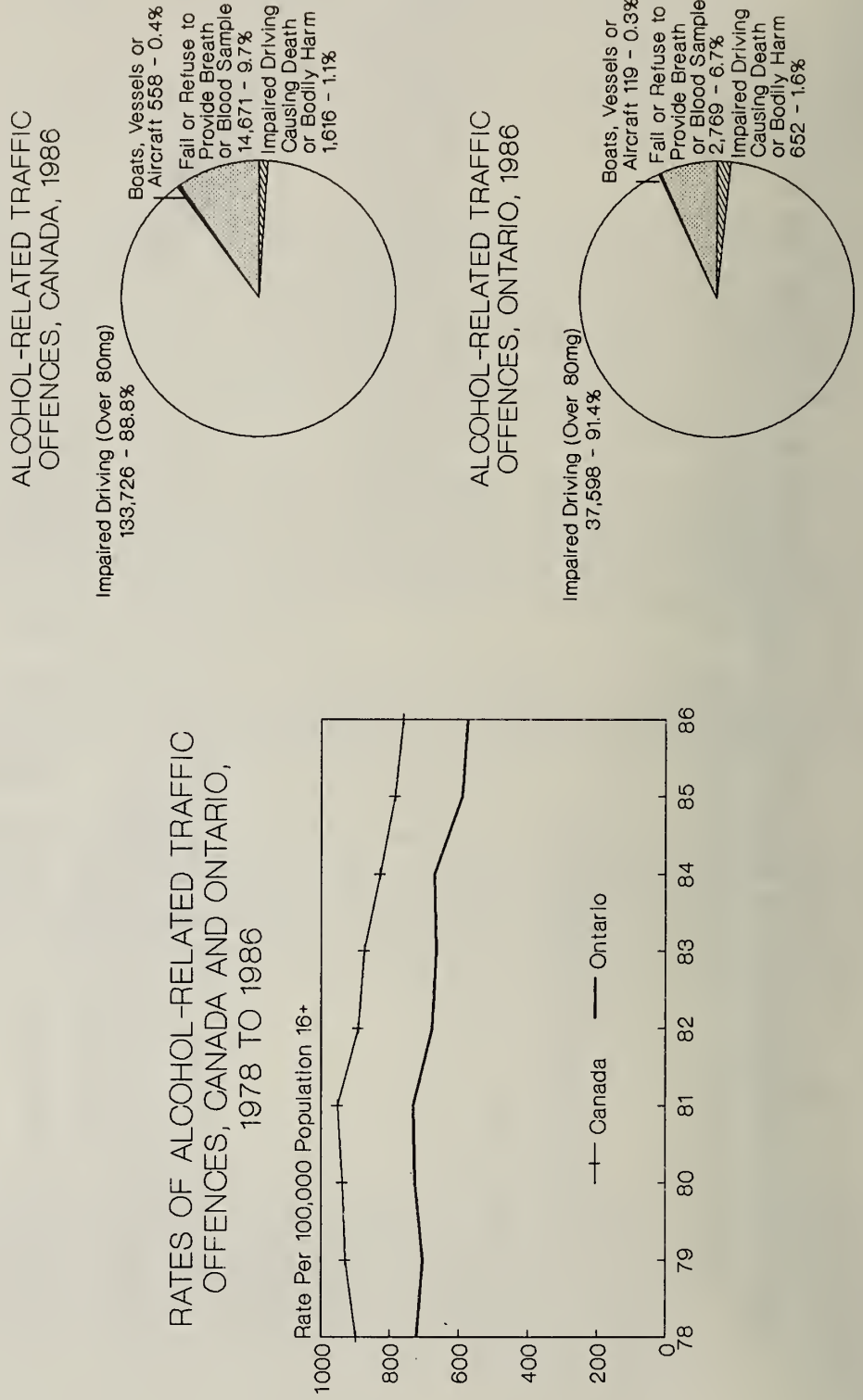
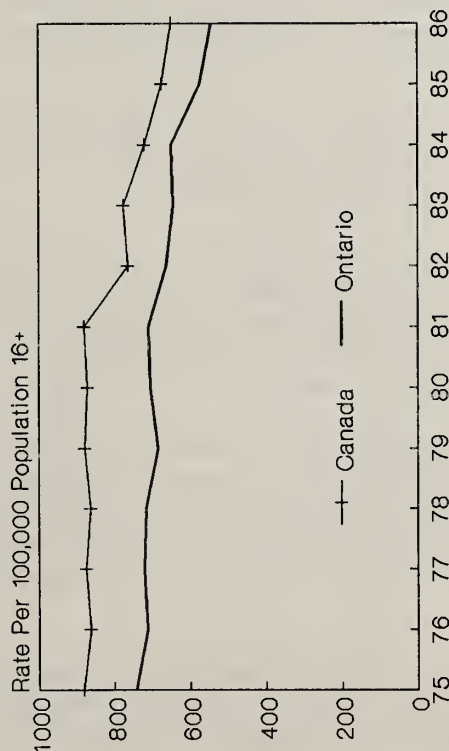


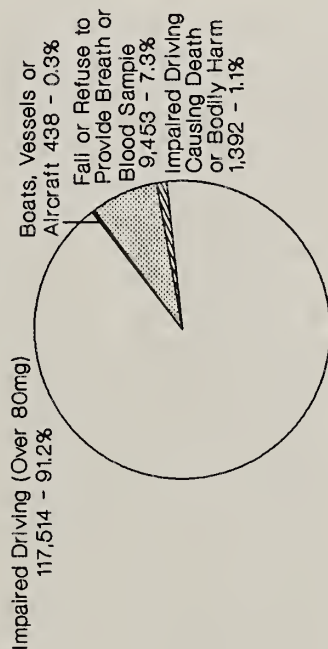
FIGURE 11

PERSONS CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1975 TO 1986

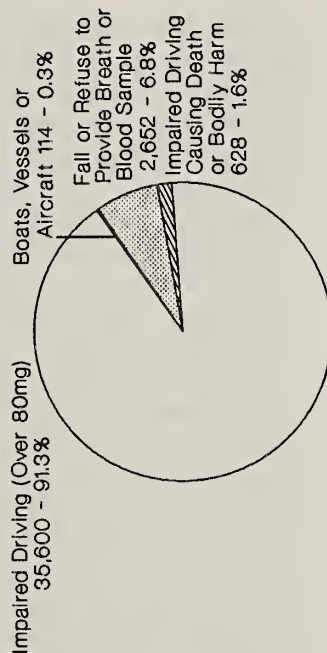
RATES OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1975 TO 1986



PERSONS CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA, 1986



PERSONS CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, ONTARIO, 1986



Sources: Tables 44 and 46

offences consisted of one-third traffic offences and two-thirds Liquor Acts offences; in Ontario one quarter of the alcohol offences were for traffic offences, and three quarters for offences against the Liquor Acts. Similar proportions applied to persons charged for alcohol-related offences (Tables 40 and 52). By 1986, in Canada, there was a total of 150,571 alcohol-related traffic offences of which 90% consisted of impaired operation of a motor vehicle and the remainder consisted of failure or refusal to provide a breath sample (9%) or blood sample (less than 1%). Of the offences involving impaired operation of a motor vehicle, 1,430, or 1%, caused bodily harm, and 186, or 0.1%, caused death. Finally, there were 558 offences involving impaired operation of a boat, vessel or aircraft, of which 151, or 27%, resulted in bodily harm and 10, or 2%, caused death (Table 45). This corresponds to a total of 128,797 persons charged for alcohol-related traffic offences, of whom 93% were persons charged with driving while impaired (Table 46, Figure 11). In Ontario, there was a total of 41,138 alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 93% were occasions of impaired operation of a motor vehicle (38,250 offences) or of a boat, vessel or aircraft (119 offences) (Table 45, Figure 10). This corresponds to a total of 38,994 persons charged for alcohol-related traffic offences, of which 93% were persons charged with impaired operation of motor vehicles, or boats, vessels or aircraft (Table 46, Figure 11). The number of offences exceeds the number of persons charged, as the same person may be charged several times in one year on each occasion that an offence is committed. As many as 16.9% of persons in Canada and 5.5% in Ontario were charged with more than one alcohol-related traffic offence during the year (Tables 45 and 46). Of all traffic offences under the Criminal Code in 1985, 62.3% in Canada and 56.3% in Ontario are alcohol-related, and, of all persons charged for traffic offences, 92.1% in Canada and 88.9% in Ontario are charged for alcohol-related offences (Table 44).

Males continued to be the predominant offenders in alcohol-involved traffic offences. In 1986, 92% of such offences were committed by males in Ontario and in Canada as a whole (Table 46).

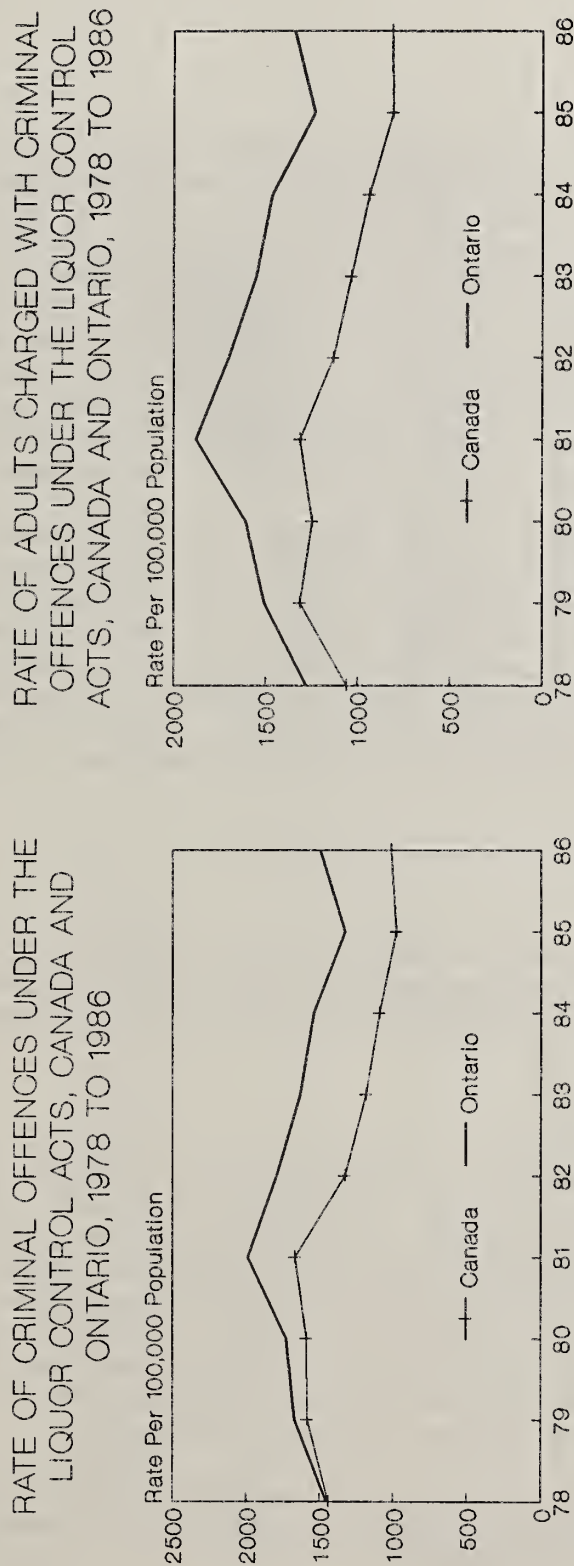
Legal Aid for Traffic Offences - Legal aid for criminal cases for drunk and impaired driving offences totalled 17,573 in Canada in 1984-85, consisting of completed dossiers, opened dossiers, and completed charges. Ontario had 1,784 legal aid cases for drunk or impaired driving offences or 4.2% of all legal aid cases involving only private practice lawyers and excluding services provided by staff lawyers (Table 47).

Traffic Offences and Correctional Institutions - In 1985-86, there were 22,938 sentenced admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions (which usually contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years) for drinking/driving offences, of which 9,080 were in Ontario. Drinking/driving admissions accounted for 17% of all admissions in Canada and 19% in Ontario (Table 48).

Public Opinion on Drinking and Driving - A national survey conducted in 1986 indicates that 62% of adults favoured raising the legal drinking and the same percentage favoured raising the legal driving age (Table 29).

FIGURE 12

CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1986



Sources: Tables 52 and 53, and Table 31 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume 1, Statistics on Alcohol Use, 1984

Liquor Acts

Juveniles - Data on alcohol-related juvenile delinquencies are available from police reports which count the number of juveniles (persons) involved in a delinquency, and court data that report the number of delinquencies (events). In 1983, there were 10,559 juveniles (according to police data) involved in 6,478 alcohol-related delinquencies (according to court data), or an average 1.6 juveniles involved per delinquency relating to the Liquor Control Acts. After adjudication, 85% of these, or 5,538, were found delinquent. By 1986, 18,326 juveniles were charged by police with criminal offences under the Liquor Control Acts in Canada, of which 7,137 were in Ontario. The reported number of juveniles charged has increased since 1985. The extension of the upper age limit of a juvenile to age 17 under the Young Offenders Act (see Technical Notes) may be partly responsible for this increase.

Adults - The number of criminal offences under the Liquor Control Acts in Canada reached 259,238 for a rate of 1,013 per 100,000 population for Canada in 1986, and a rate of 1,496.4 per 100,000 for Ontario, the Ontario rate exceeding the national rate for the last nine years (Table 52, Figure 12). Most persons charged are male (90% in both Canada and Ontario) (Table 53). In 1985-86, there have been 8,777 sentenced admissions to provincial adult correctional facilities for liquor act offences in Canada, of which 5,735 were in Ontario. Liquor act offences accounted for 7% of all sentenced admissions to correctional facilities in Canada and 12% in Ontario (Table 54).

Divorce

Divorce - In Canada in 1985, there were 880 divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown, which corresponds to 3.2% of all causes for marriage breakdown and 1.1% of all alleged grounds for divorce (Table 55).

Morbidity

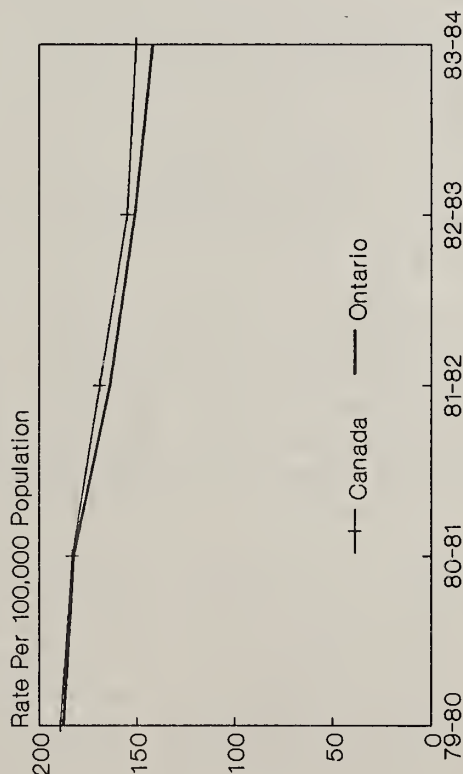
Number of Alcoholics - In 1984, the number of alcoholics¹ in Canada was estimated at 502,700 of which some 194,700 were in Ontario (Table 56). Since 1960, the number of alcoholics has increased by 110% in Canada which reached its peak number of alcoholics in 1977, and it increased by 98% in Ontario which reached its peak number in 1976, with numbers and rates declining since then. Rates per 100,000 population increased more slowly in the period 1960 to 1984, increasing by 48% for Canada and 38% for Ontario, while rates per person aged 20 and over also grew but only by 26% for Canada and 19% for Ontario. The same general trends were seen in all provinces in this period (Table 56).

Treatment - Persons with alcohol-related problems can be treated in a variety of settings including on a hospital inpatient basis in general hospitals, and in mental and psychiatric hospitals.

¹ See The Number of Alcoholics and The Jellinek Formula in Technical Notes.

GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

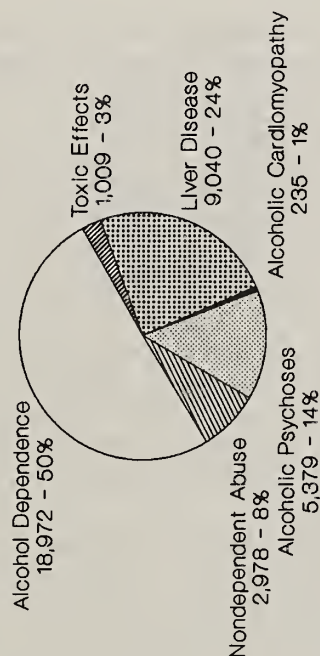
GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84



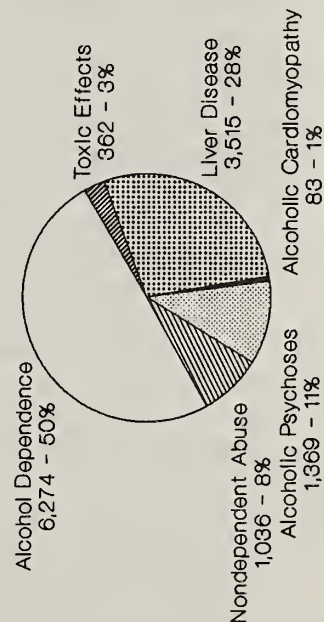
Note: Excludes Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Sources: Tables 58 and 59, and Table 46 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I, Statistics on Alcohol Use, 1984

GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA, 1983-84



GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO, 1983-84



General Hospitals - The total number of cases discharged (separated) from General and Allied Special Hospitals for primary alcohol diagnoses reached 37,661 in 1983-84, of which 12,639 occurred in Ontario. Of the alcohol-related hospital separations, half were due to alcohol dependence syndrome, almost one-quarter (24%) were due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 14% were due to alcoholic psychoses, 8% to nondependent abuse of alcohol, 3% to toxic effects of alcohol; less than 1% (235 cases) were due to alcoholic cardiomyopathy, 2 cases were due to excessive blood level of alcohol, 18 cases to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis affecting management of the mother during pregnancy, and 28 cases to noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (Table 58 and Figure 13). In 1983-84, 1.0% of all hospital separations in Canada were due to alcohol morbidity, as was the case for Ontario (Table 64). The Ontario rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related separations, especially those due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, has exceeded the national average for the last three years (Table 59, Figure 13).

Hospital separations for alcohol-related diagnoses were predominantly male: 94% for alcoholic cardiomyopathy; 78% for alcoholic psychoses; 76% for alcohol dependence syndrome; about 66% for nondependent abuse of alcohol; 61% for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; and 58% for toxic effects of alcohol (Table 58).

Cases aged 45 to 64 had the highest percentage of practically all alcohol-related diagnoses: they accounted for almost 60% of alcoholic cardiomyopathy, over 50% of chronic liver disease and liver cirrhosis cases, and about 40% of alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence syndrome cases (Table 61). The same age group, 45 to 64, was at highest risk of developing alcohol-related diagnoses (alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, and alcoholic cardiomyopathy). In the case of chronic liver disease and liver cirrhosis, it was the older age group 65 to 74 which was at highest risk. In addition, cases of nondependent abuse of alcohol were most likely in those aged 15 to 19; and those aged 0 to 4 and, to a lesser extent, those aged 15 to 19 were at greatest risk for toxic effects of alcohol (Table 62).

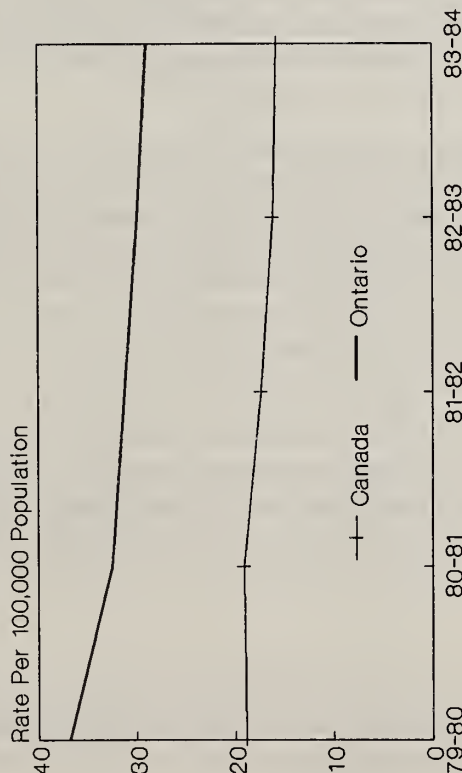
The average length of stay per hospital separation was almost three weeks (19.1 days) for alcoholic psychoses; two and a half weeks (17.1 days) for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; a week and a half for alcohol dependence syndrome; and half a week for nondependent abuse of alcohol and for toxic effects of alcohol (Table 63). The relatively shorter length of stay for these last two conditions may be related not only to the nature of the medical problem, but also to the slightly younger age composition of patients with these disorders.

Mental Health - In Canada in 1983-84, there were 4,182 alcohol-related separations from mental and psychiatric hospitals: 3,516 for alcohol dependence syndrome, 387 for alcoholic psychoses, and 279 for nondependent abuse of alcohol; two thirds of alcohol-related separations from mental hospitals occurred in Ontario (Table 65, Figure 14). The Ontario rate per 100,000 population is almost twice the national average (Table 66, Figure 14). As was the case for general hospital morbidity, the diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome accounts for 84% of alcohol-related cases (Table 65). The male to female sex ratio for these diagnoses was about 4 to 1 (Table

FIGURE 14

MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

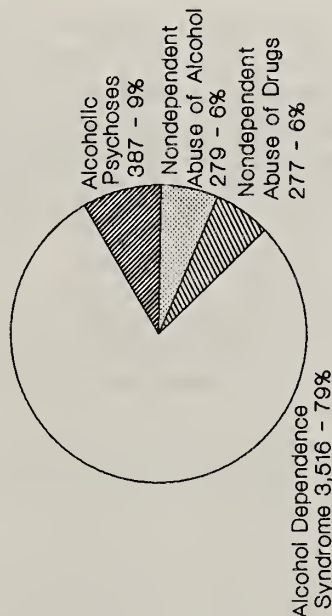
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATION RATES, CANADA AND
ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84



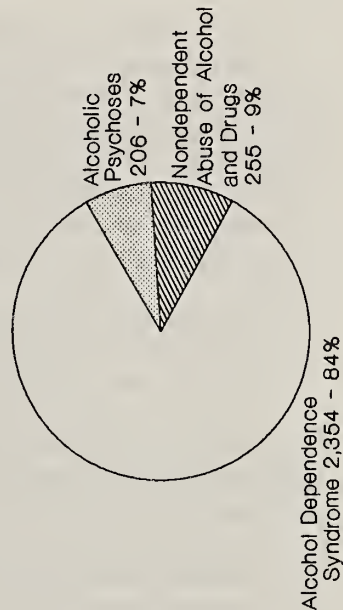
Note: Excludes Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Sources: Tables 65 and 66, and Table 53 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I, Statistics on Alcohol Use, 1984

MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
DIAGNOSES, CANADA, 1983-84



MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SEPARATIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO, 1983-84



65). The median age was 39 for both males and females for alcohol dependence syndrome; whereas, for alcoholic psychosis, it was 54 for males and 56 for females, or several years older than for alcohol dependence syndrome (Table 68). In 1983-84, the age group 45 to 64 had the highest percentage of cases of alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence syndrome (Table 68), although the age group 35 to 44 was at highest risk for alcohol dependence syndrome and those aged 75 and over at highest risk for alcoholic psychoses. The age group 20-24 had the highest risk for nondependent abuse of alcohol (Table 69).

Alcohol-related problems accounted for about 3.7% of all patient-days at inpatient psychiatric institutions in 1983-84; they accounted for 12.2% of all separations from mental and psychiatric hospitals in Canada and 15.1% in Ontario (Table 71). The median length of stay for cases with alcohol dependence syndrome was 24 days for both men and women; it was 43 days for men and 49 days for women for alcoholic psychoses. As a few individuals with alcoholic psychoses stayed considerably longer, the mean was raised to between 7 months to a year (Table 70).

General Health Problems - Heavy drinkers and persons treated for alcohol-related diseases are more likely to suffer from a wide variety of general health disorders. They experience an excess of cardiovascular conditions, especially heart disease, hypertension, blood disorders and anemia; respiratory conditions such as influenza, asthma, bronchitis and emphysema, and hay fever; digestive conditions, including ulcers; and accidents, including injury and trauma; endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders, especially thyroid and diabetes disorders; nervous system disorders, mental disorders, hearing disorders, skin disorders, perinatal conditions, dental problems and arthritis.²

Pensionable Disabilities - A total of 2,383 beneficiaries received disability pensions for alcohol-related conditions during a one-month period in 1986; most of these pensions were payable for alcoholism (46% of alcohol pensions), followed by liver cirrhosis (42%) and alcoholic psychosis (12%); there were a scant 4 beneficiaries receiving a disability pension for toxic effects of alcohol. The male to female sex ratio for such pensions was about 10 to 1 for alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, but only 6 to 1 for liver cirrhosis.

The age group 60 to 64 years accounted for most disability pensions. However, in relationship to all disability pensions paid to each age group, it was the age group 50 to 54 which had the highest rate for receiving disability pensions; for all age groups combined, alcohol-related disability pensions accounted for 2.1% of all pensions to male beneficiaries and almost 1% of all pensions for female beneficiaries (Table 72).

²M. Adrian and N. Layne, Alcohol Associated Morbidity. In: A. Carmi and S. Schneider (eds) Drugs and Alcohol (Berlin 1986: Springer-Verlag, Medicolegal Library; 6:166-183).

Mortality

Mortality - The Ontario rate of alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population aged 20 and older has exceeded the national average since 1981 (Figure 15). In 1985, the number of deaths in Canada classified as directly attributable to alcohol³ reached 2,882 in 1985, of which 1,126 occurred among residents of Ontario. Of all alcohol-related deaths, approximately 77% are due to chronic liver disease and cirrhosis in Canada, and 76% in Ontario. Most of the remainder are due to alcohol dependence syndrome (13% in both Canada and Ontario), with 4% due to alcoholic cardiomyopathy and 3% due to non-dependent abuse of alcohol (Table 73, Figure 15). Alcohol deaths account for 1.6% of all deaths occurring in Canada and 1.7% of deaths in Ontario in 1985 (Table 78).

Most alcohol-related deaths occur among men: 67% of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths, 79% of alcohol dependence syndrome deaths, 84% of nondependent abuse of alcohol, and 84% of alcoholic cardiomyopathy deaths in Canada occurred among males in 1985 (Table 73). Most such deaths occur in individuals aged 60 and over (Table 76) and, generally, this was the age group at highest risk for deaths from alcohol-related problems, although those aged 55 to 59 were at highest risk for deaths from nondependent abuse of alcohol, as were females of that age for alcoholic cardiomyopathy deaths. Males aged 40 to 44 were at highest risk from deaths due to toxic effect of alcohol, while for females the odds of deaths due to alcohol dependence syndrome were highest for those aged 50 to 54 (Table 77). The Ontario rates per 100,000 adults of alcohol dependence syndrome, alcoholic cardiomyopathy and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis death exceeded the national average (Table 74).

Heavy drinkers have an overall mortality rate more than twice as high as a comparable group in the general population with the same age and sex composition. They have particularly high rates of suicide (six times higher), upper digestive and respiratory cancers (five times higher), stomach and duodenal ulcers (almost four times higher), pneumonia (three times more) and accidents (twice as high).⁴

Homicides - In 1985, there were 201 alcohol-related homicides in Canada where either the victim or the known suspect was alcohol-involved; of these, 46 occurred in Ontario (Table 79).

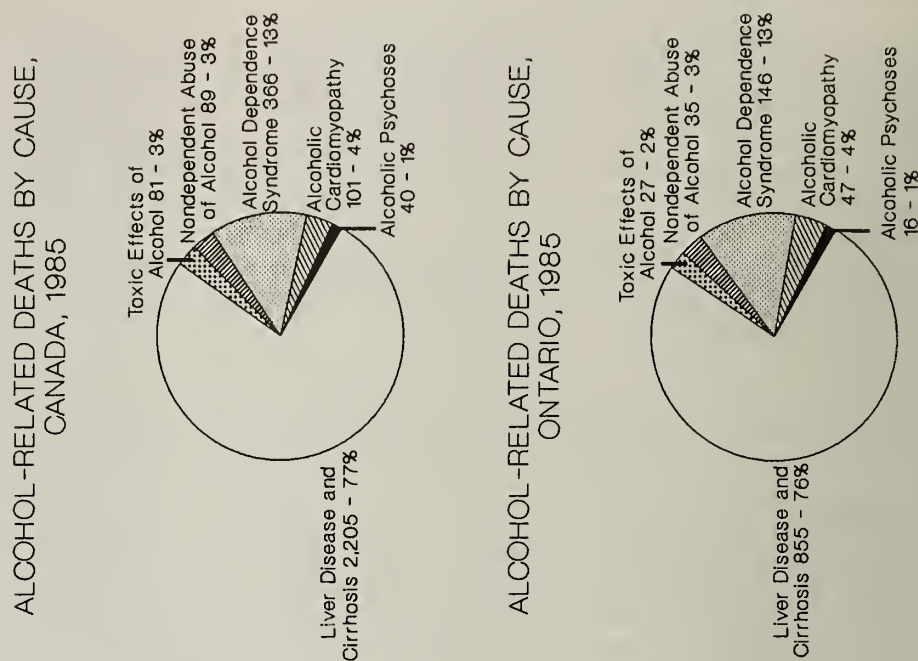
Alcohol and Fires - In Canada in 1986, there were 171 fires due to suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication, or 2.8% of all fires due to human failings. They resulted in 37 persons injured, and 22 deaths over half of which occurred among males. Dollar losses amounted to \$1.5 million exclusive of the cost of fire-fighting (Table 80).

³Includes those deaths where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and toxic effects of alcohol are noted as primary cause of death.

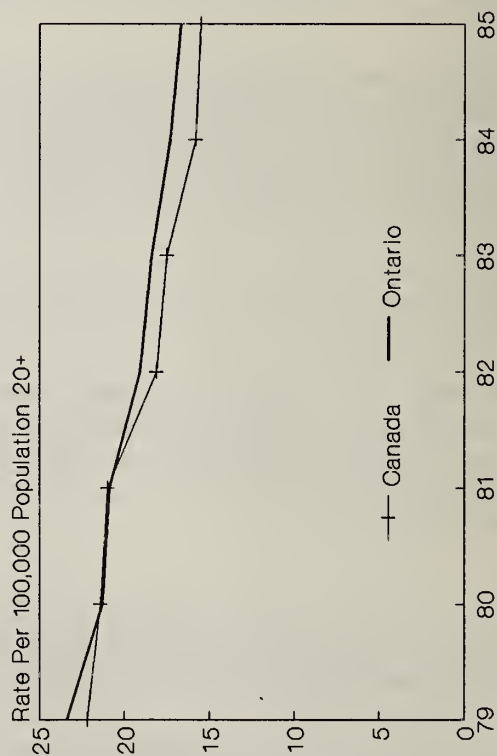
⁴W. Schmidt and R. Popham, Alcohol Consumption and Public Health Problems: A Working Paper for the 1974 Helsinki Group (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 604, 1974).

FIGURE 15

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1985



ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH RATES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1985



Note: Excludes Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Sources: Tables 73 and 75, and Table 64 in *Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I. Statistics on Alcohol Use, 1984*

Deaths Indirectly Due to Alcohol - The number of deaths indirectly due to alcohol were estimated at 15,015 in Canada, of which approximately one third (36%) occurred in Ontario: alcohol contributed to 4,680 deaths due to neoplasms, 3,925 deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, and 2,110 deaths of the respiratory systems; 2,000 deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents, 980 deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, 1,000 deaths from accidental falls, accidents caused by fires and flames, accidental drowning and submersion, and 320 deaths from homicides (including unsolved homicides) (Tables 81 and 82). The Ontario rate of deaths from neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system and accidental falls due to alcohol exceeded the provincial average (Table 83).

Social Costs

Alcohol-related social costs are difficult to estimate precisely, although a number of attempts to do so have been made in recent years. Holmes undertook a cost-benefit analysis of alcohol consumption in Ontario during 1971.⁵ Costs consisted of related health care costs due to excess morbidity resulting from alcohol-related illnesses, reduced labour productivity costs estimated on the basis of accident rates, and law enforcement costs. His method was applied to the more recent figures available for Canada and for Ontario to arrive at the figures below.

In 1984, excess health care costs due to alcohol totalled \$6.0 billion for Canada, of which \$2,079 million occurred in Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$2,620 million). In 1984, some \$2.5 billion represented the value of reduced labour productivity in Canada, of which \$997 million related to Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$1,166 million). In 1984, law enforcement costs due to heavy drinking were estimated at \$1.8 billion for Canada, and \$466 million for Ontario (the Ontario figure for 1986-87 may be estimated as \$554 million). In 1984, social welfare costs totalled \$1.3 billion for Canada, and \$391 million for Ontario (see Technical Notes). The costs of traffic accidents due to alcohol were estimated at \$305 million for Canada in 1984 (see Technical Notes).

ONTARIO REGIONAL DATA

Because of the recent availability of regional alcohol-related statistics, a more detailed picture of the situation in Ontario is now possible. Information is available on a county-by-county level, and is presented in this format as well as in terms of groupings of counties into ARF regional centres in tabular, graph and map form.

⁵K.E. Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 815, 1976). See Technical Notes.

Availability - Since 1979, the number of drinking establishments has increased by 41%, and the number of licences by 54% (Tables 84 and 85). This increase exceeds the rate of growth of the population in this period. The increase in the rate of drinking establishments and licences per population was 34% and 46% respectively (Tables 87 and 89). In 1984, there were 10,801 licenced drinking establishments in Ontario, of which 85% were public establishments (53% restaurants, 17% taverns, 9% hotels, 3% recreational facilities, 2% canteens in universities and colleges, in hospitals and rest homes, and in public police forces, and 1% in resorts, public houses, theatres, and aircraft, railways and steamships); of the remainder, 13% were clubs including social clubs, veterans' clubs and labour clubs and 2% were military messes (Table 84). Each licenced drinking establishment held an average of 1.5 licences for a total of 16,108; these licences were divided between public establishments (86%, including 48% dining lounges, 21% lounges, 6% dining rooms, 10% patios, and 1% public houses and entertainment lounges), clubs (13%, including 8% club lounges, 3% dining lounges and 2% patios), and messes (1%). In addition, 160,559 special occasion permits were issued in Ontario in 1984 (Tables 84 and 85).

New categories of licences had become available by 1984 including licences held by club lounges and dining lounges; no longer available were licences for clubs serving liquor with or without meals, and licenced public drinking establishments in restricted clubs. In comparison to earlier years, 1984 experienced an increase in licences held by patios (44% increase since 1979), and dining rooms (70% increase since 1979), while the number of licences held by public houses decreased by 60% (Table 85).

The provincial rate of licenced drinking establishments was 120.9 per 100,000 population, while that for licences was 180.2. In 1984, the region of Cochrane, Nipissing and Timiskaming had the highest rate of licenced drinking establishments and the second highest rate of liquor licences (Tables 87 and 89), while the region of Hastings, Northumberland and Prince Edward had the highest rate of liquor licences (Table 89).

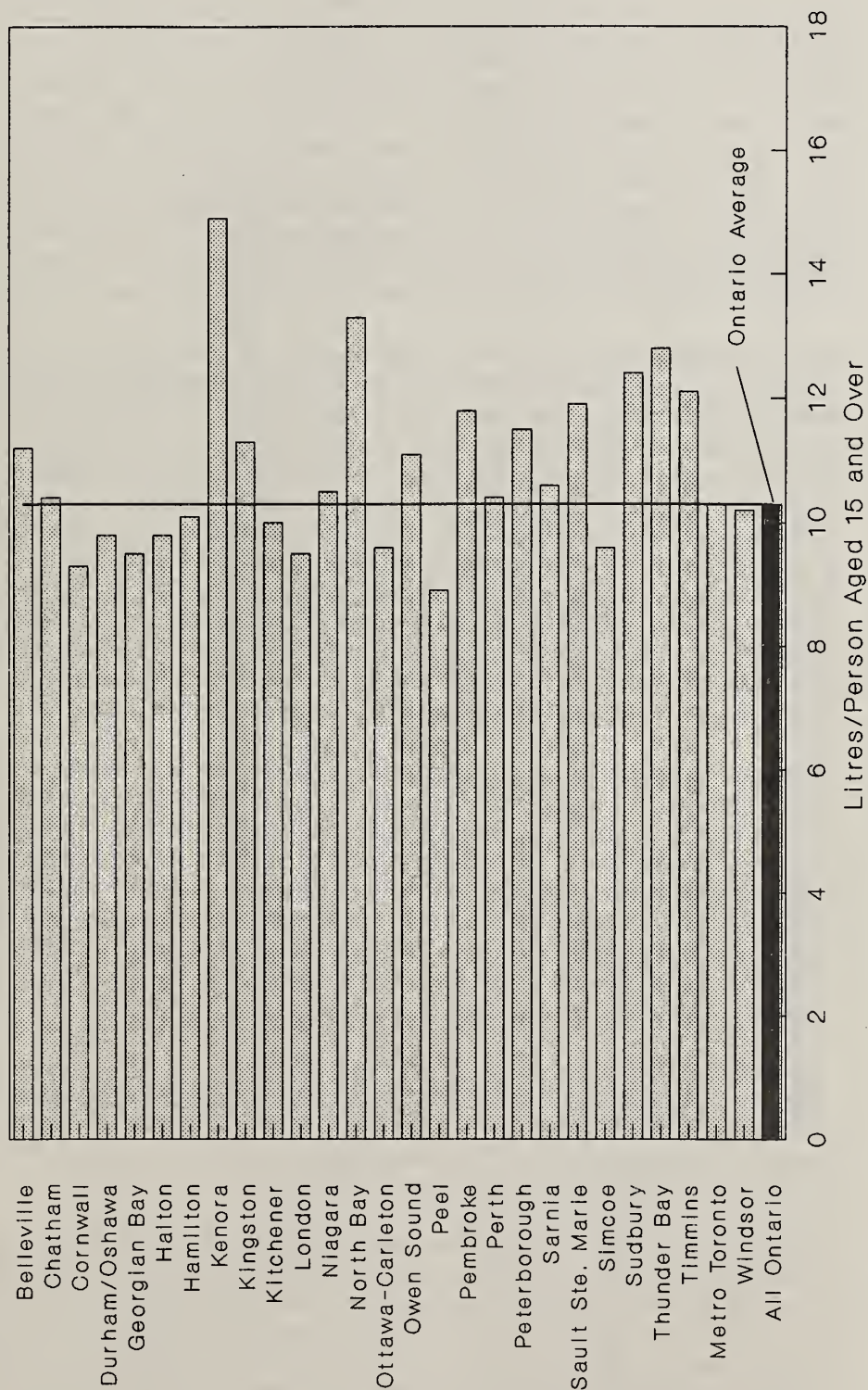
Consumption - Ontario regional statistics for alcohol consumption were available for 1985-86. Alcohol consumption figures were based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of the percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures included sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and for beer from Brewers Retail, and estimates of independent wine store sales. County figures refer to store location; figures have not been corrected to take into account the effect of seasonal tourism.⁶

The total amount of absolute alcohol consumed in 1985-86 was 73.6 million litres, which corresponds to a consumption of 10.3 litres per person aged 15 years and over. Most of this alcohol was consumed in Metro Toronto which contains the largest population concentration in Ontario.

⁶B.R. Rush, Alcohol Consumption in Ontario Counties and Regional Municipalities, 1985-1986 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Document, No. 94, 1987).

FIGURE 16

RATE OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1985-86



Source: Table 90

To correct for the effect of population size, rates per person aged 15 and over were considered. The highest consumption per person aged 15 years and over was 18.1 litres in Muskoka, followed by Haliburton (16.5 litres), Kenora (16.0 litres), Manitoulin (14.8 litres), Parry Sound (13.9 litres), and Sudbury (13.2 litres), all of which had consumption rates of 13.0 litres or more per person aged 15 and over. The lowest alcohol consumption rate was 7.2 litres in Prince Edward, followed by York (7.5 litres), Elgin and Prescott and Russell (8.0 litres), all of which had consumption rates of 8 litres or less per person aged 15 and over (Table 90). Figure 16 shows the 1985-86 per capita absolute alcohol consumption for Ontario counties grouped into ARF Centres, along with comparisons to the Ontario rate, so that it is possible to detect centres which exceed or fall below the provincial average.

Heavy Drinkers - It is possible to estimate the prevalence of heavy drinking (i.e., 8 drinks or more daily) on the basis of alcohol consumption data by the application of the Ledermann formula (see Technical Notes). The estimated number of heavy drinkers was 233,900 in Ontario in 1985-86, or a rate of 32.7 heavy drinkers per 1,000 population aged 15 and over. The counties with the highest (and lowest) rates of heavy drinkers necessarily corresponds to those counties where the alcohol consumption was highest (and lowest). Muskoka had the highest rate of heavy drinkers (75 per 1,000 population aged 15 and over), followed by Haliburton (64.9), Kenora (61.8), Manitoulin (55.1) and Parry Sound (50.2), all of which had rates in excess of 50 per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over. The lowest rate of heavy drinkers was 20.6 in Prince Edward, followed by York (21.7), and Elgin and Prescott and Russell (23.6) and Oxford (24.3), all of which had rates of less than 25 heavy drinkers per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over (Table 91).

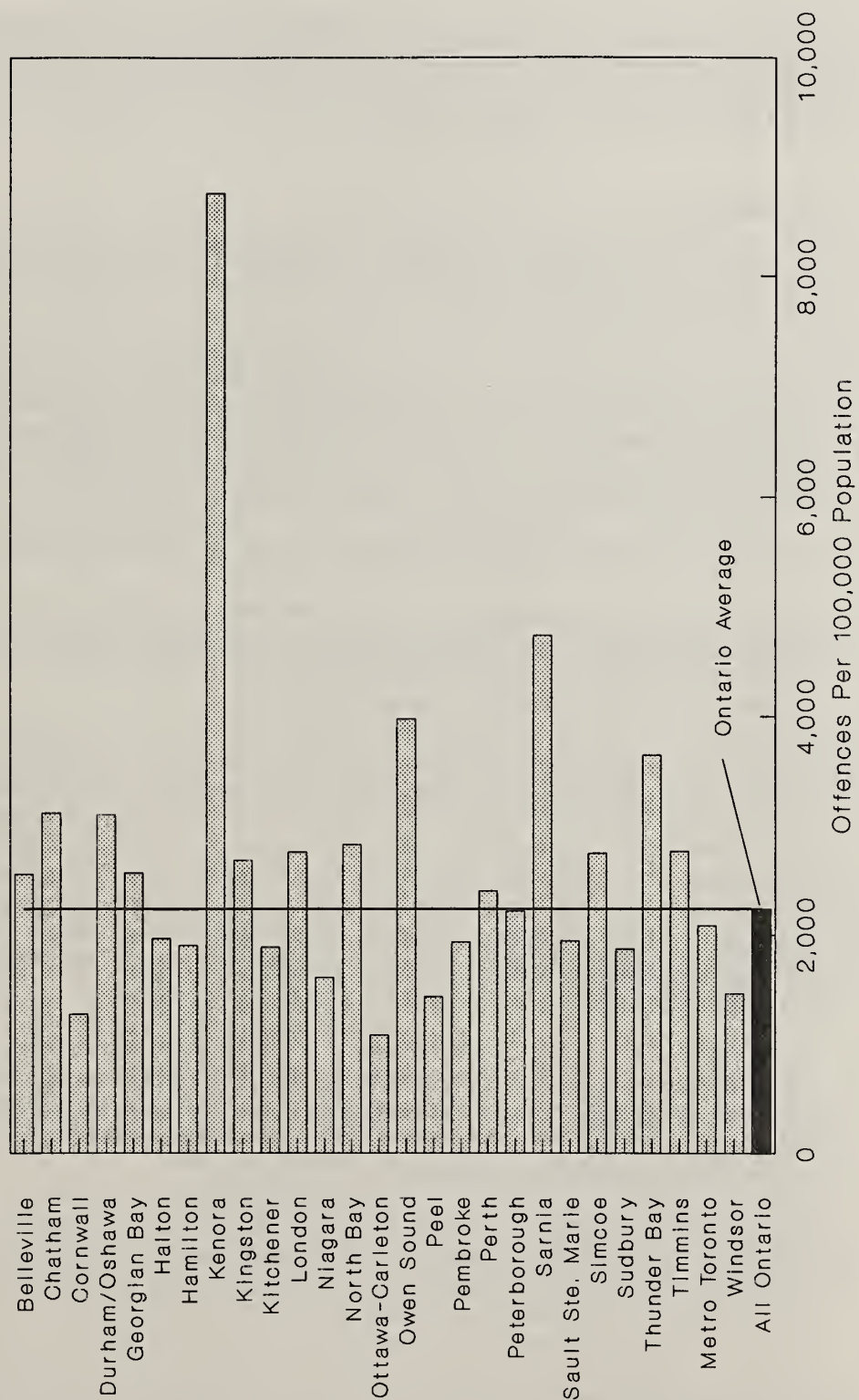
Offences - Figures on alcohol-related offences are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario as reported by all police forces policing Ontario, including those headquartered outside Ontario. All cases reported or known to the police in urban and rural areas are included in terms of place of occurrence of the event. The figures refer to offences, not to persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that an offence is known or reported to the police. Not all known or reported alcohol-related offences are included, as only the most serious offence is recorded in the case of multiple offences. Metro Toronto, where all offences are counted, is an exception.

The total number of alcohol-related offences in Ontario in 1982 was 195,228. Offences consisted of 78% Liquor Act infractions, 21% impaired driving, and 1% refusal of breath sample (Table 92). Most of these offences occurred in Metro Toronto both because of its population size and because of the counting of all offences in multiple offences (see above).

The Ontario rate of alcohol-related offences per 100,000 population was 2,239.9, consisting of a rate of 1,730.7 for Liquor Act offences, 477.4 for impaired driving, and 31.8 for refusing a breath sample. The highest rates of alcohol-related offences occurred in Kenora (9,470.4), Rainy River (6,900.0), and Manitoulin (6,445.5), all with rates in excess of 5,000. The lowest rate of alcohol offences was reported in Ottawa-Carleton (1,081.5), followed by Prescott and Russell (1,095.7), and Sudbury Regional Municipality (1,198), all with rates of less than 1,200. In all counties, most

FIGURE 17

**RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES PER
100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO ARF
CENTRES, 1982**



Source: Table 92

alcohol offences involved Liquor Act infractions which were between two to ten times more common than impaired driving offences, the next most common alcohol offence (Table 91). Figure 17 shows the level of alcohol offences by ARF centre for 1982.

Morbidity

Survey of Treatment Facilities - In 1985-86, the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario (ARF) conducted a province-wide survey of alcohol and drug treatment services.

A total of 194 facilities was surveyed, of which 183, or 94%, responded. Of those treatment facilities which responded to the survey, 28% were hospital-based (10% detox, 9% residential, and 8% non-residential); the remaining 72% were community-based (42% residential, 14% non-residential, 13% assessment/referral facilities, 2% ARF community centres, and 1% family programs) (Table 93).

In 1985-86, these facilities dealt with a total of 55,042 persons.

The distribution of substance abuse caseloads in treatment services for alcohol and drug abuse problems in Ontario is a function of the nature of the substance abuse problem, the type of local treatment resources available in the community, and the patient socio-demographic characteristics.

Alcohol accounted for about half (52%) of all substance abuse cases for which the drug was specified; hospital-based non-residential facilities had the highest percentage (61%) and ARF Community Centres had the lowest percentage (28%) in their caseload. Some 35% of all cases had a combined alcohol and drug problem, with community-based residential programs having the highest percentage (38.2%) and assessment/referral centres having the lowest percentage (28.2%) in their caseload. Drug problems accounted for 11% of all cases, with ARF community centres having the highest percentage (39.5%), and detox centres having the lowest percentage (2.7%).

Over half (55%) of all cases were treated in hospital-based facilities, including detoxification facilities (23%), residential (22%) and non-residential resources (10%); the remainder (45%) were treated in community-based resources, specifically in residential (20%), non-residential (12%), assessment/referral (9%), ARF community centres (1%), and family programs (3%) (Table 93).

Most cases occurred in the Metro region (40%), followed by the Western region (26%) and the Eastern region (21%), whereas the fewest cases occurred in the Northern region (13%). However, the Northern region had the highest rate of cases per population overall (93.4 cases per 10,000 population, or almost 50% more than the provincial average). Northern Ontario had the highest rate of cases treated in detox, hospital-based non-residential facilities and ARF community centres and the lowest rate of cases treated in community-based non-residential facilities. The Eastern Ontario region had the highest rate of cases treated in all community-based facilities (except the ARF community centres), and the lowest rate of cases treated

in detox. The Metro Toronto region had the highest rate of cases treated in hospital-based residential facilities and the lowest rate of cases treated in hospital-based non-residential programs and in community-based residential and assessment/referral centres. The Western Ontario region had the lowest rate of cases treated in hospital-based residential resources (Table 94).

Metro region accounted for almost two thirds (64.3%) of the cases treated in hospital-based residential facilities, and 40% of all detox cases. The Western region accounted for the highest percentage of cases treated in community-based assessment/referral programs (41.7%), non-residential facilities (38.7%) and in hospital-based non-residential programs (37.5%), and the least percentage of cases treated in hospital-based residential programs (9.3%); no cases were treated in ARF community centres. The Eastern region accounted for the highest percentage (33.8%) of cases treated in community-based residential facilities, and the lowest percentage of caseloads in detox facilities (10.4%) and ARF community centres (no cases). The Northern region accounted for the highest percentage of the caseload of ARF community centres (56.1%), and the least percentage of cases dealt with in community-based residential (10.7%), non-residential (4.9%), assessment/referral (4.8%), and hospital-based non-residential resources (15.4%).

Most cases were male (76%), with the highest percentage of males seen in detox facilities (89%), and the lowest in community-based non-residential programs (66.4%).

Most cases were aged 30 to 49 (43%), with 29% aged 18 to 29. Detox programs accounted for the highest percentage of older cases, (over 30% of their cases were aged 50 and over). ARF community centres had the youngest caseload: 58.9% of their cases were aged 18 to 29.

Most cases (79%) were of English ethnic group; this figure exceeded their percentage in the general population of Ontario, which was approximately 60% English according to the 1981 Census; 8% of cases were of Native ethnic group which makes up 1.3% of the general population; 8% of cases were of French ethnic group against 8.5% in the general population; and 4% were of 'other' ethnic group as opposed to about 30% in the general population.⁷

Community-based assessment/referral resources had the highest percentage of English cases (90.7%), whereas detox centres had the lowest percentage of English cases (71.2%) and the highest percentage of Native cases (14.3%) in their caseload, ARF community centres had the highest percentage of French language cases (14.8%). Community-based residential programs had the second highest percentage of French cases (10.9%); many of these programs were recovery homes in the Ottawa region. Hospital-based non-residential programs had the highest percentage of cases of 'other' ethnic groups (7.6%) in their caseload (Table 93).

⁷Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Population - Ethnic Origin, Canada, Provinces, Urban Size Groups, Rural Non-Farm and Rural Farm (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92-911, Volume 1, National Series, 1984).

Most cases were unemployed or disabled (46%), while only 41% were employed; 13% were students, homemakers or retired individuals. ARF community centres accounted for the highest percentage of full-time employed (61.1%) in their caseload, while detox resources had the highest percentage of unemployed (59.8%) in their caseload (Table 93).

Treatment - Persons with an alcohol-related problem can be treated in a variety of institutional settings, including short-term care in detoxication centres, medium-length care in hospitals, including both general and mental hospitals, and longer-term care in special residential care facilities.

Detoxication - There were 38,023 admissions to detox centres in Ontario in 1985. The number of admissions has doubled since 1974; during this period there has been a relative increase in the number of readmissions - which currently account for 83% of all admissions (Table 95), and a relative decrease in the role of immediate police referrals to detox centres, which presently account for 21% of all referrals, whereas they accounted for half of all referrals (49%) in 1974. Currently, 64% of all referrals are from self, 8% are from hospitals, and another 6% are from rehabilitation programs (Table 96).

Regional statistics are based on the location of the detox centre. Most detox admissions occurred in Metro Toronto, although Kenora accounted for the highest rate of admissions per 100,000 population at 4,818.8 or about 7 times the provincial rate of 659.9 (Tables 97 and 98). Most detox admissions had an average length of stay of about 2.8 days, with Kenora, which had the highest rate of admissions, having the longest average length of stay at 5.3 days (Table 99).

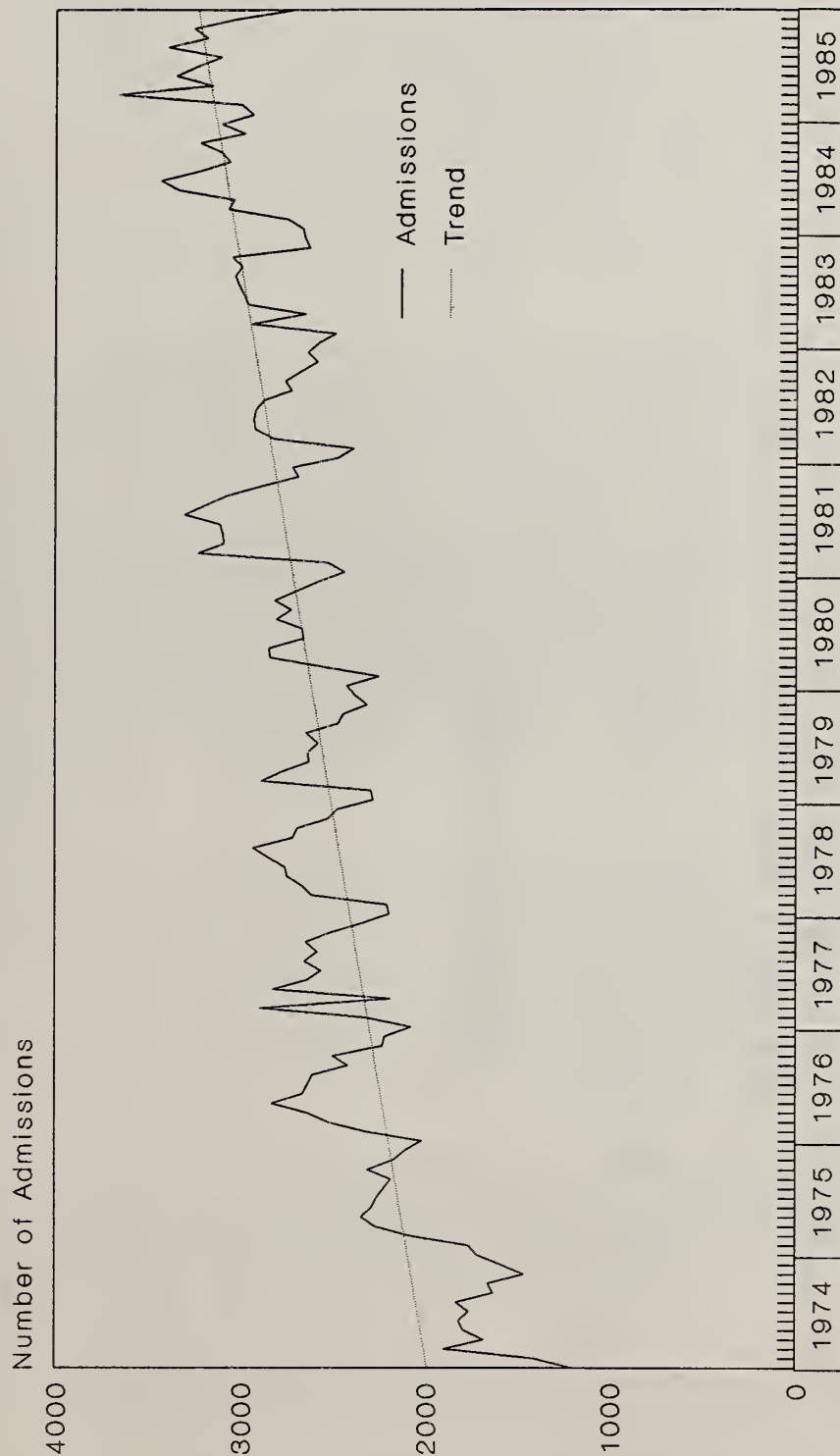
The upward trend in the period 1974 to 1985 and the seasonal variation in detox admissions is shown in Figure 18. Most admissions occurred in the summer months, generally reaching a peak from March to May.

General Hospitals - Alcohol morbidity figures are based on separations from hospital for cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis for the medically established diagnoses of alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and toxic effect of alcohol, when these are noted as the primary or the secondary, underlying, or complicating diagnosis responsible for hospitalization.

Total alcohol-related hospital separations in Ontario in 1985-86 numbered 28,657, of which 12,330, or 43%, had a primary alcohol-related diagnosis, and another 16,327, or 57%, had at least one alcohol-related secondary diagnosis, but no alcohol- or drug-related primary diagnosis. There were more cases of alcohol dependence syndrome and of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis noted as a secondary rather than a primary diagnosis (53% and 45% more secondary diagnoses respectively). Most cases were treated for alcohol dependence syndrome (50% for primary and 58% for secondary), followed by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (27% and 29% respectively), alcoholic psychoses (11% and 5% respectively), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (9% and 7% respectively). Most of these cases resided in Metro Toronto (Table 103).

FIGURE 18

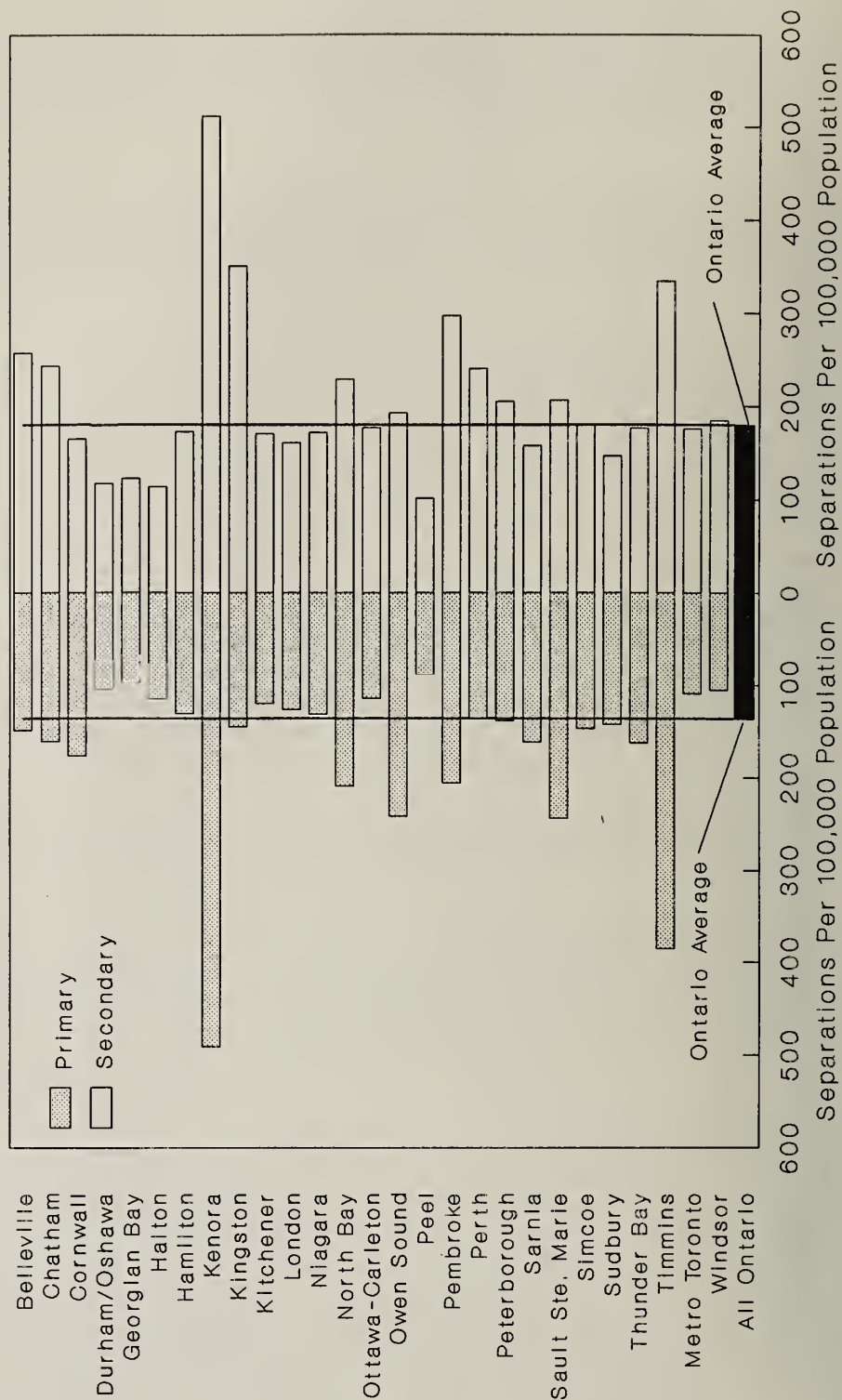
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETOX CENTRES BY MONTH, ONTARIO, 1975 TO 1985



Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Community Services Division, Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario

FIGURE 19

GENERAL HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1985-86



The provincial rate per 100,000 population was 135.8 for the primary diagnoses and 179.9 for the secondary diagnoses. County level information is based on patient residence. The highest rate of alcohol-related separations for primary diagnoses was reported for residents of Rainy River (531.9), followed by Kenora (474.8); for secondary diagnoses, Kenora was in the top rank (569.1), followed by Manitoulin (473.7). The lowest rates were reported for Prescott and Russell with a rate of 57.0 per 100,000 population (for primary diagnoses) and York with a rate of 77.0 (for secondary diagnoses) (Table 107). Figure 19 shows the level of alcohol-related hospital separations by ARF centre for the year 1985-86; the relationship between both primary and secondary diagnoses is shown and each is compared to the provincial average.

Mental Health - In addition to information on cases treated in general hospitals, information is also available on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals. Beginning with data for the year 1978, mental health statistics refer only to cases treated in mental and psychiatric institutions which do not also report to the general morbidity statistics system. As a result, statistics from General and Allied Special Hospitals which are reported in Hospital Morbidity,⁸ and from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals which are reported in Mental Health Statistics,⁹ do not involve any double-counting, and may be summed up to give a better indication of the burden imposed on society by alcohol-related health problems.

In 1982-83, 3,496 cases were treated in mental hospitals for alcohol-related diagnoses, of which 2,663, or 76%, had primary alcohol-related diagnoses, and another 833, or 24%, had secondary alcohol diagnoses. Most cases were treated for alcohol dependence syndrome (89% for the primary diagnosis and 85% for the secondary) (Table 110).

The provincial rate per 100,000 population was 30.6 for primary diagnoses and 9.6 for secondary diagnoses, with Leeds-Grenville having the highest rate at 183.3 and 97.8 for primary and secondary diagnoses respectively; at the other extreme Haliburton reported no cases with a primary or secondary alcohol-related diagnosis and Manitoulin reported no cases with secondary alcohol diagnoses (Table 113). County level information is based on patient residence. Figure 20 shows the level of alcohol-related mental and psychiatric hospital separations by ARF centre for 1982-83, the relationship between primary and secondary diagnoses, and the provincial rate for comparison.

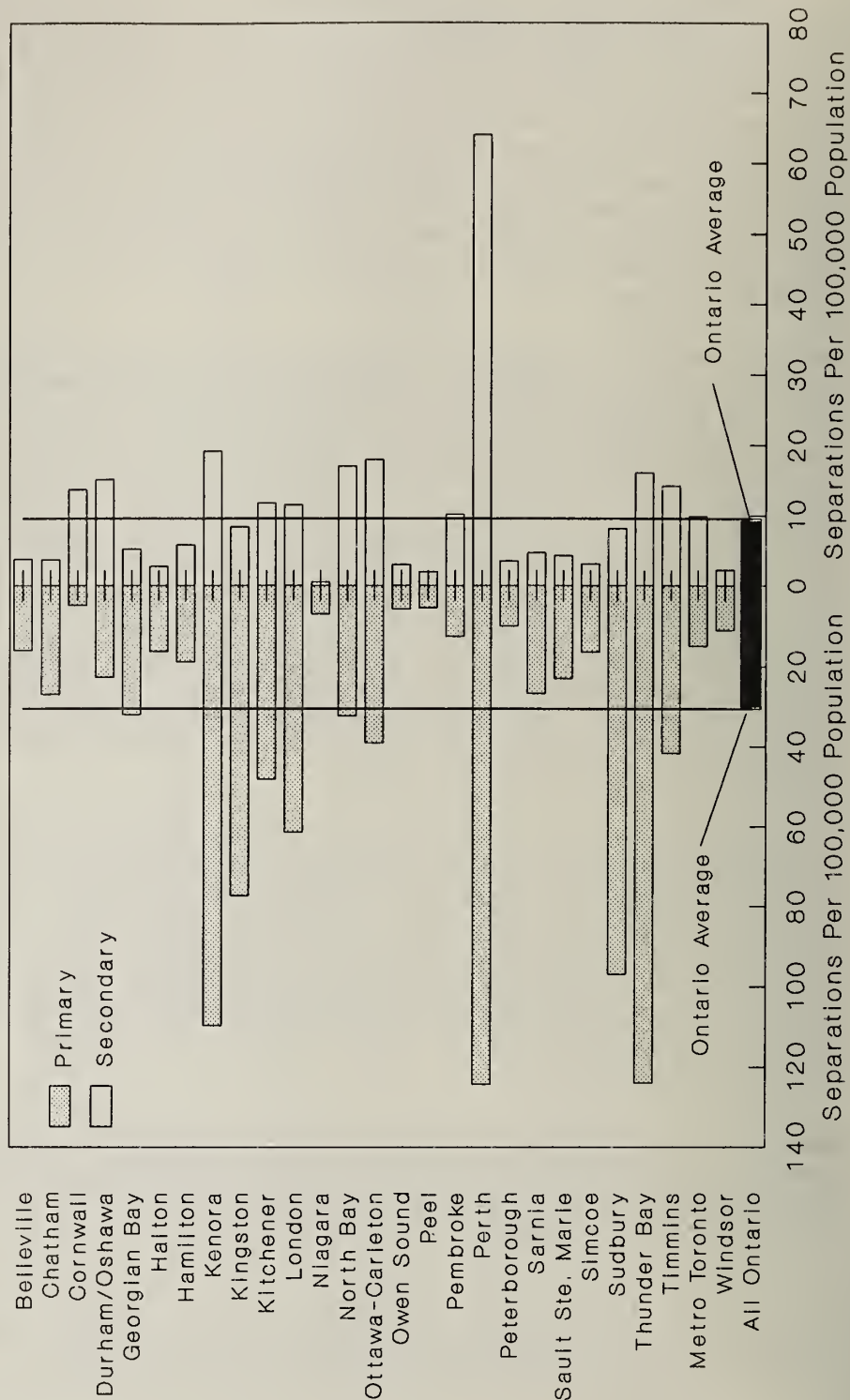
Special Care Facilities - Alcohol and drug addiction problems can be treated in special care facilities which provide nursing, custodial, or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. The average length of stay in such facilities is between five and six weeks.

⁸Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206).

⁹Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204).

FIGURE 20

MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES, ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1982-83



and the United States of America, all with consistently over 10,000 deaths per year for the latest year available for each country. Countries having apparently the smallest absolute number of deaths include Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Fiji, French Guiana, Grenada, Iceland, Kuwait, Malaysia: Sabah, Malta, Martinique, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, the Seychelles, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname, all with 50 or fewer deaths during the last year for which data are available for each country (Table 130).

To take into account differing population sizes, figures have also been presented in terms of rates per 100,000 population. Countries having the highest apparent rates of mortality from liver cirrhosis include Austria, Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Spain, and Yugoslavia, all with rates over 20 per 100,000 population for the latest year available for each country. Countries having apparently the lowest rate of mortality, that is to say consistently under 5 per 100,000 for the period under consideration, include Barbados, Burma, the Cayman Islands, Colombia, Fiji, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia: Sabah, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent & Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom: England and Wales, and the United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (Table 131).

Similarly, countries having apparently the highest proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes (over 30 per 1,000), in the last year for which data are available, include Chile, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. Countries having apparently the lowest proportion of deaths due to liver cirrhosis (under 5 per 1,000 during the last year for which data are available) include Barbados, the Cayman Islands, Colombia, Iceland, Ireland, Malaysia: Sabah, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom: England and Wales, and the United Kingdom: Northern Ireland (Table 132).

In comparing rates of alcohol consumption and liver cirrhosis mortality per population for countries around the world, a strong association can be found between the two, with jurisdictions with high consumption rates also having high cirrhosis mortality rates, and jurisdictions with low consumption rates also having low cirrhosis mortality rates.¹¹

¹¹M. Adrian, "International Trends in Alcohol Production, Trade and Consumption, and Their Relationship to Alcohol-Related Problems, 1970 to 1977," J. of Public Health Policy, 5(3):344-367, 1984.

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL

KEY

"_"	zero or nil
"."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 1
LEGAL DRINKING AGE BY PROVINCE

Province	Present Legal Age	Former Legal Age	Date of Change
Newfoundland	19	21	July 25, 1972
Prince Edward Island	19	18	July 1, 1987
Nova Scotia	19	21	April 13, 1971
New Brunswick	19	21	August 1, 1972
Quebec	18	20	July, 1971
Ontario	19	18	January 1, 1979
Manitoba	18	21	August 1, 1970
Saskatchewan	19	18	September 1, 1976
Alberta	18	21	April 1, 1971
British Columbia	19	21	April 15, 1970
Yukon	19	21	February, 1970
Northwest Territories	19	21	July 15, 1970

Sources: Adapted from Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Information Centre, Information Review: Teenage Drinking in Ontario (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1978); Reginald G. Smart, The New Drinkers - Teenage Use and Abuse of Alcohol, 2d ed., (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1980); additional information provided by provincial liquor authorities.

TABLE 2

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE, CANADA AND PROVINCES,
SELECTED YEARS

Province	Percentage Reporting Using Alcohol in a Specified Time Period ¹	Survey Characteristics			
		Location	Sample Size	Grade and/ or Age	Time Period ¹
P.E.I. (1982)	67.3	province-wide	1,559	grades 7-12	past 6 months
N.S. (1983)	68.9 ²	Halifax	1,684	grades 7-12	past 6 months
N.B. (1981)	56.2 ³	school districts 24 and 25, urban rural mix	772	grades 7-12	past 6 months
Que. (1984)	42.6	Montreal	1,273	levels 1-5 secondary schools	not specified
Ont. (1985)	69.8	province-wide	4,154	grades 7,9, 11,13	past 12 months
(1987)	68.1	province-wide	4,267	grades 7,9, 11,13	past 12 months
Man. (1983)	47.4	urban, province-wide	310	ages 12-17	past 6 months
(1985)	87.0	Winnipeg	501	ages 12-17	past 12 months
Sask. (1980)	84.0 ⁴	province-wide	738	ages 15-19	past 12 months
Alta. (1983)	48.0	urban, province-wide	456	ages 12-17	past 6 months
B.C. (1982)	61.6	Vancouver	1,701	ages 14-17	past 6 months
Canada (1983)	62.0	Canada-wide	925	ages 12-19	past 12 months
(1985)	72.9 ⁵	Canada-wide	960	ages 12-19	past 12 months

¹ Prevalence of alcohol use is based on the percentage of youth who reported having used alcohol at least once in the past 6 or 12 months as indicated, with the following exceptions: Quebec where the time period of use was not specified; Manitoba (1983) and Alberta (1983) where use is based on the percentage of youth who reported having used alcohol more than 3 times during their life, and at least once in the 6 months prior to the survey; and Saskatchewan (1980) where use is based on the percentage of youth who reported having used alcohol more than 2 or 3 times in the past year.

² Percentage is estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used alcohol within the past 6 months.

³ Percentage is estimated based on the number of youth in each school district who reported having used alcohol in the past 6 months.

⁴ Treaty Indians and institutionalized young people were excluded from the survey.

⁵ Percentage for 1985 is based on the weighted average of the three age groups 12-14, 15-17 and 18-19 years in the sample who reported having used alcohol in the past 12 months.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: J. Killorn, Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982 (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982); Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W. Mitic, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents - 1983 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, 1983); New Brunswick: Research and Evaluation Division, Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, A Drug Use Survey of Junior and Senior High School Students in School Districts 24 and 25, New Brunswick 1981 (Fredericton: Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission of New Brunswick, 1981); Quebec: C. Desranleau, I. Poissant and T. Robitaille, Bureau de Ressources en Développement Pédagogique et en Consultation Personnelle, La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, La Consommation de Drogues Chez les Jeunes du Secondaire en 1984 (Montréal: La Commission des Écoles Catholiques de Montréal, 1985); Ontario: For 1985, R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); for 1987, R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987); Manitoba: For 1983, The Longwoods Research Group Limited, Interim Evaluation of AADAC's Prevention Campaign (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); for 1985, The Results Group, Report on the Research Findings of a Study on Tobacco, Alcohol and Marijuana Usage Amongst Winnipeg Teenagers (Winnipeg: Manitoba Health and the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, 1985); Saskatchewan: M. Weston, Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina, Review of Child and Youth Health Services, Youth Health and Lifestyles: A Report of Work in Progress (Regina: Saskatchewan Health, 1980); Alberta: The Longwoods Research Group Limited, Interim Evaluation of AAOAC's Prevention Campaign (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1984); British Columbia: M.J. Hollander and B.L. Davis, Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983); Canada: For 1983, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada, Year 1 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1984); for 1985, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use and Norms Among Young People in Canada - Year 3 and Study on Parents and Marijuana (Prepared for Health Promotion Directorate by the Canadian Gallup Poll Limited) (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1985).

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE¹ AMONG STUDENTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1981, 1983, 1985 AND 1987

(Percentage Using Alcohol at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population	1981 %	1983 %	1985 %	1987 %
All	75.3	71.7 ²	69.8	68.1
Sex:				
Male	74.7	72.6	71.3	69.1
Female	76.1	70.8 ³	68.3	67.2
Age:				
13 and under	47.6	52.7	42.6 ⁴	43.1
14 - 15	74.6	71.1	67.0 ⁵	63.8
16 - 17	85.0	88.5	87.1	84.7
18 and over	89.8	89.9	87.9	88.3
Grade:				
Seven	47.3	53.1	43.3 ⁴	43.5
Nine	75.4	71.5	67.9 ⁵	64.7
Eleven	83.9	89.0 ³	87.2	84.8
Thirteen	91.7	90.6	88.9	88.8

¹ Alcohol use was defined as consuming alcohol at least once in the previous year, including at special events such as Christmas or weddings; however, having only a sip of alcohol to see what it was like was considered nonuse.

² A decline in percentage, although appearing significant, is possibly a function of a greater proportion of older students in the 1981 sample. Thus, this change is best interpreted as being non-significant; however, the magnitude of the decline for alcohol use may suggest a real change.

³ 1983 significantly different from 1981 ($p < .01$).

⁴ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .01$).

⁵ 1985 significantly different from 1983 ($p < .05$).

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 3,270 Ontario students in 1981, 4,737 in 1983, 4,154 in 1985, and 4,267 in 1987, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Sources: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983); R.G. Smart, E.M. Adlaf and M.S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1985, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985); R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 4

ALCOHOL USE¹ AMONG ADULTS ACCORDING TO SURVEYS² CONDUCTED
IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1943-1987

Year	Users %	Users by Age Groups			Sample Size N
		18 - 29 %	30 - 49 %	50 & over %	
1943	59	59	64	53	n.a.
1949	65	67	70	56	n.a.
1958	65	70	68	57	n.a.
1960	69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	69	72	n.a. ³	58	n.a.
1969	67	73	74	56	n.a.
1974	75	82	77	66	1,047
1978	78	85	82	68	1,040
1979	74	82	80	59	1,018
1980	74	83	79	61	1,051
1981	77	86	82	62	1,053
1982	77	85	83	63	1,048
1983	73	83	77	59	1,063
1984	79	89	82	67	1,046
1985	82	90	86	70	1,035
1986	77	85	84	64	1,045
1987	78	84	84	66	1,023

¹ The question asked was: "Do you ever have occasion to use alcoholic beverages, such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

² Data based on personal in-home interviews with approximately 1,000 adults (aged 21 and over until 1962, and 18 and over from 1969). Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

³ In 1962, the percentage of alcohol users was 77% in the 30-39 years of age group, and 70% in the 40-49 years of age group.

Sources: Canadian Gallup Poll Limited, Canadians Speak Out: The Canadian Gallup Polls 1980 Edition (Toronto: The McNamara Press, 1980); The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, December 29, 1962, May 29, 1974, September 20, 1978, June 23, 1979, April 30, 1980, May 8, 1982, April 21, 1983, April 16, 1984, April 29, 1985, May 12, 1986 and April 20, 1987).

TABLE 5
ALCOHOL USE¹ AMONG ADULTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION,
ACCORDING TO SURVEYS² CONDUCTED IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS, 1974 TO 1985

Characteristics of Population	Percentage of Users of Alcohol								
	1974 %	1978 %	1979 %	1980 %	1981 %	1982 %	1983 %	1984 %	1985 %
Total	75.0	77.9	73.9	73.7	76.5	76.9	72.9	78.9	81.8
Sex:									
Male	81.6	82.5	77.9	77.4	79.6	80.0	78.4	82.0	85.3
Female	68.4	73.1	69.9	69.9	73.4	73.8	67.7	76.0	78.5
Age:									
18-29	81.8	85.4	82.4	82.6	96.3	84.9	83.0	88.6	90.0
30-49	77.1	81.6	80.2	78.1	82.1	82.5	77.2	82.3	86.0
50 and over	66.3	68.1	58.9	60.1	62.1	63.2	58.7	66.6	69.7
Region:									
Atlantic	63.4	73.1	61.6	64.2	73.9	66.7	63.9	68.8	74.2
Quebec	73.3	76.3	71.6	65.2	75.8	75.6	74.3	73.3	78.3
Ontario	79.0	80.5	73.0	80.4	79.8	77.4	76.2	82.7	84.6
Prairies	76.8	74.9	83.6	72.4	71.7	80.3	66.5	85.6	86.5
British Columbia	73.5	82.0	78.8	82.5	77.1	83.5	76.2	78.2	81.5
Occupation:									
Professional and executive	79.7	87.8	84.1	84.3	80.4	84.5	75.8	85.9	85.9
Sales and clerical	83.3	88.9	82.0	82.9	85.3	81.6	79.6	83.8	89.0
Labour	79.1	76.1	75.7	75.5	80.2	81.7	80.9	84.1	85.5
Housewife	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69.8	75.2
Student	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.3	82.9
Other	61.8	68.3	62.1	59.5	62.6	61.6	57.4	67.7	74.7
Education:									
Public school	n.a.	67.0	55.9	59.9	62.4	66.0	59.4	66.7	70.1
High School	n.a.	78.0	76.2	75.3	78.7	77.4	74.6	78.7	82.3
University	n.a.	90.6	85.7	85.6	87.1	86.3	80.4	87.9	90.5
Income:									
Under \$10,000	n.a.	68.4	57.8	58.0	60.1	59.2	55.0	68.0	64.7
\$10,000 - \$19,999	n.a.	74.5	74.8	76.1	78.2	70.6	68.1	74.2	78.3
\$20,000 - \$29,999	n.a.	79.1	77.2	81.0	84.7	81.1	75.7	79.8	85.0
\$30,000 and over	n.a.	90.8	86.2	83.1	84.8	91.9	82.0	85.8	88.6
Mother Tongue:									
English	n.a.	80.2	76.0	76.8	78.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
French	n.a.	77.2	71.9	67.1	76.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	68.5	68.4	75.2	69.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Community Size:									
Under 10,000	n.a.	78.2	71.4	68.9	75.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10,000 - 100,000	n.a.	86.3	71.4	71.4	76.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Over 100,000	n.a.	75.3	74.3	77.5	77.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sample Size N	1,047	1,040	1,018	1,051	1,053	1,048	1,063	1,046	1,035

¹ The question asked was: "Do you ever have occasion to use alcoholic beverages, such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" 'Users' are defined as anyone who has ever used alcohol.

² Data based on personal in-home interviews with approximately 1,000 adults aged 18 years and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

Source: Canadian Gallup Poll Limited (Toronto: Special computer printouts of alcohol use surveys of March 1974, August 1978, May 1979, March 1980, March 1981, March 1982, March 1983, March 1984 and February 1985).

TABLE 6

ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING
TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1987

Characteristics of Population	Abstainers %	Users ¹ %	Percentage of Users Reporting:		Total Sample
			Daily Drinking	5+ Drinks ²	
All	16.9	83.1	11.8	54.5	1,084
Sex:					
Male	12.4	87.6	16.6	66.3	526
Female	21.2	78.8	6.7	42.1	558
Age: ³					
18 - 29	7.9	91.9	6.0	71.5	318
30 - 49	12.3	87.6	12.1	58.2	388
50 and over	29.1	70.9	17.1	28.9	367
Region:					
Metro Toronto	14.4	85.7	13.5	52.3	355
Metro Outskirts	18.0	82.2	7.3	43.9	144
Eastern Ontario	14.5	85.5	10.0	51.3	195
Western Ontario	18.4	81.5	13.1	61.3	281
Northern Ontario	24.3	75.6	11.6	65.9	109
Occupation: ³					
Professional/Managerial	7.6	92.4	14.4	54.0	206
Sales/Clerical	10.7	89.4	13.2	48.5	157
Labour	11.9	88.2	12.9	71.1	262
Other ⁴	26.1	73.8	8.8	45.0	451
Education: ^{3,5}					
Elementary	34.4	65.5	12.5	41.2	114
Secondary	19.2	80.8	10.9	54.7	497
Post-Secondary	10.2	89.8	12.2	56.8	470
Income: ^{3,6}					
Under \$10,000	27.1	72.9	8.0	57.0	69
\$10,000 - 14,999	34.8	65.2	7.8	48.4	89
\$15,000 - 19,999	27.0	73.0	10.0	49.4	79
\$20,000 - 29,999	17.1	82.9	11.9	55.2	355
\$30,000 - 39,999	17.4	82.6			
\$40,000 - 49,999	5.1	94.9	12.5	57.1	137
\$50,000 and over	5.1	94.9	15.3	61.5	202

¹ Data based on Gallup household survey. "Users" are defined as anyone who has used alcohol in the past 12 months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² Users reporting 5 or more drinks at a single sitting.

³ Excludes data for 11 respondents who did not state their age, 7 who omitted their occupation, 2 their education and 153 their income.

⁴ Includes the unemployed, housewives, students, retirees and disabled persons not in the labour force.

⁵ Refers to the last school the respondent attended or graduated.

⁶ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Source: R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG THE NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE POPULATION¹ IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE CANADIAN POPULATION² AS A WHOLE, 1985

Type of Drinker	Northwest Territories ¹				Canada ² (%)
	Non-Native (%)	Native		Total (%)	
		Inuit (%)	Dene (%)		
Heavy Drinkers ³	15	8	15	13	8
Current Drinkers ⁴	73	34	64	64	61
Occasional Drinkers ⁵	13	14	15	14	20
Former Drinkers ⁶	8	21	9	10	10
Non-Drinkers ⁷	5	29	11	10	8

¹ Data are based on the results of the Northwest Territories Health Promotion Survey which was conducted by the Government of the Northwest Territories and Statistics Canada, with the assistance of the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program and the Health Promotion Branch of Health and Welfare Canada. The survey of approximately 1,000 persons aged 15 and over was conducted between October 1985 and March 1986 and included the non-institutionalized population only, excluding those in hospitals, treatment centres, chronic care homes, the itinerant population, and children.

² Data are based on results of the Canada Health Promotion Survey conducted in 1985 by Health and Welfare Canada. The survey covered the ten Canadian provinces and Yukon and included the non-institutionalized population only, excluding those in hospitals, treatment centres, chronic care homes, the itinerant population, and children.

³ Includes those who have consumed 15 drinks or more in the past week.

⁴ Includes those who have consumed alcohol once a month or more in the past 12 months.

⁵ Includes those who have consumed alcohol less than once a month in the past 12 months.

⁶ Includes those who have consumed alcohol before, but have not done so in the past 12 months.

⁷ Includes those who have never consumed alcohol.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion in the Northwest Territories (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, special report [1988]).

TABLE 8
APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84 TO 1985-86

1983-84

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,454.9	210.5	1,557.2	4,222.6
P.E.I.	439.4	71.2	347.6	858.2
N.S.	3,098.3	658.8	2,625.6	6,382.7
N.B.	2,578.2	398.3	1,480.4	4,456.9
Que.	28,288.6	8,404.1	10,731.6	47,424.3
Ont.	38,854.2	10,501.7	26,332.4	75,688.3
Man.	4,210.2	903.2	3,312.8	8,426.2
Sask.	3,321.8	659.2	3,350.4	7,331.4
Alta.	8,946.2	2,936.2	9,838.4	21,720.8
B.C.	11,355.8	5,742.4	10,278.8	27,377.0
Yukon	147.2	44.3	117.6	309.1
N.W.T.	197.4	37.0	213.2	447.6
Canada ²	103,892.2	30,567.0	70,186.0	204,645.2

1984-85

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	2,551.2	211.6	1,460.4	4,223.2
P.E.I.	455.4	68.4	343.6	867.4
N.S.	3,234.8	694.5	2,472.8	6,402.1
N.B.	2,613.2	418.3	1,395.6	4,427.1
Que.	27,953.8	8,911.8	10,235.6	47,101.2
Ont.	38,290.4	11,036.7	25,910.8	75,237.9
Man.	4,413.0	926.2	3,253.6	8,592.8
Sask.	3,416.6	680.2	3,124.4	7,221.2
Alta.	8,814.0	2,927.0	9,103.2	20,844.2
B.C.	11,563.2	6,013.4	9,812.8	27,389.4
Yukon	158.8	46.0	114.8	319.6
N.W.T.	207.7	41.1	219.6	468.4
Canada ²	103,672.2	31,975.2	67,447.2	203,094.6

TABLE 8 (Continued)

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84 TO 1985-86

1985-86

Province	Thousands of Litres of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	1,960.6	237.5	1,637.6	3,835.7
P.E.I.	447.0	73.1	330.0	850.1
N.S.	3,215.0	697.1	2,433.6	6,345.7
N.B.	2,554.5	416.3	1,378.4	4,349.2
Que.	30,250.2	9,655.8	9,558.0	49,464.0
Ont.	40,178.0	11,136.2	25,056.8	76,371.0
Man.	4,081.6	984.1	3,347.6	8,413.3
Sask.	3,260.4	709.5	3,126.8	7,096.7
Alta.	8,675.7	3,214.2	9,234.8	21,124.7
B.C.	11,159.7	6,150.2	9,492.4	26,802.3
Yukon	157.2	46.4	107.6	311.2
N.W.T.	207.7	38.1	215.6	461.4
Canada ²	106,147.6	33,358.4	65,919.2	205,425.2

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 9

LITRES OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1985-86

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	10.87	10.64	10.61	10.11	10.00	8.95
P.E.I.	10.43	9.36	9.58	9.13	9.05	8.72
N.S.	10.26	10.06	9.87	9.54	9.40	9.19
N.B.	9.27	8.91	8.81	8.27	8.10	7.87
Que.	10.03	9.78	9.20	9.21	9.07	9.45
Ont.	11.47	11.40	11.16	10.84	10.59	10.57
Man.	11.35	11.21	10.86	10.40	10.46	10.09
Sask.	10.28	9.98	9.97	9.72	9.43	9.21
Alta.	10.44	13.60	12.92	12.10	11.67	11.69
B.C.	13.19	13.38	12.83	12.18	12.00	11.67
Yukon	23.81	21.15	19.39	19.08	19.25	18.20
N.W.T.	13.64	13.94	13.90	13.65	13.94	13.34
Canada	11.03	11.20	10.82	10.49	10.28	10.27

¹ To convert litres of beverage to litres of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed:
beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 10

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,¹ IN DRINKS² PER WEEK, PER PERSON
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1985-86

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.4	11.3	10.1
P.E.I.	11.8	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.2	9.9
N.S.	11.6	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.4
N.B.	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.4	9.2	8.9
Que.	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.7
Ont.	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.0
Man.	12.8	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	11.4
Sask.	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4
Alta.	11.8	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.2	13.2
B.C.	14.9	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.6	13.2
Yukon	26.9	23.9	21.9	21.6	21.8	20.6
N.W.T.	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.8	15.1
Canada	12.5	12.7	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.6

¹ Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² One drink = 1.7 cl (0.6 oz) of absolute alcohol.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 11
 PERCENTAGE¹ CONTRIBUTION OF EACH BEVERAGE² TO THE APPARENT TOTAL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1985-86

Province	Beer (%)						Wine (%)						Spirits (%)					
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	58	58	58	58	60	51	5	5	5	5	5	6	36	37	37	37	35	43
P.E.I.	47	48	51	51	52	53	7	7	7	8	8	9	46	45	42	41	40	38
N.S.	48	47	47	49	50	51	8	9	10	10	11	11	44	44	43	41	39	38
N.B.	57	56	57	58	59	59	7	8	8	9	9	9	36	36	35	33	32	32
Que.	59	59	59	60	59	61	16	16	17	18	19	20	25	25	24	22	22	19
Ont.	50	49	50	51	51	53	12	13	14	14	15	15	38	38	36	35	34	32
Man.	46	44	46	50	51	48	10	11	11	11	11	12	44	45	43	39	38	40
Sask.	48	44	43	45	47	46	7	9	9	9	10	10	45	47	48	46	43	44
Alta.	35	39	39	41	42	41	13	13	14	14	14	15	52	48	47	45	44	44
B.C.	35	41	41	41	42	42	19	18	20	21	22	23	46	41	39	38	36	35
Yukon	51	45	45	48	50	50	10	13	15	14	14	15	39	42	40	38	36	35
N.W.T.	41	40	41	44	44	45	8	8	8	8	9	8	51	52	51	48	47	47
Canada	49	49	49	51	51	52	13	14	15	15	16	16	38	37	36	34	33	32

¹ Percentage adjusted to total 100%.

² Based on volume of sales of absolute alcohol using the following conversion factors: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13%, and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 14

TOTAL SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Thousands of Dollars of Sales Receipts¹

Province	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 35,190	\$ 14,252	\$ 1,832	\$ 506	\$ 51,780
P.E.I.	5,090	2,103	X	X	7,193
N.S.	52,500	12,882	X	X	67,206
N.B.	36,290	9,936	X	X	48,083
Que.	633,120	176,060	22,494	441	832,115
Ont.	575,190	317,358	18,779	1,090	912,417
Man.	26,900	95,066	X	X	123,050
Sask.	38,940	105,927	2,173	-	147,040
Alta.	125,890	285,322	2,150	120	413,482
B.C.	200,900	287,520	3,645	333	492,398
Yukon and N.W.T.	6,430	18,072	X	X	24,502
Canada	\$1,736,440	\$1,324,498	\$56,378	\$2,782	\$3,120,098

Sales Receipts from Alcoholic Beverages¹ as a Percentage of Total Receipts⁴

Province	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	27.1	23.4	29.1	X	26.3
P.E.I.	11.3	15.0	X	X	11.7
N.S.	18.4	13.3	X	X	16.5
N.B.	17.5	15.1	X	X	16.1
Que.	23.8	20.9	23.1	11.7	23.1
Ont.	13.7	22.7	9.2	2.2	15.6
Man.	7.2	29.7	X	X	17.2
Sask.	11.4	36.8	8.3	-	22.3
Alta.	11.6	37.0	2.9	2.8	21.3
B.C.	14.1	35.6	3.2	2.6	20.9
Yukon and N.W.T.	22.1	30.2	X	X	25.9
Canada	16.5	28.0	9.4	3.3	19.3

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

⁴ Percentages are based on total reported receipts for each type of business establishment both licensed and unlicensed.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1985); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-204, 1986).

TABLE 15

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

Sales Receipts¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 91.79	\$ 31.98	\$5.71	\$0.84	\$130.1
P.E.I.	50.37	X	X	-	83.4
N.S.	75.35	17.37	X	X	95.1
N.B.	61.19	15.55	X	X	80.2
Que.	110.81	34.54	4.60	0.14	150.9
Ont.	78.01	45.79	2.62	0.15	126.8
Man.	29.60	119.06	X	X	150.2
Sask.	50.68	142.62	2.41	-	195.1
Alta.	67.67	169.04	1.74	0.05	238.0
B.C.	85.36	134.91	2.41	0.10	222.8
Yukon & N.W.T.	89.57	166.40	X	X	453.9
Canada	\$ 83.15	\$ 69.80	\$3.13	\$0.13	\$156.1

¹ Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

² According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

³ Includes recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics January 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1984); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-204, 1985).

TABLE 16

SALES RECEIPTS FROM ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME
PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY TYPE OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984

Sales Receipts¹ Per Person Aged 15 and Over

Province	Restaurants, ² Caterers and Taverns ²	Hotels	Motels	Tourist Courts and Cabins ³	Total
Nfld.	\$ 83.53	\$ 33.83	\$4.35	\$1.20	\$122.90
P.E.I.	53.47	22.09	X	X	75.56
N.S.	77.59	19.04	X	X	99.33
N.B.	66.70	18.26	X	X	88.37
Que.	122.28	34.00	4.34	0.08	160.71
Ont.	81.47	44.95	2.66	0.15	129.23
Man.	32.90	116.26	X	X	150.48
Sask.	51.10	139.01	2.85	-	192.97
Alta.	70.34	159.42	1.20	0.07	231.03
B.C.	88.36	126.46	1.60	0.15	216.57
Yukon & N.W.T.	130.43	366.57	X	X	497.00
Canada	\$ 88.29	\$ 67.34	\$2.87	\$0.14	\$158.64

Data for restaurants, caterers and taverns were estimated on the basis of 1977 and 1978 percentage sales receipts from alcoholic beverages relative to total sales receipts.

According to the definitions used by Statistics Canada for classifying eating and drinking establishments, receipts from food and alcohol sales must be 40% or more of total revenue for Restaurants, and 75% or more from alcohol sales alone for Taverns.

Includes recreation vacation camps.

Note: Components will not necessarily add to totals due to the confidentiality of some of the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1977 and 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue Nos. 63-535 and 63-536, 1979 and 1980 respectively); Statistics Canada, Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics - January 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-011, April 1985); Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-204, 1986).

TABLE 17

DETAILED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PER FAMILY, ¹ CANADA, ² 1969, 1978 and 1982

Detailed Expenditure	Average Dollar Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Per Family			Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expen- diture for Tobacco Pro- ducts and Alcoholic Beverages			Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expen- diture for All Goods and Services		
	1969 \$	1978 \$	1982 \$	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Alcoholic Beverages									
Beer:									
Purchased from stores Consumed on licensed premises	\$ 45.0 25.9	\$ 95.7 60.7	\$ 139.7 99.3	14.6 8.4	15.6 9.9	15.7 11.1	0.6 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.4
Total Beer	70.9	156.5	239.0	23.0	25.5	26.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):									
Purchased from stores Consumed on licensed premises	48.7 15.7	105.3 44.9	136.4 58.6	15.8 5.1	17.2 7.3	15.3 6.6	0.6 0.2	0.6 0.2	0.5 0.2
Total Liquor	64.4	150.2	195.0	20.9	24.5	21.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Wine (incl. cider):									
Purchased from stores Consumed on licensed premises	12.3 2.4	41.0 11.8	71.6 24.6	4.0 0.8	6.7 1.9	8.0 2.8	0.2 ..	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1
Total Wine	14.7	52.8	96.2	4.8	8.6	10.8	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total Alcoholic Beverages	\$ 150.1	\$ 359.5	\$ 530.3	48.7	58.6	59.4	1.8	1.9	2.0
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	\$ 892.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.2	3.3
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$8,161.1	\$19,033.7	\$27,062.3	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.³ See also Expenditure for Tobacco (Table 19).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973; Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, 1969-1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982).

TABLE 18

DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1982

Average Dollar Expenditure

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. \$	P.E.I. \$	N.S. \$	N.B. \$	Que. \$	Ont. \$	Man. \$	Sask. \$	Alta. \$	8.C. \$	Canada \$
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	\$ 199.0	\$ 87.5	\$ 113.5	\$ 129.4	\$ 134.6	\$ 165.5	\$ 110.2	\$ 87.7	\$ 124.0	\$ 117.0	\$ 139.7
Consumed on licensed premises	129.0	62.4	87.1	80.5	105.3	102.0	84.6	85.4	96.1	95.5	99.3
Total Beer	328.0	149.9	200.6	209.9	239.9	267.5	194.8	173.1	220.1	212.5	239.0
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	141.8	99.1	120.0	78.0	92.3	158.1	131.1	146.8	179.2	150.9	136.4
Consumed on licensed premises	55.5	57.1	48.1	27.9	40.7	51.6	61.5	67.3	118.9	77.1	58.6
Total Liquor	197.3	156.2	168.1	105.9	133.0	209.7	192.6	214.1	298.1	228.0	195.0
Wine (incl. cider):											
Purchased from stores	31.7	18.8	35.9	31.5	88.2	71.6	53.5	39.3	71.7	79.2	71.6
Consumed on licensed premises	4.9	5.7	9.4	8.1	24.1	25.4	22.8	12.9	29.3	35.4	24.6
Total Wine	36.6	24.5	45.3	39.6	112.3	97.0	76.3	52.2	101.0	114.6	96.2
Total Alcoholic Beverages	\$ 561.9	\$ 330.7	\$ 413.9	\$ 355.4	\$ 485.1	\$ 574.1	\$ 463.7	\$ 439.4	\$ 619.3	\$ 555.0	\$ 530.3
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages ³	\$ 1,111.5	\$ 691.9	\$ 789.0	\$ 737.9	\$ 905.4	\$ 950.1	\$ 756.0	\$ 746.8	\$ 887.9	\$ 828.8	\$ 892.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$23,231.7	\$18,796.7	\$22,850.5	\$21,999.1	\$25,615.5	\$28,087.1	\$24,089.0	\$25,823.9	\$31,376.3	\$28,375.3	\$27,062.3
Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expenditure for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages ³											
Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	8.C. %	Canada %
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	17.9	12.6	14.4	17.5	14.9	17.4	14.6	11.7	14.0	14.1	15.7
Consumed on licensed premises	11.6	9.0	11.0	10.9	11.6	10.7	11.2	11.4	10.8	11.5	11.1
Total Beer	29.5	21.7	25.4	28.4	26.5	28.2	25.8	23.2	24.8	25.6	26.8
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	12.8	14.3	15.2	10.6	10.2	16.6	17.3	19.7	20.2	18.2	15.3
Consumed on licensed premises	5.0	8.2	6.1	3.8	4.5	5.4	8.1	9.0	13.4	9.3	6.6
Total Liquor	17.8	22.6	21.3	14.4	14.7	22.1	25.5	28.7	33.6	27.5	21.9
Wine (incl. cider):											
Purchased from stores	2.9	2.7	4.6	4.3	9.7	7.5	7.1	5.3	8.1	9.6	8.0
Consumed on licensed premises	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.7	3.3	4.3	2.8
Total Wine	3.3	3.5	5.7	5.4	12.4	10.2	10.1	7.0	11.4	13.8	10.8
Total Alcoholic Beverages	50.6	47.8	52.5	48.2	53.6	60.4	61.3	58.8	69.7	67.0	59.4

TABLE 18 (Continued)
 DETAILED FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, CANADA² AND PROVINCES, 1982

Percentage Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages Relative to Total Expenditure for All Goods and Services

Detailed Expenditure	Nfld. %	P.E.I. %	N.S. %	N.B. %	Que. %	Ont. %	Man. %	Sask. %	Alta. %	B.C. %	Canada %
Alcoholic Beverages											
Beer:											
Purchased from stores	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Consumed on licensed premises	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total Beer	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Liquor (incl. liqueurs):											
Purchased from stores	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Consumed on licensed premises	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total Liquor	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Wine (incl. cider):											
Purchased from stores	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Consumed on licensed premises	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Wine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total Alcoholic Beverages	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.3

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals.

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ See also Expenditure for Tobacco (Table 19).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

SUMMARY OF FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA,² 1969, 1978 AND 1982

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family			Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure ³		
	1969	1978	1982	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Province:						
Nfld.	\$ 297.1	\$ 560.8	\$ 1,111.5	3.6	2.9	4.8
P.E.I.	250.6	417.0	691.9	3.1	2.2	3.7
N.S.	269.7	489.0	789.0	3.3	2.6	3.5
N.B.	248.2	484.4	737.9	3.0	2.5	3.4
Que.	353.3	677.3	905.4	4.3	3.6	3.5
Ont.	322.6	648.5	950.1	4.0	3.4	3.4
Man.	259.9	520.1	756.0	3.2	2.7	3.1
Sask.	221.6	493.2	746.8	2.7	2.6	2.9
Alta.	247.4	558.4	887.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
B.C.	282.1	557.1	828.8	3.5	2.9	2.9
Canada	\$ 308.2	\$ 613.6	\$ 892.2	3.8	3.2	3.3
Family Type:						
1 adult	\$ 186.2	\$ 386.8	\$ 613.2	2.3	2.0	4.0
2 adults	282.6	604.4	899.9	3.5	3.2	3.5
3 adults	343.8	711.3	1,126.3	4.2	3.7	3.5
4 adults	419.5	874.5	1,319.0	5.1	4.6	3.2
1 adult, 1 or more children	128.7	336.8	n.a.	1.6	1.8	n.a.
2 adults, 1 child	334.3	676.9	970.5	4.1	3.6	3.2
2 adults, 2 children	350.5	610.6	900.6	4.3	3.2	2.8
2 adults, 3 or more children	n.a.	579.6	806.6	n.a.	3.0	2.5
2 adults, 3 children	337.6	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	n.a.
2 adults, 4 children	345.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	n.a.
2 adults, 5 children	305.9	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
3 adults, 1 child	379.5	743.2	1,069.8	4.7	3.9	3.0
3 adults, 2 or more children	356.3	726.2	898.9	4.4	3.8	2.5
Other families	466.0	939.8	n.a.	5.7	4.9	n.a.
Size of Area of Residence:						
All urban:	\$ 319.3	\$ 631.4	\$ 901.6	3.7	3.2	3.3
500,000 and over	346.2	654.3	903.8	3.8	3.2	3.1
100,000 - 499,999	320.1	635.6	1,006.8	3.6	3.2	3.8
30,000 - 99,999	306.3	596.2	871.2	3.6	3.2	3.5
29,999 and under	269.2	589.6	821.3	3.8	3.4	3.4
All rural:	259.8	530.7	850.8	4.1	3.2	3.4
Farm	228.7	483.4	755.6	3.7	2.8	2.9
Non-farm	275.4	541.9	866.4	4.3	3.2	3.5
Family Income Quintile Group:						
Lowest quintile	\$ n.a.	\$ 248.0	\$ 376.1	n.a.	3.8	4.2
Second quintile	n.a.	542.4	745.9	n.a.	4.3	4.3
Third quintile	n.a.	611.3	941.9	n.a.	3.4	3.8
Fourth quintile	n.a.	748.3	1,096.3	n.a.	3.3	3.3
Highest quintile	n.a.	918.1	1,300.8	n.a.	2.7	2.6

TABLE 19 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF FAMILY¹ EXPENDITURE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROVINCE, CANADA,² 1969, 1978 AND 1982

	Average Dollar Expenditure for Tobacco and Alcohol Per Family			Percentage Expenditure Per Family Relative to Total Expenditure		
	1969	1978	1982	1969 %	1978 %	1982 %
Class of Tenure of Residence:						
All homeowners:	\$ 300.2	\$ 600.3	\$ 893.3	3.7	3.2	2.9
Homeowners without mortgage	250.9	473.4	716.7	3.1	2.5	2.8
Homeowners with mortgage	357.0	714.6	1,065.7	4.4	3.8	2.9
All tenants:	316.1	628.6	882.5	3.9	3.3	4.2
Tenants - regular	334.7	631.7	890.5	4.1	3.3	4.2
roomers	248.3	658.3	859.5	3.0	3.5	7.1
rent-free	202.3	512.4	694.7	2.5	2.7	3.8
Mixed tenure	343.9	693.5	980.6	4.2	3.6	3.2
Total Expenditure - All Goods and Services	\$ 8,161.1	\$ 19,033.7	\$ 27,062.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes all families and unattached individuals (spending units).

² Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Includes total expenditure for all goods and services.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Dépenses des Familles au Canada, Volume I, Ensemble du Canada: Régions Urbaines et Rurales, 1969 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-535F, 1973); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, Volume 3, All Canada: Urban and Rural, 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-551, 1982); Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-555, 1984).

TABLE 22

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 36,003	\$ -	\$ 33,883	\$ 142	\$ 70,028	\$120.93	3.6
P.E.I.	8,236	7,249	149	332	15,966	128.34	3.6
N.S.	93,554	-	5,359	262	99,175	114.89	3.8
N.B.	64,611	-	4,070	95	68,776	96.99	3.0
Que.	321,750	-	65,005	90	386,845	59.29	1.5
Ont.	538,234	-	240,092	29	778,355	87.89	3.3
Man.	122,950	-	6,217	-	129,167	123.16	3.7
Sask.	112,821	-	582	-	113,403	113.77	3.1
Alta.	291,477	-	7,479	-	298,956	127.14	2.2
B.C.	298,689	-	65,929	-	364,618	128.34	3.8
Yukon	4,458	1,287	55	-	5,800	263.64	3.0
N.W.T.	8,517	-	607	-	9,124	186.58	1.6
All Prov. & Terri.	\$1,901,300	\$8,536	\$429,427	\$ 950	\$2,340,213	\$ 93.74	2.6

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$338,404	\$ 2	\$ 6,510 (e)	\$ 344,916	\$13.82	0.4
Wine	\$50,221			39,160 (e)	89,381	3.58	0.1
Spirits		473,151	13	153,949 (e)	627,113	25.12	0.8
All Alcohol	\$50,221	\$811,555	\$15	\$199,619 (e)	\$1,061,410	\$42.51	1.4

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$3,401,623,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$136.25
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.1

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. In 1983-84, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$800,129,000.* This figure includes retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption (see Tables and). (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1983 totalled \$117.6 million, that is: \$33.1 million for Distilleries; \$73.5 million for Breweries and \$11.0 million for Wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$170 million in 1983-84.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$80 million in 1983-84.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$201 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1983-84 was in excess of \$4.7 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1983* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1985); Statistics Canada, Breweries,** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1983*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 61-208, 1986); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1986).

TABLE 23

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1984-85*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 35,275	\$ -	\$ 39,256	\$ 236	\$ 74,767	\$128.97	3.6
P.E.I.	8,459	7,635	158	340	16,592	131.79	3.6
N.S.	98,683	-	5,715	634	105,032	120.16	3.7
N.B.	67,271	-	4,386	122	71,779	100.40	2.9
Que.	338,044	-	67,238	39	405,321	61.76	1.5
Ont.	600,548	-	256,693	41	857,282	95.41	3.2
Man.	130,364	-	6,640	-	137,004	129.19	3.7
Sask.	114,624	-	2,489	-	117,113	115.85	3.1
Alta.	297,482	-	7,581	-	305,063	130.11	2.1
B.C.	302,728	-	66,458	-	369,186	128.06	3.6
Yukon	4,482	1,349	59	-	5,890	262.95	2.8
N.W.T.	9,189	-	-	-	9,189	184.15	1.5
All Prov. & Terri.	\$2,007,149	\$8,984	\$456,673	\$1,412	\$2,474,218	\$ 98.13	2.6

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$361,534	\$ 2	\$ 11,643 (e)	\$ 373,179	\$14.80	0.4
Wine	\$50,809			48,887 (e)	99,696	3.95	0.1
Spirits		521,782	13	164,416 (e)	686,211	27.22	0.8
All Alcohol	\$50,809	\$883,316	\$15	\$224,946 (e)	\$1,159,086	\$45.97	1.4

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$3,633,304,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$144.10
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	2.0

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. In 1984-85, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$848,852,000.* This figure includes retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption (see Tables and). (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. For Ontario alone, this figure was \$4,015,701 in 1984-85. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1984 totalled \$71.3 million, that is: \$25.0 million for Distilleries; \$35.7 million for Breweries and \$10.6 million for Wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$184 million in 1984-85.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$88 million in 1984-85.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$219 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1984-85 was in excess of \$5.0 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1984* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1986); Statistics Canada, Breweries,** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1984*** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 61-208, 1987); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1986); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, 1988); Liquor Control Board of Ontario, 59th Report - April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985 (Toronto: Liquor Control Board of Ontario, 1985).

TABLE 24

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM CONTROL AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985-86*

Provincial and Territorial Governments

Province	Net Income from Sales	Sales Tax	Licenses & Permits	Fines & Confiscations	Total Revenue from Control & Sale of Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Nfld.	\$ 66,645	\$ -	\$ 15,843	\$ 292	\$ 82,780	\$142.45	3.4
P.E.I.	8,515	7,773	29	402	16,719	130.82	3.3
N.S.	102,732	-	5,967	593	109,292	123.89	3.2
N.B.	70,166	-	4,750	111	75,027	104.29	2.6
Que.	356,715	-	70,074	101	426,890	64.69	1.3
Ont.	608,182	-	279,358	33	887,573	97.43	2.7
Man.	134,982	-	5,366	-	140,348	130.75	3.0
Sask.	118,909	-	2,580	-	121,489	119.38	2.5
Alta.	315,077	-	8,269	-	323,346	136.52	2.4
B.C.	334,527	-	79,047	-	413,574	142.97	3.6
Yukon	4,222	1,359	61	-	5,642	244.24	2.6
N.W.T.	10,076	-	-	-	10,076	196.80	1.5
All Prov. & Terri.	\$2,130,748	\$9,132	\$471,344	\$1,532	\$2,612,756	\$102.68	2.4

Federal Government

	Excise Tax	Excise Duty	Licenses	Import Duty	All Revenue from Control & Taxation of Alcohol	Alcohol Revenue Per Capita	Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue
(thousands of dollars)							
Beer		\$370,742	\$ 2	\$ 19,630 (e)	\$ 390,374	\$15.34	0.4
Wine	\$56,621			51,117 (e)	107,738	4.23	0.1
Spirits		496,930	13	178,980 (e)	675,923	26.56	0.7
All Alcohol	\$56,621	\$867,672	\$15	\$249,727 (e)	\$1,174,035	\$46.14	1.3

All Governments

Total Revenue ¹	\$3,786,791,000
Per Capita Revenue	\$148.82
Alcohol Revenue as a % of Total Government Revenue	1.9

¹ The following Government revenue derived from alcohol are not included: (a) General retail sales taxes levied by most provinces and ranging from 5% to 12% depending on the province. In 1985-86, the tax on retail sales from the provincial selling authority to the consumer was estimated at \$717,800,000.* This figure represents a minimum, as retail sales tax payable on alcoholic beverages sold by dispensers such as taverns and bars for on-premise consumption did not include dispensers markup which varies widely. (b) Provincial and Municipal revenue such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. For Ontario alone, this figure was \$4,114,038 in 1985-86. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as the Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes for 1985 totalled \$42.9 million, that is: \$31.1 million for Distilleries; \$4.8 million for Breweries and \$7.0 million for Wineries.*** The manufacturers' sales tax for beer is estimated at \$200 million in 1985-86.** For wine and spirits which are liable to be submitted to an "aging" process, the manufacturers' sales tax cannot be readily estimated. The amount of this tax payable on the excise duty or the import duty alone would be in the order of \$87 million in 1985-86.* In the case of beer, gallonage tax estimated at \$239 million was levied.** Government revenue derived from alcohol during 1985-86 was roughly \$5.1 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1985* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1987); Statistics Canada, Breweries,** annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-205, from 1971 to 1982); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, 1987); Liquor Control Board of Ontario, 60th Report - April 1st, 1985 to March 31st, 1986 (Toronto: Liquor Control Board of Ontario, 1986). Prepublication data on federal and provincial corporation income taxes*** for the beverage industry were made available through the courtesy of the Industrial Organization and Finance Division, Statistics Canada. Gross general revenue preliminary data for the provincial governments were made available through the courtesy of the Revenue and Expenditure Section, Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 25

TOTAL WORKERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1973 TO 1985

Number of Workers	Breweries	Wineries	Distilleries	Total Alcohol
1973	10,507	1,239	6,209	17,955
1974	11,421	1,301	6,203	18,925
1975	11,652	1,198	5,992	18,842
1976	11,632	1,159	5,708	18,499
1977	12,112	1,094	5,414	18,620
1978	11,895	1,187	5,187	18,269
1979	12,290	1,319	5,374	18,983
1980	12,342	1,313	5,509	19,164
1981	12,637	1,385	5,528	19,550
1982	12,938	1,298	5,282	19,518
1983	12,804	1,379	5,027	19,210
1984	13,318	1,339	4,790	19,447
1985	13,656	1,421	4,454	19,531

Salaries and Wages

1973	\$ 117,594,000	\$ 11,414,000	\$ 65,174,000	\$ 194,182,000
1974	143,219,000	13,135,000	74,144,000	230,498,000
1975	172,441,000	13,219,000	81,555,000	267,215,000
1976	194,643,000	14,677,000	85,266,000	294,586,000
1977	216,875,000	15,670,000	89,551,000	322,096,000
1978	228,937,000	18,665,000	91,646,000	339,248,000
1979	262,366,000	22,991,000	104,202,000	389,559,000
1980	301,170,000	24,047,000	121,290,000	446,507,000
1981	334,316,000	29,170,000	132,112,000	495,598,000
1982	375,135,000	31,423,000	149,957,000	556,515,000
1983	411,395,000	35,296,000	151,921,000	598,612,000
1984	436,867,000	34,897,000	158,268,000	630,032,000
1985	467,445,000	37,716,000	154,356,000	659,517,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcoholic Beverage Industries 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-231, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively). Data for 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Industry Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 26

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND EXPORTS OF WHISKY
FROM ALL COUNTRIES, CANADA, 1968 TO 1985

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
	Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	Whisky
1968	\$ 26,619	\$ 158,251
1969	34,120	189,073
1970	32,105	183,141
1971	39,101	184,962
1972	43,469	209,585
1973	59,522	231,224
1974	68,724	193,939
1975	79,461	242,809
1976	73,928	222,674
1977	87,408	270,742
1978	107,369	268,890
1979	110,298	298,269
1980	125,666	308,969
1981	139,773	345,757
1982	156,898	337,189
1983	131,876	340,030
1984	164,684	363,142
1985	153,189	351,973

¹ Includes brandy, gin, rum, whisky, liqueurs and distilled beverages and spirits not elsewhere specified.

² Includes whisky in bulk and whisky not elsewhere specified.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 27

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ OF BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES
AND WINERIES, CANADA, SELECTED YEARS

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1954	\$ 4,234,821	87	n.a.
1959	7,918,734	101	n.a.
1964	15,894,626	43	n.a.
1969	22,694,651	5	n.a.
1971	25,173,806	22	7.3
1972	30,697,816	-1	8.1
1973	30,415,860	10	7.2
1974	33,611,358	11	7.1
1975	37,356,125	10	6.9
1976	40,981,487	11	6.3
1977	45,686,474	33	6.3
1978	60,860,710	23	7.3
1979	74,794,955	11	7.8
1980	83,294,455	9	8.4
1981	90,750,980	15	8.0
1982	104,019,597	25	8.2
1983	130,241,878	5	9.0
1984	136,492,690		8.0

¹ Estimated by Elliott Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Sources: For 1954 to 1969, National Health and Welfare Canada, Briefing Paper on Trends in Alcohol Consumption in Canada (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, National Health and Welfare Canada, 1976); for 1971 to 1979, Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 to 1984, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE PROVINCIAL SALE¹ OF BEER AND WINE
ACCORDING TO A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN CANADA, 1985

Percentage Satisfaction with the Way in Which Beer and Wine are Sold Provincially¹

Region	Beer			Wine		
	Satisfied (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Don't Know (%)	Satisfied (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Don't Know (%)
Atlantic	55	33	12	68	14	18
Quebec	67	13	20	71	15	14
Ontario	61	28	11	66	26	8
Prairies	53	26	21	56	16	28
B. C.	49	37	14	53	34	13
Canada	59	25	16	64	21	15

Percentage Suggesting Changes They Would Like²

Type of Change	Beer (%)	Wine (%)
Sell in grocery/corner stores	12	11
Increase the number of retail outlets	2	2
Decrease the number of retail outlets	4	2
Other (i.e., reduce prices, extend store hours, stop government monopoly, raise age limit, stop sale entirely, etc.)	6	6
Can't say	1	-
Total	25	21

¹ The question asked was: "On the whole, would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the way in which (beer/wine) is sold in this province?"

² Percentages are based on the responses of those who claimed they were dissatisfied with the way in which beer or wine was sold in their province.

Note: Data are based on personal in-home interviews with 1,049 adults, aged 18 years and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

Source: The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, December 23, 1985).

TABLE 29
PUBLIC OPINION ON ALCOHOL PRICES, ADVERTISING, AND DRINKING AND DRIVING AGE
ACCORDING TO SURVEYS¹ CONDUCTED IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS

Age and Sex	In Favour of:						
	Raising Legal Drinking Age ² 1983 %	Raising Legal Drinking Age ² 1984 %	Raising Legal Drinking Age ³ 1986 %	Increase in Price of Alcoholic Beverages ⁴ 1981 %	Banning All Liquor Advertising ⁵ 1981 %	Banning All Liquor Advertising ⁵ 1986 %	Increase in Government Advertising on Dangers of Drink ⁶ 1981 %
All	62	69	62	31	49	54	66
Sex:							
Male	55	64	56	26	n.a.	n.a.	61
Female	70	74	68	36	n.a.	n.a.	72
Age:							
18 - 29	49	57	51	24	41	46	68
30 - 49	62	73	67	32	50	56	70
50 and over	76	76	67	38	55	58	62
Sample Size	1,050	1,063	1,020	1,043	1,043	1,052	1,043

¹ Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

² The question asked was: "Do you favour or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all provinces to 21?"

³ The question asked was: "As you may know, sixteen is the minimum age at which you are allowed to drive, in Canada. Would you favour or oppose a national law that would raise the legal age for having a driving license to 18 years?"

⁴ The question asked was: "Could you tell me if you favour or oppose a large increase in the price of alcoholic beverages?"

⁵ The question asked was: "What about all advertising for liquor - do you think it should be banned or not?"

⁶ The question asked was: "Could you tell me if you favour or oppose an increase in government advertising on the dangers of drink?"

Sources: The Gallup Poll of Canada, *The Gallup Report* (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, July 4, 1981, July 18, 1981, July 21, 1983, September 10, 1984, February 20, 1986 and October 13, 1986).

LEGAL STATISTICS

ONTARIO REGIONAL STATISTICS

SELECTED STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE AMONG DRIVERS
OF LEGAL DRINKING AGE, CANADA, 1983

Characteristics of Population	% Reporting Alcohol Consumption Within Past 30 Days	% Reporting Drinking and Driving Within Past 30 Days	% Reporting Driving While Impaired Within Past 30 Days ¹	Mean Number of Drinks Consumed in Past 7 Days
Total	77.5 ²	52.8 ³	14.3 ³	7.4
Sex:				
Male	74.9 ²	58.2	18.2	9.1
Female	66.0 ²	32.8	5.2	4.0
Age:				
18 - 20	75.5	53.8	22.5	8.9
21 - 30	80.8	59.3	19.2	8.5
31 - 40	76.1	52.2	13.6	6.9
41 +	61.5	34.5	5.6	5.5
Education:				
Elementary or less	47.6)			
Some secondary	65.9)			
Completed secondary	73.9)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Some postsecondary	78.5)			
University	82.4)			
Community Size:				
Rural	62.9)			
Less than 99,999	66.3)			
100,000 - 499,999	79.7)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
500,000 +	79.9)			

¹ Based on respondents' own perception of their impairment, with legal impairment being defined as a blood alcohol level of .08 or eighty milligrams or over.

² Uncorrected as given in source document.

³ The frequency of drinking and driving and driving while impaired within the past 30 days among drinkers was as follows:

Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage of Drinkers Who Were in the Past 30 Days:	
	Drinking-Driving	Driving While Impaired
0	48.2	85.8
1	16.8	7.1
2	11.3	4.1
3	6.7	1.0
4	3.3	0.5
5 +	13.7	1.6

Note: The data are based on a national survey conducted from May to July, 1983 for Transport Canada. Personal household interviews were used to elicit responses from 2,000 active Canadian drivers of legal drinking age with respect to their alcohol consumption and driving.

Source: Transport Canada, Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Directorate, A National Household Survey on Drinking and Driving: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour of Canadian Drivers (Ottawa: Transport Canada, 1984).

TABLE 31
SELECTED STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL USE AMONG DRIVERS OF LEGAL DRINKING
AGE BY MOST RECENT DRINKING OCCASION, CANADA, 1983

	Mean Number of Drinks Consumed in Most Recent Drinking Occasion	Percentage ¹ Reporting Consumption of:			Percentage ¹ Reporting Consumption by Location ² in:					
		Beer	Wine	Spirits	Home	Friends/ Relatives	Bar/Club	Party/ Dance	Restaurant	Other
Total	3.6	44.3	29.9	33.5	44.4	21.3	15.3	10.5	9.8	4.4
Sex:										
Male	4.2	57.3	16.8	34.2	47.2	18.4	19.7	10.6	5.5	5.2
Female	2.7	26.5	36.3	37.5	41.0	21.9	14.5	14.6	11.5	3.4
Age:										
18 - 20	4.7	66.3	5.0	33.8	22.5	27.5	33.8	18.8	8.8	5.0
21 - 30	4.0	55.5	22.2	26.2	39.4	21.8	24.2	9.9	8.1	4.8
31 - 40	3.8	46.7	26.8	34.9	40.6	20.5	16.1	14.7	8.4	3.7
41 +	2.9	31.2	28.6	44.2	54.9	16.5	11.2	11.5	7.4	4.6
Location:										
Home	2.9)									
Friends/Relatives' Home	3.7)									
Bar/Club	5.0)									
Party/Dance	5.3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurant	2.5)									
Other	5.0)									

¹ Percentages may not add to 100% due to multiple responses to some question categories. For example, for some respondents the most recent drinking occasion involved several locations and more than one type of beverage.

² The mode of transportation used after drinking by respondents, on the most recent drinking occasion, was as follows:

<u>Mode of Transportation</u>	<u>Percentage of Users</u>
Private motor vehicle/driver	48.8
Private motor vehicle/passenger	35.5
Public transportation	1.4
Taxi	1.6
Foot	12.7
Bicycle	0.1

Note: The data are based on a national survey conducted from May to July, 1983 for Transport Canada. Personal household interviews were used to elicit responses from 2,000 active Canadian drivers of legal drinking age with respect to their alcohol consumption and driving.

Source: Transport Canada, Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Directorate, A National Household Survey on Drinking and Driving: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour of Canadian Drivers (Ottawa: Transport Canada, 1984).

ALCOHOL USE AMONG DRIVERS OF LEGAL DRINKING AGE
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983

	Nfld.	P. E. I.	N. S.	N. B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B. C.	Canada
% reporting alcohol consumption within past 30 days	69.5	54.5	65.5	56.5	79.5	78.0	74.5	71.5	78.0	82.5	77.5
% reporting drinking and driving within past 30 days	48.2	32.1	36.4	45.1	48.4	55.1	52.3	44.8	55.1	52.7	52.8
% reporting driving while impaired within past 30 days ¹	14.4	7.3	6.3	18.6	11.4	17.3	14.3	10.6	14.7	12.8	14.3
Mean number of drinks consumed in past 7 days	9.4	4.7	4.7	7.6	5.4	8.5	7.1	5.3	8.0	8.4	7.4

¹ Based on respondents' own perception of their impairment, with legal impairment being defined as a blood alcohol level of .08 or eighty milligrams or over.

Note: The data are based on a national survey conducted from May to July, 1983 for Transport Canada. Personal household interviews were used to elicit responses from 2,000 active Canadian drivers of legal drinking age with respect to their alcohol consumption and driving.

Source: Transport Canada, Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Directorate, A National Household Survey on Drinking and Driving: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour of Canadian Drivers (Ottawa: Transport Canada, 1984).

TABLE 33

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Number of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	621	11,368	14,841	26,830
1973	628	12,396	15,755	28,779
1974	611	13,219	17,447	31,277
1975	604	12,694	17,622	30,920
1976	512	11,467	17,319	29,298
1977	535	13,112	17,127	30,774
1978	543	13,043	14,526	28,112
1979	590	14,108	15,711	30,409
1980	589	14,057	15,281	29,927
1981	597	13,804	15,238	29,639
1982	491	12,384	13,565	26,440
1983	500	11,459	12,004	23,963
1984	492	11,220	12,027	23,739
1985	459	10,690	9,608	20,757
1986	415	9,148	8,027	17,590

Rate Per 100,000 Licensed Drivers

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	16.8	308.2	402.4	727.4
1973	16.3	322.7	410.1	749.1
1974	15.4	332.7	439.1	787.2
1975	14.5	305.1	423.5	743.2
1976	11.9	265.7	401.3	678.8
1977	11.7	287.4	375.4	674.4
1978	11.5	276.0	307.4	594.9
1979	12.1	290.4	323.4	625.9
1980	11.8	281.5	306.0	599.3
1981	11.6	269.4	297.4	578.5
1982	9.4	236.0	258.5	503.9
1983	9.3	213.0	223.1	445.4
1984	8.9	203.5	218.1	430.5
1985	8.1	188.9	169.7	366.7
1986	7.1	157.2	138.0	302.3

TABLE 33 (Continued)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Percentage of Drivers Involved in Accidents with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Drivers²

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Property Damage Only	Total
1972	25.8	10.8	7.0	8.4
1973	25.5	11.6	7.4	8.9
1974	27.7	12.3	7.7	9.3
1975	26.5	11.9	7.3	8.8
1976	26.3	12.2	6.8	8.4
1977	27.8	11.8	6.4	8.0
1978	28.7	12.2	6.7	8.7
1979	29.2	12.4	7.0	9.0
1980	30.1	12.4	7.0	8.9
1981	32.0	12.1	6.8	8.7
1982	32.5	11.7	6.4	8.3
1983	31.5	10.8	5.9	7.7
1984	31.1	9.9	5.5	7.1
1985	29.0	8.2	4.8	6.3
1986	27.4	7.0	4.1	5.4

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of alcohol-involved drivers relative to total drivers within that class irrespective of driver condition.

Sources: For 1972 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 34

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Number of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability
Impaired by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	95	569	664
1973	81	522	603
1974	44	488	532
1975	65	511	576
1976	51	456	507
1977	73	606	679
1978	62	545	607
1979	83	636	719
1980	62	537	599
1981	54	564	618
1982	56	557	613
1983	65	592	657
1984	58	558	616
1985	52	505	557
1986	42	528	570

Rate Per 100,000 Accidents

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	50.1	300.3	350.4
1973	42.0	270.4	312.4
1974	21.5	238.9	260.4
1975	30.4	239.1	269.6
1976	24.1	215.2	239.3
1977	33.4	277.3	310.7
1978	33.3	292.4	325.7
1979	42.1	322.5	364.6
1980	31.6	273.3	304.8
1981	27.2	284.3	311.5
1982	29.8	296.4	326.2
1983	35.7	325.3	361.0
1984	29.8	286.5	316.2
1985	27.4	266.1	293.5
1986	22.4	281.9	304.3

TABLE 34 (Continued)

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED PEDESTRIANS
BY NATURE OF INJURY, ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986¹

Percentage of Accidents Involving Pedestrians with Ability Impaired
by Drink or Who Had Been Drinking Relative to Total Accidents²

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1972	24.8	7.2	8.0
1973	23.4	6.9	7.6
1974	15.4	7.3	7.6
1975	22.1	7.0	7.6
1976	22.4	7.0	7.5
1977	29.0	8.7	9.4
1978	21.8	8.6	9.2
1979	30.4	9.9	10.7
1980	23.3	8.2	8.8
1981	22.8	8.9	9.4
1982	31.3	9.3	9.9
1983	31.9	10.5	11.3
1984	30.7	9.7	10.3
1985	28.6	8.3	8.9
1986	27.4	9.1	9.6

¹ The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

² For each class of accident, percentages are based on the total number of accidents for alcohol-involved pedestrians relative to total pedestrian-related accidents within that class irrespective of pedestrian condition.

Sources: For 1972 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 35
AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF DRIVERS¹ INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS,² ONTARIO, 1972 TO 1986

Driver's Age	Number of Drivers ¹														
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 16	35	51	69	78	73	63	58	47	78	47	34	29	26	27	25
16	n.a.	n.a.	371	361	381	378	383	425	450	391	297	200	218	187	107
17	n.a.	n.a.	958	934	1,009	1,007	1,031	1,073	983	991	807	599	489	395	303
18	n.a.	n.a.	1,930	1,858	1,920	2,012	1,891	1,920	1,669	1,540	1,282	1,047	886	700	535
19	n.a.	n.a.	2,126	2,086	2,058	2,175	2,181	2,330	2,185	2,133	1,731	1,531	1,459	1,096	874
16 - 19	3,623	4,436	5,385	5,239	5,368	5,572	5,486	5,748	5,287	5,055	4,117	3,377	3,052	2,405	1,844
20 - 24	6,228	6,952	7,721	7,585	7,512	8,094	7,565	8,466	8,147	8,121	7,252	6,670	6,893	5,988	5,008
25 - 34	7,264	7,474	7,917	7,939	7,433	7,911	7,126	7,885	8,157	8,255	7,631	6,977	7,157	6,431	5,849
35 - 44	4,626	4,540	4,756	4,522	4,118	4,189	3,727	3,887	4,015	3,923	3,711	3,498	3,408	3,065	2,594
45 - 54	3,172	3,310	3,323	3,444	2,938	2,908	2,492	2,582	2,561	2,414	2,121	1,908	1,754	1,594	1,298
55 - 64	1,405	1,487	1,513	1,522	1,345	1,525	1,234	1,349	1,215	1,351	1,131	1,063	1,035	917	687
65 and over	369	407	474	480	447	446	393	414	436	439	423	398	380	333	293
Unknown	108	122	119	111	64	66	31	31	31	34	20	43	34	24	17
Total Number	26,830	28,779	31,277	30,920	29,298	30,774	28,112	30,409	29,927	29,639	26,440	23,963	23,739	20,757	17,590

Driver's Age	Percentage Age-Distribution of Drivers ¹														
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 16	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
17	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7
18	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.0
19	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.0
16 - 19	13.5	15.4	17.3	16.9	18.3	18.1	19.6	18.9	17.7	17.0	15.6	14.1	12.9	11.6	10.5
20 - 24	23.2	24.2	24.7	24.5	25.6	26.3	26.9	27.8	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.8	29.0	28.8	28.5
25 - 34	27.1	26.0	25.3	25.7	25.4	25.7	25.3	25.9	27.3	27.9	28.9	29.1	30.2	31.0	33.2
35 - 44	17.2	15.8	15.2	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.3	12.8	13.4	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.7
45 - 54	11.8	11.5	10.6	11.1	10.0	9.4	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.4
55 - 64	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9
65 and over	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Unknown	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (%) ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes drivers with "ability impaired by alcohol" or who "had been drinking."

² Includes fatal, non-fatal and property damage accidents.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Note: The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

Sources: For 1972 and 1973, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Highway Traffic Collisions 1973 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1974 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 36

AGE-SPECIFIC MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DRIVERS² PER
1,000 LICENSED DRIVERS, ONTARIO, 1973 TO 1986

Driver's Age	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
16	n.a.	16.2	14.2	14.0	13.1	13.1	11.6	14.6	11.0	9.0	6.7	7.5	6.0	3.4
17	n.a.	14.2	13.1	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.3	11.2	10.0	8.1	7.0	5.5	4.1
18	n.a.	22.4	20.2	20.2	19.5	17.8	17.7	15.5	14.0	11.9	10.6	9.7	7.9	6.0
19	n.a.	22.3	20.6	19.4	19.1	18.8	19.5	18.3	17.7	14.3	13.0	13.3	10.7	8.8
16 - 19	17.1	19.8	18.1	17.7	17.0	16.4	16.3	15.3	14.3	12.0	10.5	10.2	8.2	6.2
20 - 24	13.6	14.7	13.8	13.1	16.0	12.1	13.3	12.6	12.3	10.8	9.8	10.0	8.7	7.4
25 - 34	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.5	3.9
35 - 44	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.1
45 - 54	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
55 - 64	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
65 and over	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Total ³	7.5	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.0

¹ Includes fatal, non-fatal and property damage accidents.

² Includes drivers with "ability impaired by alcohol" or "who had been drinking".

³ Includes alcohol-involved drivers under 16 years of age and whose age is unknown.

Note: The above figures are based on compilations made by provincial authorities from police accident reports in which deaths, injuries and accidents are recorded according to the province in which they occurred. (These statistics will not necessarily agree with those found in Vital Statistics which reports deaths of Canadian residents by province of residence regardless of place of death.)

Sources: For 1973, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Highway Traffic Collisions 1973 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1974 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated.)

TABLE 37

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT AMONG FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS BY BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATION LEVEL, CANADA (SEVEN PROVINCES),¹ 1973 TO 1984

Year	Number of Driver Fatalities ²	Percentage of Fatalities Tested For Alcohol ³ %	Of Fatalities Tested: The Percentage with Alcohol Involvement by BAC Level (mg/100ml)				
			Total ⁴ %	Trace - 49 %	51 - 80 %	81 - 150 %	>150 %
1973	1,757	76.7	58.3	5.6	3.9	17.3	31.6
1974	1,939	76.8	56.3	7.1	4.2	15.6	29.3
1975	1,846	79.8	58.7	9.0	3.8	14.2	31.6
1976	1,634	77.2	59.1	7.9	4.0	14.4	32.8
1977	1,695	74.4	58.4	8.1	4.1	15.0	31.2
1978	1,596	75.6	57.6	7.2	3.4	13.4	33.6
1979	1,838	72.4	57.6	7.4	3.4	14.4	32.5
1980	1,829	67.4	59.4	7.3	4.1	14.1	33.8
1981	1,873	74.5	61.5	7.2	2.7	15.8	35.7
1982	1,564	75.3	59.7	6.5	4.2	14.4	34.5
1983	1,560	79.4	57.8	5.8	4.3	11.7	35.9
1984	1,483	80.0	55.1	6.1	3.9	13.6	31.5

¹ Includes the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

² Excludes drivers of bicycles, snowmobiles and farm tractors.

³ Not every fatality is tested for blood alcohol. Approximately 15% of the fatality population dies more than six hours from the time of the accident and is not tested, because their blood alcohol level may be lowered from what it was at the time of the accident due to some of the alcohol in the blood having been metabolized, or to blood transfusions having been given. Another 10% of driver fatalities are not tested because of other factors such as incineration, exsanguination or human error. (R. Warren and H.M. Simpson, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, Impaired Driving, Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, Technical Report Series, No. 8, 1978).

⁴ Due to rounding, the components may not add up to the total.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada.

TABLE 38

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT AMONG FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS BY BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATION LEVEL, ONTARIO, 1979 to 1984

Year	Number of Driver Fatalities ¹	Percentage of Fatalities Tested For Alcohol ² %	Of Fatalities Tested: The Percentage with Alcohol Involvement by BAC Level (mg/100ml)				
			Total ³ %	Trace - 49 %	51 - 80 %	81 - 150 %	>150 %
1979	685	82.5	58.2	7.6	3.2	13.5	34.0
1980	759	81.0	57.1	6.0	3.7	14.8	32.5
1981	754	85.0	59.8	6.7	3.7	17.2	32.1
1982	637	83.8	54.7	4.5	5.1	15.2	30.0
1983	681	84.4	53.4	5.7	3.5	10.8	33.6
1984	628	83.4	53.8	5.2	4.0	14.7	30.0

¹ Excludes drivers of bicycles, snowmobiles and farm tractors.

² Not every fatality is tested for blood alcohol. Approximately 15% of the fatality population dies more than six hours from the time of the accident and is not tested, because their blood alcohol level may be lowered from what it was at the time of the accident due to some of the alcohol in the blood having been metabolized, or to blood transfusions having been given. Another 10% of driver fatalities are not tested because of other factors such as incineration, exsanguination or human error. (R. Warren and H.M. Simpson, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, Impaired Driving, Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, Technical Report Series, No. 8, 1978).

³ Due to rounding, the components may not add up to the total.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada.

TABLE 39

REPORTED ALCOHOL CONDITION OF MOTORIZED SNOW VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN COLLISIONS,¹ ONTARIO,
WINTER SEASON NOVEMBER TO APRIL,² 1981-82 TO 1986-87

Reported Condition of Driver	Collision Type	Absolute Numbers						Percentage					
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Alcohol ³	Fatal	10	9	15	8	12	12	40	82	60	47	71	63
	Non-Fatal	176	86	133	112	152	124	20	22	21	20	25	24
	All Collisions	186	95	148	120	164	136	20	24	23	21	26	25
No Alcohol	Fatal	4	-	6	6	3	3	16	-	24	35	18	16
	Non-Fatal	597	241	414	364	390	338	66	61	66	66	63	66
	All Collisions	601	241	420	370	393	341	65	60	64	65	62	64
Not Stated ⁴	Fatal	11	2	4	3	2	4	44	18	16	18	12	21
	Non-Fatal	128	65	80	73	75	52	14	17	13	13	12	10
	All Collisions	139	67	84	76	77	56	15	17	13	13	12	10
Total ⁵	Fatal	25	11	25	17	17	19	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-Fatal	901	392	627	549	617	514	100	100	100	100	100	100
	All Collisions	926	403	652	566	634	533	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes collisions occurring both on and off the highway.

² The first month noted signifies the first month in which a collision occurred, and the last month signifies the last month in which a collision occurred, for a given winter.

³ Driver condition was described as driving with "blood alcohol level exceeding 80 mg per 100 ml," or driving when "ability impaired" or "had been drinking."

⁴ Includes persons for whom no information on alcohol condition was available.

⁵ Due to rounding the percentage column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Note: During the 1984 calendar year, there were 10 convictions under the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act for operating a snowmobile with a blood alcohol concentration exceeding 80 mg., 6 convictions for driving while impaired, and no convictions for failing to take a breathalyzer. For the 1985 calendar year the corresponding number of convictions were 2, 14 and 1 respectively. Data are not available for the 1986 calendar year.

Sources: Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Statistics Relating to Motorized Snow Vehicle Collisions: Winter Season 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1986 and 1988 respectively); Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1984/85 Ontario Motorized Snow Vehicle Facts (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1985

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	636	728	694	625	625	571	555	557
P.E.I.	568	574	478	439	365	422	380	332
N.S.	2,167	2,593	2,496	2,508	2,513	2,266	3,147	2,007
N.B.	1,480	1,750	1,707	1,765	1,562	1,484	1,408	1,384
Que.	730	880	827	962	809	853	758	856
Ont.	3,008	2,955	2,916	2,997	3,060	3,077	2,892	2,451
Man.	1,088	906	830	860	809	901	773	895
Sask.	1,675	1,402	1,284	1,284	1,200	1,062	970	901
Alta.	844	1,673	1,596	2,034	3,051	3,981	3,894	3,897
B.C.	2,272	2,593	3,478	3,811	3,412	3,257	2,759	2,638
Yukon	27	31	33	39	30	51	62	61
N.W.T.	65	60	64	81	76	29	57	65
Canada	14,560	16,145	16,403	17,405	17,512	17,954	17,655	16,044

Driving While Impaired								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	3,229	3,758	3,505	3,721	3,324	3,013	2,876	2,844
P.E.I.	1,115	1,222	1,004	983	1,073	1,274	1,396	1,272
N.S.	4,047	4,198	4,410	4,335	5,561	4,266	4,477	4,493
N.B.	3,656	3,977	3,468	3,312	3,435	3,632	3,593	3,696
Que.	25,994	30,088	30,555	29,949	23,328	24,773	21,717	22,911
Ont.	42,219	42,003	44,295	45,213	42,332	42,214	43,552	39,149
Man.	8,128	7,414	6,681	6,689	6,346	6,556	6,205	6,542
Sask.	8,593	10,384	10,094	10,042	9,662	10,169	9,568	8,404
Alta.	21,612	22,875	24,717	27,308	28,012	29,086	27,306	27,904
B.C.	21,558	21,262	22,974	25,286	25,455	22,337	19,788	18,732
Yukon	449	402	510	494	531	630	695	589
N.W.T.	728	651	600	645	741	534	738	730
Canada	141,328	148,234	152,813	157,977	149,800	148,484	141,911	137,266

Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	3,865	4,486	4,199	4,346	3,949	3,584	3,431	3,401
P.E.I.	1,683	1,796	1,482	1,422	1,438	1,696	1,776	1,604
N.S.	6,214	6,791	6,906	6,843	8,074	6,532	7,624	6,500
N.B.	5,136	5,727	5,175	5,077	4,997	5,116	5,001	5,080
Que.	26,724	30,968	31,382	30,911	24,137	25,626	22,475	23,767
Ont.	45,227	44,958	47,211	48,210	45,392	45,291	46,444	41,600
Man.	9,216	8,320	7,511	7,549	7,155	7,457	6,978	7,437
Sask.	10,268	11,786	11,378	11,326	10,862	11,231	10,538	9,305
Alta.	22,456	24,548	26,313	29,342	31,063	33,067	31,200	31,801
B.C.	23,830	23,855	26,452	29,097	28,867	25,594	22,547	21,370
Yukon	476	433	543	533	561	681	757	650
N.W.T.	793	711	664	726	817	563	795	795
Canada	155,888	164,379	169,216	175,382	167,312	166,438	159,566	153,310

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively). Traffic enforcement data for 1983, 1984 and 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 41

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1985

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	113.3	129.2	122.7	110.1	109.9	98.8	95.8	96.0
P.E.I.	469.4	470.5	389.3	358.4	297.5	340.3	303.3	261.2
N.S.	258.7	308.0	295.3	296.0	295.1	263.7	361.8	227.9
N.B.	215.1	252.9	245.5	253.4	223.5	210.0	197.4	192.4
Que.	11.6	13.9	13.0	14.9	12.5	13.1	11.6	13.0
Ont.	35.6	34.8	34.0	34.8	35.1	34.9	32.4	27.0
Man.	105.4	88.1	81.0	83.8	78.2	86.0	73.2	83.7
Sask.	177.5	147.4	133.8	132.6	122.6	107.0	96.4	88.4
Alta.	42.6	81.5	74.6	90.9	131.6	169.4	165.8	165.9
B.C.	89.4	100.1	130.5	138.9	122.2	115.3	96.1	91.2
Yukon	120.0	139.0	148.0	168.1	126.6	228.7	284.4	267.5
N.W.T.	149.1	136.4	143.2	177.2	161.0	59.9	115.4	127.7
Canada	61.9	68.0	68.2	71.5	71.1	72.1	70.3	63.3

Driving While Impaired								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	575.1	666.9	619.7	655.4	584.7	521.4	496.3	490.0
P.E.I.	921.5	1,001.6	817.6	802.4	874.5	1,027.4	1,114.1	1,000.8
N.S.	483.2	498.7	521.8	511.6	652.9	496.5	514.7	510.2
N.B.	531.3	574.8	498.7	475.6	491.5	513.9	503.7	513.9
Que.	412.4	474.7	478.5	465.2	360.0	379.9	331.6	348.2
Ont.	500.2	494.1	516.9	524.2	485.7	478.8	487.3	431.8
Man.	787.6	721.2	651.9	651.8	613.4	626.0	587.3	611.6
Sask.	910.8	1,091.6	1,052.1	1,037.1	986.8	1,024.4	950.9	824.3
Alta.	1,089.8	1,114.3	1,154.7	1,220.6	1,208.2	1,237.7	1,162.6	1,188.0
B.C.	848.0	821.1	861.7	921.4	912.0	791.0	689.3	647.6
Yukon	1,995.6	1,802.7	2,287.0	2,129.3	2,240.5	2,825.1	3,188.1	2,583.3
N.W.T.	1,669.7	1,479.5	1,342.3	1,411.4	1,569.9	1,103.3	1,493.9	1,434.2
Canada	601.0	624.2	635.6	649.0	608.2	596.6	564.8	541.3

Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	688.4	796.1	742.4	765.5	694.6	620.2	592.1	586.0
P.E.I.	1,390.9	1,472.1	1,206.9	1,160.8	1,172.0	1,367.7	1,417.4	1,262.0
N.S.	741.9	806.7	817.1	807.6	948.0	760.2	876.5	738.1
N.B.	746.4	827.7	744.2	729.0	715.0	723.9	701.1	706.3
Que.	424.0	488.6	491.5	480.1	372.5	393.0	343.2	361.2
Ont.	535.8	528.9	550.9	559.0	520.8	513.7	519.7	458.8
Man.	893.0	809.3	732.9	735.6	691.6	712.0	660.5	695.3
Sask.	1,088.3	1,239.0	1,185.9	1,169.7	1,109.4	1,131.4	1,047.3	912.7
Alta.	1,132.4	1,195.8	1,229.3	1,311.5	1,339.8	1,407.1	1,328.4	1,353.9
B.C.	937.4	921.2	992.2	1,060.3	1,034.2	906.3	785.4	738.8
Yukon	2,115.6	1,941.7	2,435.0	2,297.4	2,367.1	3,053.8	3,472.5	2,850.8
N.W.T.	1,818.8	1,615.9	1,485.5	1,588.6	1,730.9	1,163.2	1,609.3	1,561.9
Canada	662.9	692.2	703.8	720.5	679.3	668.7	635.1	604.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively). Traffic enforcement data for 1983, 1984 and 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 42

RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 16 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1985

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	173.0	195.1	182.8	161.5	159.2	141.7	135.6	134.4
P.E.I.	662.0	656.0	537.1	489.4	404.2	462.2	408.6	350.6
N.S.	357.4	420.9	399.4	396.3	392.2	348.2	475.0	297.9
N.B.	304.2	353.5	339.5	346.8	303.2	283.2	264.6	256.7
Que.	15.5	18.4	17.1	19.5	16.2	16.9	14.9	16.7
Ont.	48.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	45.7	45.2	41.8	34.8
Man.	143.9	119.3	108.7	111.7	103.7	113.8	96.5	110.0
Sask.	256.5	203.2	183.2	180.3	166.1	144.6	130.0	119.1
Alta.	58.9	111.6	101.2	122.7	176.7	226.3	221.9	222.1
B.C.	118.7	131.8	170.5	180.4	158.2	148.6	123.6	117.1
Yukon	170.9	197.5	208.9	233.5	175.4	316.8	392.4	369.7
N.W.T.	246.2	223.0	231.9	282.2	252.5	92.1	177.0	194.6
Canada	84.0	91.3	90.8	94.4	93.3	94.2	91.5	82.2

Driving While Impaired								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	878.4	1,007.0	923.3	961.8	846.7	747.6	702.7	686.3
P.E.I.	1,299.5	1,396.6	1,128.1	1,095.9	1,188.3	1,395.4	1,501.1	1,343.2
N.S.	667.5	681.5	705.7	684.9	867.8	655.5	675.8	566.8
N.B.	751.3	803.4	689.7	650.8	666.9	693.0	675.2	685.5
Que.	553.2	630.6	630.2	607.5	467.3	491.0	427.1	447.3
Ont.	673.3	658.4	682.4	686.3	631.8	619.8	628.8	555.6
Man.	1,074.8	975.9	875.3	868.7	813.4	828.1	774.3	804.4
Sask.	1,264.8	1,504.9	1,440.1	1,410.4	1,337.1	1,384.7	1,282.6	1,110.8
Alta.	1,508.0	1,526.4	1,568.0	1,646.8	1,622.3	1,653.3	1,556.3	1,590.2
B.C.	1,126.0	1,080.9	1,126.4	1,196.9	1,179.9	1,019.0	886.8	831.5
Yukon	2,841.8	2,560.5	3,227.8	2,958.1	3,105.3	3,913.0	4,398.7	3,569.7
N.W.T.	2,757.6	2,420.1	2,173.9	2,247.4	2,461.8	1,695.2	2,291.9	2,185.6
Canada	815.0	838.4	846.2	857.0	798.3	779.4	735.7	703.3

Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences								
Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	1,051.4	1,202.1	1,106.1	1,123.3	1,005.9	889.3	838.3	820.7
P.E.I.	1,961.5	2,052.6	1,665.2	1,585.3	1,592.5	1,857.6	1,909.7	1,693.8
N.S.	1,024.9	1,102.4	1,105.1	1,081.2	1,260.0	1,003.7	1,150.8	964.7
N.B.	1,055.5	1,156.9	1,029.2	997.6	970.1	976.2	939.8	942.2
Que.	568.7	649.0	647.3	627.0	483.5	507.9	442.0	464.0
Ont.	721.3	704.7	727.3	731.8	677.5	665.0	670.6	590.4
Man.	1,218.7	1,095.2	984.0	980.4	917.1	941.9	870.8	914.4
Sask.	1,521.3	1,708.1	1,623.3	1,590.7	1,503.2	1,529.3	1,412.6	1,229.9
Alta.	1,566.9	1,638.0	1,669.2	1,769.5	1,799.0	1,779.6	1,778.2	1,812.3
B.C.	1,244.7	1,212.7	1,296.9	1,377.3	1,338.1	1,167.6	1,010.4	948.6
Yukon	3,012.7	2,758.0	3,436.7	3,191.6	3,280.7	4,229.8	4,791.1	3,939.4
N.W.T.	3,003.8	2,643.1	2,405.8	2,529.6	2,714.3	1,787.3	2,468.9	2,380.2
Canada	899.0	929.7	937.0	951.4	891.6	873.6	827.2	785.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively). Traffic enforcement data for 1983, 1984 and 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 43

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1985

Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	97	98	98	95	98	98	3	2	2	5	2	2	680	627	565	594	539	557
P.E.I.	97	93	95	95	96	98	3	7	5	5	4	2	478	433	327	442	375	316
N.S.	96	96	96	94	94	95	4	4	4	6	6	5	2,478	2,479	2,348	2,315	1,884	1,830
N.B.	97	96	98	96	95	96	3	4	2	4	5	4	1,687	1,733	1,452	1,520	1,399	1,373
Que.	96	96	94	93	95	94	4	4	6	7	5	6	746	908	722	792	669	699
Ont.	93	92	92	92	91	92	7	8	8	8	9	8	2,572	2,686	2,770	2,684	2,594	2,132
Man.	90	92	92	92	90	91	10	8	8	8	10	9	802	850	713	827	668	757
Sask.	92	90	89	90	89	87	8	10	11	10	11	13	1,206	1,220	980	851	708	605
Alta.	95	95	94	92	91	92	5	5	6	8	9	8	734	858	636	1,003	801	937
B.C.	92	94	96	95	95	93	8	6	4	5	5	7	434	645	839	899	628	560
Yukon	89	90	100	79	86	74	11	10	-	21	14	26	37	39	9	14	7	19
N.W.T.	97	95	88	92	90	93	3	5	12	8	10	7	62	76	40	39	31	27
Canada	95	94	94	93	93	93	5	6	6	7	7	7	11,916	12,554	11,401	11,980	10,303	9,812

Driving While Impaired

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	98	98	97	97	97	97	2	2	3	3	3	3	3,275	3,435	2,629	2,704	2,348	2,352
P.E.I.	97	96	96	96	95	94	3	4	4	4	5	6	986	933	796	928	927	855
N.S.	96	96	96	94	94	94	4	4	4	6	6	6	4,017	3,884	4,223	3,925	3,725	3,625
N.B.	97	96	96	95	95	95	3	3	4	5	5	5	3,330	3,162	2,911	3,337	3,207	3,482
Que.	97	96	96	96	95	95	3	4	4	4	5	5	29,048	28,836	22,242	23,946	20,874	21,567
Ont.	94	94	94	93	93	93	6	6	6	7	7	7	43,198	44,026	41,613	41,198	42,363	38,292
Man.	92	92	92	92	92	91	8	8	8	8	8	9	6,336	6,327	5,426	6,134	5,538	5,785
Sask.	92	91	91	90	90	90	8	8	9	9	10	10	9,800	9,779	9,234	9,625	8,929	7,443
Alta.	94	93	92	92	90	90	6	7	8	8	10	10	22,422	23,766	21,909	23,175	22,028	21,030
B.C.	92	92	91	91	90	91	6	7	9	9	10	9	22,160	24,322	20,087	19,718	17,566	16,433
Yukon	91	90	90	87	86	89	9	10	10	13	14	11	453	431	388	443	538	475
N.W.T.	94	94	93	90	93	90	6	6	7	10	7	10	551	593	565	553	588	575
Canada	94	94	93	93	92	92	6	6	7	7	8	8	145,576	149,494	132,023	135,686	128,631	121,914

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively). Traffic enforcement data for 1983, 1984 and 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND PERSONS
CHARGED BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1974 TO 1985

Number of Offences

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath		Driving While Impaired		Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code	
	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada
1974	3,377	12,909	42,653	132,691	46,030	145,600	57.8	60.7
1975	2,945	12,378	41,863	134,936	44,808	147,314	53.5	58.3
1976	2,865	12,759	41,205	135,609	44,070	148,368	49.9	57.7
1977	2,767	14,300	42,797	140,731	45,564	155,031	50.1	58.1
1978	3,008	14,560	42,219	141,328	45,227	155,888	52.4	58.4
1979	2,955	16,145	42,003	148,234	44,958	164,379	47.6	56.1
1980	2,916	16,403	44,295	152,813	47,211	169,216	48.8	56.1
1981	2,997	17,405	45,213	157,977	48,210	175,382	54.6 ²	60.9 ²
1982	3,060	17,512	42,332	149,800	45,392	167,312	57.0	62.6
1983	3,077	17,954	42,214	148,484	45,291	166,438	61.3	66.5
1984	2,892	17,655	43,552	141,911	46,444	159,566	60.4	64.6
1985	2,451	16,044	39,149	137,266	41,600	153,310	56.3	62.3

Number of Persons¹ Charged

Year	Fail or Refuse to Provide a Sample of Breath		Driving While Impaired		Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		Percentage of Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences Relative to Total Traffic Offences Under the Criminal Code	
	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada	Ontario	Canada
1974	3,409	12,911	41,575	128,244	44,984	141,155	75.7	80.9
1975	2,851	12,181	40,931	130,856	43,782	143,037	70.4	78.4
1976	2,837	12,247	40,052	130,998	42,889	143,245	67.1	77.5
1977	2,740	12,687	41,675	136,137	44,415	148,824	68.1	77.3
1978	2,841	12,118	42,124	137,620	44,965	149,738	73.6	78.5
1979	2,685	12,420	41,005	142,840	43,690	155,260	66.8	76.9
1980	2,572	11,916	43,198	145,576	45,770	157,492	69.1 ²	77.5 ²
1981	2,686	12,554	44,026	149,494	46,712	162,048	80.4 ²	87.0 ²
1982	2,770	11,401	41,613	132,023	44,383	143,424	87.4	90.7
1983	2,684	11,980	41,198	135,686	43,882	147,666	89.1	91.9
1984	2,594	10,303	42,363	128,631	44,957	138,934	89.3	92.0
1985	2,132	9,812	38,292	121,914	40,424	131,726	88.9	92.1

¹ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² Because of a 1981 ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada which declared Section 238 (3) - driving while disqualified or while license suspended or cancelled - of the Criminal Code unconstitutional, there was a sharp decrease in the number of these offences reported by the police in 1981. This may account for the sudden increase in the percentage of alcohol-related traffic offences relative to all traffic offences under the Criminal Code.

Sources: For 1973 to 1982, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively). Traffic enforcement data for 1983, 1984 and 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE AND RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1986

Number of Traffic Offences:

Province	Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample	Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft			
(Causing Death)						(Causing Bodily Harm)		(Over 80 mg)	
Nfld.	1	-	7	2	2,577	2	461	11	3,061
P.E.I.	-	-	5	-	1,132	6	236	2	1,381
N.S.	6	-	11	4	4,113	18	1,587	48	5,787
N.B.	9	-	19	10	4,170	31	1,288	40	5,567
Que.	27	-	277	44	25,708	133	785	35	27,009
Ont.	45	-	607	58	37,598	61	2,719	50	41,138
Man.	23	1	80	4	7,400	33	839	21	8,401
Sask.	8	3	44	8	8,512	29	800	19	9,423
Alta.	33	-	193	12	26,011	30	3,185	84	29,548
B.C.	33	6	176	8	15,338	45	2,290	69	17,965
Yukon	-	-	6	-	545	-	46	-	597
N.W.T.	1	-	5	1	622	9	56	-	694
Canada	186	10	1,430	151	133,726	397	14,292	379	150,571

Rates Per 100,000 Population (Total Population)

Province	Impaired Operation of:			Impaired Operation of:			Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample	Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft			
(Causing Death)							(Over 80 mg)		
Nfld.	0.2	-	1.2	0.3	444.2	0.3	79.5	1.9	527.6
P.E.I.	-	-	3.9	-	883.7	4.7	184.2	1.6	1,078.1
N.S.	0.7	-	1.2	0.5	465.4	2.0	179.6	5.4	654.8
N.B.	1.2	-	2.6	1.4	578.3	4.3	178.6	5.5	772.0
Que.	0.4	-	4.2	0.7	387.9	2.0	11.8	0.5	407.5
Ont.	0.5	-	6.6	0.6	409.5	0.7	29.6	0.5	448.0
Man.	2.1	0.1	7.4	0.4	686.1	3.1	77.8	1.9	778.9
Sask.	0.8	0.3	4.3	0.8	833.7	2.8	78.4	1.9	922.9
Alta.	1.4	-	8.1	0.5	1,088.6	1.3	133.3	3.5	1,236.6
B.C.	1.1	0.2	6.1	0.3	527.8	1.5	78.8	2.4	618.2
Yukon	-	-	26.2	-	2,379.9	-	200.9	-	2,607.0
N.W.T.	2.0	-	9.8	2.0	1,222.0	17.7	110.0	-	1,363.5
Canada	0.7	..	5.6	0.6	522.5	1.6	55.8	1.5	588.4

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY TYPE OF OFFENCE AND RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1986

Rates Per 100,000 Population (Aged 16 and Over)

Province	Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample	Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft				
					(Causing Death)	(Causing Bodily Harm)				(Over 80 mg)
Nfld.	0.2	-	1.7	0.5	614.6	0.5	109.9	2.6	730.0
P.E.I.	-	-	5.2	-	1,184.1	6.3	246.9	2.1	1,444.6
N.S.	0.9	-	1.6	0.6	605.7	2.7	233.7	7.1	852.2
N.B.	1.7	-	3.5	1.8	766.7	5.7	236.8	7.4	1,023.5
Que.	0.5	-	5.3	0.8	496.4	2.6	15.2	0.7	521.5
Ont.	0.6	-	8.5	0.8	525.2	0.9	38.0	0.7	574.6
Man.	2.8	0.1	9.7	0.5	900.0	4.0	102.0	2.6	1,021.8
Sask.	1.1	0.4	5.8	1.1	1,126.1	3.8	105.8	2.5	1,246.6
Alta.	1.8	-	10.8	0.7	1,454.2	1.7	178.1	4.7	1,651.9
B.C.	1.5	0.3	7.8	0.4	676.4	2.0	101.0	3.0	792.2
Yukon	-	-	36.1	-	3,283.1	-	277.1	-	3,596.4
N.W.T.	3.0	-	15.0	3.0	1,867.9	27.0	168.2	-	2,084.1
Canada	0.9	0.1	7.2	0.8	676.7	2.0	72.3	1.9	762.0

Source: Traffic enforcement data for 1986 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 46

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1986

Male (%)

Province	Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample	Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences
	(Causing Death)		(Causing Bodily Harm)		(Over 80 mg)				
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft			
Nfld.	-	-	100	100	97	100	98	91	97
P.E.I.	-	-	100	-	95	100	95	100	95
N.S.	75	-	100	75	94	85	93	97	93
N.B.	100	-	88	100	95	97	96	91	95
Que.	96	-	92	95	95	92	95	100	95
Ont.	91	-	89	92	92	85	91	95	92
Man.	93	-	91	-	92	85	92	100	92
Sask.	88	100	79	50	90	95	89	86	89
Alta.	86	-	87	100	90	92	91	88	90
B.C.	91	100	88	100	90	100	91	100	90
Yukon	-	-	100	-	88	-	96	-	89
N.W.T.	100	-	100	-	94	100	96	-	94
Canada	92	100	89	92	92	91	93	95	92

Female (%)

Province	Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample	Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample	Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences
	(Causing Death)		(Causing Bodily Harm)		(Over 80 mg)				
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft			
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	9	3
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5
N.S.	25	-	-	25	6	15	7	3	7
N.B.	-	-	12	-	5	3	4	9	5
Que.	4	-	8	5	5	8	5	-	5
Ont.	9	-	11	8	8	15	9	5	8
Man.	7	-	9	-	8	15	8	-	8
Sask.	12	-	21	50	10	5	11	14	11
Alta.	14	-	13	-	10	8	9	12	10
B.C.	9	-	12	-	10	-	9	-	10
Yukon	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	11
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	6
Canada	8	-	11	8	8	9	7	5	8

TABLE 46 (Continued)

PERSONS¹ CHARGED WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENCES BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1986

Province	Total Number						Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Offences		
	Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:		Impaired Operation of:	Fail or Refuse to Provide Blood Sample			
	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft	Motor Vehicle	Boat, Vessel or Aircraft					
	(Causing Death)		(Causing Bodily Harm)		(Over 80 mg)	Fail or Refuse to Provide Breath Sample			
Nfld.	-	-	6	1	2,082	1	449	11	2,550
P.E.I.	-	-	2	-	710	1	219	2	934
N.S.	4	-	10	4	3,456	13	1,486	39	5,012
N.B.	9	-	17	9	3,896	31	1,271	35	5,268
Que.	27	-	213	41	24,118	118	638	29	25,184
Ont.	45	-	583	53	35,600	61	2,610	42	38,994
Man.	14	-	70	-	6,673	26	749	15	7,547
Sask.	8	2	34	4	7,470	20	527	14	8,079
Alta.	21	-	150	5	18,988	13	687	25	19,889
B.C.	23	5	148	3	13,627	21	534	20	14,381
Yukon	-	-	4	-	399	-	23	-	426
N.W.T.	2	-	2	-	495	6	28	-	533
Canada	153	7	1,239	120	117,514	311	9,221	232	128,797

¹ Includes adults and juveniles.

Source: Traffic enforcement data for 1986 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 47

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR DRUNK AND IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENCES,
SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

Province	Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Cases Relative to Total Cases
<u>Completed Dossiers</u> ¹			
Nova Scotia ²	1984-85	379	6.6
New Brunswick ³	1981-82	81	5.6
	1982-83	79	4.6
	1983-84	53	3.7
	1984-85	63	4.6
Ontario ⁴	1981-82	2,176	5.0
	1982-83	2,007	4.9
	1983-84	2,778	5.4
	1984-85	1,784	4.2
Saskatchewan ⁵	1984-85	1,161	10.8
Alberta ⁶	1981-82	371	3.3
	1982-83	495	4.1
	1983-84	831	5.9
	1984-85	811	5.8
<u>Opened Dossiers</u> ⁷			
Quebec ⁸	1981-82	10,620	13.8
	1982-83	10,904	13.6
	1983-84	12,228	15.1
	1984-85	11,849	14.7
Manitoba ⁹	1981-82	650	8.5
	1982-83	987	10.1
	1983-84	1,057	10.1
	1984-85	930	7.6
<u>Completed Charges</u> ¹⁰			
Newfoundland ¹¹	1981-82	142	7.7
	1982-83	127	6.3
	1983-84	125	4.8
	1984-85	94	3.3
Prince Edward Island ¹²	1981-82	99	9.2
	1982-83	102	10.5
	1983-84	120	13.9
	1984-85	151	13.7

TABLE 47 (Continued)

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR DRUNK AND IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENCES,
SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

Province	Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Cases Relative to Total Cases
<u>Completed Charges¹⁰ (Cont'd)</u>			
Nova Scotia	1981-82	434	4.8
	1982-83	576	6.2
	1983-84	713	7.6
Saskatchewan ¹³	1981-82	1,874	11.5
	1982-83	1,863	10.6
	1983-84	1,763	10.4
Yukon Territory ¹⁴	1981-82	45	7.2
	1982-83	n.a.	n.a.
	1983-84	78	9.9
	1984-85 ¹⁵	180 ¹⁵	11.1 ¹⁵
Northwest Territories ¹⁶	1981-82	158	8.3
	1982-83	120	7.3
	1983-84	232	8.0
	1984-85	171	4.6

¹ Completed dossiers include all files closed during the reporting period, irrespective of date of opening. A dossier is considered closed when the case is complete in terms of human and financial resources required on the part of the legal aid plan, i.e., when legal services have been provided or when billings associated with those services have been received.

² Includes, in addition, appeals. The most serious offence in a dossier is coded by each lawyer.

³ Includes, in addition, other motor vehicle offences, appeals and cases involving young people. The most serious offence among related groups of charges is reported. Each lawyer codes the most serious offence in a dossier.

⁴ Includes cases dealt with by private practice lawyers only. Services provided by staff lawyers are not included. Includes, in addition, appeals. The most serious offence in a dossier is generally the one that required the most time and it is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.

⁵ Duty counsel services are included.

⁶ The most serious offence in a dossier is generally the one requiring the most time. It is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES FOR DRUNK AND IMPAIRED DRIVING OFFENCES,
SELECTED PROVINCES, 1981-82 TO 1984-85

- ⁷ Opened dossiers correspond to the number of legal aid applications approved during the fiscal year.
- ⁸ Includes, in addition, other motor vehicle offences and appeals. The most serious offence is based on how the Crown proceeds and it is coded by the lawyer who handles the case.
- ⁹ The most serious offence in a dossier is determined by the potential penalty resulting from conviction. It is coded by the deputy director and area directors.
- ¹⁰ Completed charges include those for which a disposition has been registered, i.e., when a legal decision involving either sentencing or acquittal has been made.
- ¹¹ Includes, in addition, other motor vehicle offences and charges involving young people.
- ¹² Includes, in addition, other motor vehicle offences and appeals.
- ¹³ Includes, in addition, appeals. Data are based on a combination of dossier and charge counts.
- ¹⁴ Summary services (consultation certificates) are included. In addition, charges involving young people are included prior to 1984-85.
- ¹⁵ Data for 1984-85 are not comparable with earlier years due to the introduction of a new management information system.
- ¹⁶ Includes, in addition, appeals.

Note: A standard offence classification system is not in place. Also, a standard procedure for counting completed dossier and charge statistics is not followed. Interprovincial comparisons should be made with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Legal Aid in Canada 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-216, 1986).

TABLE 48

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE FACILITIES
FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING OFFENCES,² CANADA AND PROVINCES
1980-81 TO 1985-86

Number of Drinking/Driving Sentenced Admissions³

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	428 ⁴	613 ⁴	814	885	854	777
P.E.I.	232 ⁵	226 ⁵	190	186	282	259
N.S.	198 ⁵	272 ⁵	197	n.a.	371	494
N.B.	n.a.	510	994	858 ⁶	1,055 ⁶	1,034 ⁶
Que.	n.a.	4,324	3,209	2,514 ⁷	2,072 ⁷	2,581 ⁷
Ont.	n.a.	5,220	7,349	8,040	8,943	9,080
Man. ⁸	n.a.	944	1,079	1,293	1,229	1,275
Sask.	1,820 ⁵	1,540 ⁵	1,725	1,899	1,697	1,495
Alta.	2,505 ⁵	3,051 ⁵	2,836	2,738	1,888	2,290
B.C.	1,577 ⁵	2,268 ⁵	3,862	4,369	4,118	3,473
Yukon	183	163	152	109 ⁹	111 ⁹	138 ⁹
N.W.T.	167 ⁵	173 ⁵	183	104 ¹⁰	37 ⁹	42 ⁹
Canada ¹¹	7,110	19,304	22,590	22,995	22,657	22,938

Percentage of Sentenced Drinking/Driving Admissions Relative to Total Sentenced Admissions

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	27 ⁴	31 ⁴	36	34	35	34
P.E.I.	25 ⁵	24 ⁵	24	23	27	29
N.S.	7 ⁵	9 ⁵	6	n.a.	9	16
N.B.	n.a.	9	16	18 ⁶	24 ⁶	28 ⁶
Que.	n.a.	20	12	10 ⁷	12 ⁷	14 ⁷
Ont.	n.a.	12	14	16	18	19
Man. ⁸	n.a.	22	26	29	25	24
Sask.	325	26 ⁵	26	26	22	21
Alta.	19 ⁵	20 ⁵	18	16	10	12
B.C.	23 ⁵	27 ⁵	33	35	34	33
Yukon	41	36	35	24 ⁹	23 ⁹	25 ⁹
N.W.T.	24 ⁵	22 ⁵	22	13 ¹⁰	4 ⁹	5 ⁹
Canada ¹¹	16	19	17	18	17	17

¹ Sentenced admissions refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal handed down by a court judge or magistrate. Also included are persons sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. The total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since a person may be admitted, released and readmitted to custody within the same year.

² Includes persons sentenced and admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either impaired driving, blood/alcohol over .08, or refusing a breathalyzer.

³ Data have been estimated on the basis of the reported percentage of sentenced drinking/driving admissions relative to the total number of sentenced admissions.

⁴ Sentenced inmates detained in RCMP lock-ups are not included in these data; however, transfers from other institutions are included.

⁵ Includes inmates incarcerated due to a fine default on a drinking/driving offence.

⁶ Includes only those offenders who were both admitted and released during the calendar year.

⁷ Includes persons charged with dangerous driving and driving without a permit.

⁸ Excludes sentenced admissions to the Provincial Remand Centre.

⁹ Offence data are based on multiple charges which may result in double counting of some inmates.

¹⁰ Data on drinking/driving offences are for the calendar year. In addition, information on the type of offence was not available for 69 sentenced admissions.

¹¹ Based on data from those provinces which reported in a given year.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

LIQUOR ACTS

TABLE 49

JUVENILE OFFENDERS^{1,2} INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE
LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980 TO 1986

Province	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	457	431	343	363	324	567	537
P.E.I.	151	9	17	35	17	145	183
N.S.	218	119	156	102	90	349	282
N.B.	132	106	124	102	96	416	432
Que.	2,441	3,580	3,007	2,713	1,531	1,361	2,128
Ont.	3,177	3,250	2,747	2,369	1,722	5,392	7,137
Man.	3,510	3,536	2,724	2,570	1,634	1,870	1,747
Sask.	113	97	72	58	89	526	735
Alta.	328	272	226 ⁴	181 ⁴	155 ⁴	1,804 ⁴	2,388 ⁴
B.C.	3,004	3,275	2,187	1,978	1,781	3,704	2,509
Yukon	20	13	19 ⁴	15 ⁴	14 ⁴	85 ⁴	78 ⁴
N.W.T.	131	96	28 ⁴	73 ⁴	62 ⁴	192 ⁴	170 ⁴
Canada	13,682	14,784	11,650 ⁴	10,559 ⁴	7,515 ⁴	16,411 ⁴	18,326 ⁴

¹ The data for 1980 to 1985 include both juveniles charged and juveniles not charged. For 1986, only juveniles charged are included. These figures do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way a juvenile is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1980 to 1984 are based on the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act which defines a juvenile as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of juveniles was extended to under the age of 18 as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal by-laws, a juvenile can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ Sex-specific data for juveniles are not available for the years 1980 to 1984. For incidence of alcohol-related crime among adults see Tables 53 and 54.

⁴ Commencing in 1982, provincial and territorial offences under the Intoxicated Persons Act are no longer included in the number of Liquor Act Offences in Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985 and 1986 respectively). Liquor Acts data for 1986 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1983

Number of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	152	162	241	391	238	225	285
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1	1	-	1
N.S.	104	96	72	72	91	85	56
N.B. ³	88	85	117	88	54	63	48
Que. ^{3,4}	2,975	2,397	505	593	421	558	806
Ont. ⁵	1,331	1,269	1,378	1,207	1,195	985	732
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,994	3,512	3,465	3,392
Sask. ⁷	4	4	6	4	18	18	2
Alta.	777	594	275	219	207	113	133
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,265	1,443	1,516	997
Yukon	6	7	5	13	12	16	10
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43	47	18	16
Canada ^{6,8}	5,437	4,614	2,606	6,890	7,239	7,062	6,478

Percentage of Alcohol-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies

Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	8.4	7.6	8.4	11.5	6.4	7.3	7.9
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	0.6	0.4	-	0.4
N.S.	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.8	4.1	2.5
N.B. ³	6.5	5.8	6.1	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.9
Que. ^{3,4}	8.4	6.9	3.6	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.4
Ont. ⁵	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.4
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.3	14.2	15.2	15.6
Sask. ⁷	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
Alta.	5.7	4.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.4
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	6.6	7.2	5.3
Yukon	2.5	3.1	3.0	7.9	4.4	6.6	4.1
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	7.8	3.5	2.7
Canada ^{6,8}	5.8	5.1	3.8	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.6

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province, however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences under the provincial Liquor Acts.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1977 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1977 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1977 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1977 and 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-202, undated and 1983 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 51

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOL-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
BY ADJUDICATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1977 TO 1983

Number ^{1,2} Found Delinquent After Adjudication							
Province	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Nfld. ³	147	153	219	363	219	211	259
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	7	1	1	-	1
N.S.	97	85	63	67	76	71	48
N.B. ³	78	82	107	80	51	56	42
Que. ^{3,4}	2,527	2,310	473	581	406	535	775
Ont. ⁵	938	1,000	1,097	874	851	719	515
Man. ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,104	2,646	2,653	2,878
Sask. ⁷	3	4	6	4	15	18	2
Alta.	702	539	248	193	183	98	120
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,075	1,237	1,170	876
Yukon	6	7	5	9	12	13	8
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	45	17	14
Canada ^{6,8,9}	4,498	4,180	2,225	5,393	5,742	5,561	5,538

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year, and this may result in under-reporting.

² Includes offences under the provincial Liquor Acts.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1977 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1977 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1977 to 1979, and Prince Edward Island for the years 1977 and 1978, for which data are unavailable.

⁹ In addition, a number of delinquencies were referred to adult court; these numbered 6 in 1979, 5 in 1980, 4 in 1981 and 5 in 1982.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-202, undated and 1983 and 1984 respectively).

NUMBER AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE
LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1978 TO 1986

Number of Liquor Acts Offences

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	2,601	3,565	4,785	4,433	4,675	4,575	5,373	5,896	5,581
P.E.I.	4,906	4,379	3,990	3,666	3,807	4,305	4,467	4,401	3,959
N.S.	29,559	32,264	31,756	31,538	31,322	22,294	17,186	17,202	15,921
N.B.	10,375	12,033	11,760	10,597	9,824	9,912	10,102	9,854	9,404
Que.	7,151	3,280	3,150	2,574	2,424	2,858	2,421	2,758	3,626
Ont.	122,727	141,763	147,784	171,406	156,084	143,862	137,483	120,449	137,399
Man.	13,655	14,595	14,059	14,171	12,578	11,913	10,480	11,066	9,529
Sask.	51,933	52,345	51,315	50,008	32,876	30,098	27,876	25,699	26,423
Alta.	66,645	78,123	79,811	80,030	46,984	43,568	39,989	33,927	28,711
B.C.	15,590	20,940	21,476	24,732	23,616	19,284	17,029	14,880	16,241
Yukon	2,351	2,417	2,703	3,272	627	661	774	938	891
N.W.T.	11,390	10,660	9,422	9,030	2,184	1,665	1,397	1,455	1,553
Canada	338,883	376,364	382,011	405,457	326,901	294,995	274,577	248,525	259,238

Rates of Liquor Acts Offences Per 100,000 Population

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	463.2	632.7	846.0	780.9	822.3	791.7	927.2	1,015.8	961.9
P.E.I.	4,054.5	3,589.3	3,249.2	2,992.6	3,102.7	3,471.8	3,565.0	3,462.6	3,090.6
N.S.	3,529.4	3,832.7	3,757.7	3,721.7	3,677.6	2,594.4	1,975.6	1,953.2	1,801.4
N.B.	1,507.8	1,739.1	1,691.1	1,521.7	1,405.6	1,402.6	1,416.2	1,370.1	1,304.1
Que.	113.5	51.7	49.3	40.0	37.4	43.8	37.0	41.9	54.7
Ont.	1,454.2	1,667.5	1,724.5	1,987.4	1,790.8	1,631.8	1,538.3	1,328.5	1,496.4
Man.	1,323.2	1,419.7	1,371.7	1,380.9	1,215.9	1,137.6	992.0	1,034.5	883.5
Sask.	5,504.3	5,502.5	5,348.7	5,164.5	3,357.8	3,031.9	2,770.4	2,520.7	2,588.0
Alta.	3,360.6	3,805.7	3,728.4	3,577.1	2,022.2	1,854.0	1,702.2	1,444.4	1,201.5
B.C.	613.2	808.7	805.6	901.2	846.1	682.9	593.2	514.4	558.9
Yukon	10,448.9	10,838.6	12,121.1	14,103.4	2,645.6	2,964.1	3,550.5	4,114.0	3,890.8
N.W.T.	26,123.9	24,227.3	21,078.3	19,759.3	4,627.1	3,440.1	2,827.9	2,858.5	3,051.1
Canada	1,441.0	1,584.9	1,588.9	1,665.7	1,327.2	1,185.2	1,092.7	980.0	1,013.0

¹ Commencing in 1982, provincial and territorial offences under the Intoxicated Persons Act are no longer included in the number of Liquor Act offences in Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985 and 1985 respectively). Liquor Acts data for 1986 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 53

ADULTS^{1,2} CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACTS BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981 TO 1986

Province	Male (%)						Female (%)						Total Number					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	95	95	92	94	95	95	5	5	8	6	5	5	4,983	4,352	4,863	5,051	5,382	4,672
P.E.I.	97	96	96	97	96	95	3	4	4	3	4	5	3,432	3,331	3,871	3,863	3,814	3,358
N.S.	96	95	94	95	96	96	4	5	6	5	4	4	30,415	28,736	20,285	14,537	14,600	13,565
N.B.	96	96	95	95	94	94	5	4	5	5	6	6	9,933	8,597	9,190	9,064	8,450	7,907
Que.	82	71	68	78	79	78	18	29	32	22	21	22	2,665	2,532	2,657	2,301	2,010	2,637
Ont.	92	92	92	91	91	90	8	8	8	9	9	10	161,875	148,098	136,590	130,851	111,698	123,191
Man.	90	89	89	89	89	88	10	11	11	11	11	12	10,324	8,341	8,819	7,634	7,949	6,605
Sask.	91	90	90	90	89	88	9	10	10	10	11	12	32,904	27,592	24,966	22,907	20,258	20,400
Alta.	93	92	91	90	90	90	7	8	9	10	10	10	51,859	38,756	38,475	33,871	27,124	21,473
B.C.	89	88	88	88	87	88	11	12	12	12	13	12	8,373	6,480	5,761	3,959	2,584	2,911
Yukon	81	82	83	83	84	85	19	18	17	17	16	15	406	255	361	511	513	468
N.W.T.	84	81	83	83	83	83	16	19	17	17	17	17	1,791	1,154	1,273	930	822	777
Canada	92	92	92	91	91	90	8	8	8	9	9	10	318,960	278,224	257,111	235,479	205,203	207,964

¹ "Total adults charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² The introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 resulted in a change in the way an adult is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for the years 1981 to 1984 are based on the definition of an adult as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province. In 1985 the age limit of adults was increased to 18 years and over as a result of implementation of the Young Offenders Act. This new definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under provincial statutes or municipal-by-laws, an adult can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits which apply. For additional information see Technical Notes.

³ Commencing in 1982, provincial and territorial offences under the Intoxicated Persons Act are no longer included in the number of Liquor Act Offences in Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: For incidence of alcohol-related crime among juveniles see Tables 49 to 51.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1982 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1985, 1985 and 1986 respectively). Liquor Acts data for 1986 were made available through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

SENTENCED ADMISSIONS¹ TO PROVINCIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE
FACILITIES FOR LIQUOR ACT OFFENCES,² CANADA AND PROVINCES
1983-84 TO 1985-86

Number of Liquor Act Sentenced Admissions³

Province	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	78	49	46
P.E.I.	250	262	393
N.S.	n.a.	330	556
N.B.	191 ⁴	176 ⁴	185 ⁴
Que.	503	n.a.	n.a.
Ont.	6,532	6,459	5,735
Man. ⁵	223	295	266
Sask.	365	308	356
Alta.	1,198	1,888	1,145
B.C.	..	..	..
Yukon	276	29 ⁶	44 ⁶
N.W.T.	135 ⁷	55 ⁶	51 ⁶
Canada ⁸	9,502	9,851	8,777

Percentage of Sentenced Liquor Act Admissions Relative
to Total Sentenced Admissions

Province	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	3	2	2
P.E.I.	31	25	44
N.S.	n.a.	8	18
N.B.	4 ⁴	4 ⁴	5 ⁴
Que.	2	n.a.	n.a.
Ont.	13	13	12
Man. ⁵	5	6	5
Sask.	5	4	5
Alta.	7	10	6
B.C.	..	..	..
Yukon	6 ⁶	6 ⁶	8 ⁶
N.W.T.	17 ⁷	6 ⁶	6 ⁶
Canada ⁸	8	8	7

¹ Sentenced admissions refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal handed down by a court judge or magistrate. Also included are persons sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge. The total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since a person may be admitted, released and readmitted to custody within the same year.

² Includes persons sentenced and admitted to custody whose most serious offence was violation of the Liquor Acts.

³ Data have been estimated on the basis of the reported percentage of sentenced Liquor Act admissions relative to the total number of sentenced admissions.

⁴ Includes only those offenders who were both admitted and released during the calendar year.

⁵ Excludes sentenced admissions to the Provincial Remand Centre.

⁶ Offence data are based on multiple charges which may result in double counting of some inmates.

⁷ Information on the type of offence was not available for 69 sentenced admissions.

⁸ Based on data from those provinces which reported in a given year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

ALCOHOL-RELATED DIVORCES, CANADA, 1971 TO 1985
AND PROVINCES, 1981 TO 1985

Canada

Year	Number of divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown ¹	Marriage breakdown due to "addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all marriage breakdowns ¹	"Addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all alleged grounds ² for divorce
1971	856	4.9	2.2
1972	859	4.8	2.0
1973	1,032	5.3	2.1
1974	1,607	6.6	2.7
1975	1,658	6.2	2.4
1976	1,806	6.7	2.5
1977	1,791	6.7	2.4
1978	1,655	6.4	2.1
1979	1,671	6.3	2.1
1980	1,508	5.4	1.8
1981	1,543	5.3	1.7
1982	1,425	4.7	1.5
1983	1,204	4.1	1.3
1984	1,071	3.7	1.2
1985	880	3.2	1.1

Provinces

Province	Number of divorces with "addiction to alcohol" cited as the reason for marriage breakdown ¹					Marriage breakdown due to "addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all marriage breakdowns ¹					"Addiction to alcohol" as a percentage of all alleged grounds ² for divorce				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	4	4	3	1	-	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
P.E.I.	6	2	1	1	2	4.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9
N.S.	34	23	23	14	14	4.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
N.B.	37	32	36	34	28	5.6	3.4	3.3	4.3	3.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6
Que.	1,067	997	796	739	616	16.2	17.7	16.4	15.0	13.9	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7
Ont.	144	138	131	123	80	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Man.	11	7	9	5	6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sask.	31	29	28	17	19	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8
Alta.	119	107	101	71	62	6.0	5.0	4.7	3.5	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
B.C.	93	85	75	59	52	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Yukon	1	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	1	-	5	-	-	2.3	-	10.9	-	-	1.3	-	5.7	-

¹ Reasons for marriage breakdown include the following: addiction to alcohol; separation for not less than three years; desertion by petitioner for not less than five years; imprisonment for aggregate period of not less than three years; imprisonment for not less than two years on sentence of death or sentence of ten years or more; addiction to narcotics; whereabouts of spouse unknown; and non-consummation of marriage.

² Alleged grounds for divorce include, in addition to marriage breakdown, the following marital offences: adultery, physical cruelty, mental cruelty, sodomy, bestiality, rape, homosexual act and subsequent marriage.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Marriages and Divorces - Vital Statistics Volume II*, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-205, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1983, 1985, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 56
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984

Number of Alcoholics¹

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ^{2,3}
1960	2,300	1,200	6,200	4,100	72,900	98,500	11,700	6,500	12,400	24,100	239,900
1961	2,200	1,000	6,400	4,100	73,400	98,100	11,500	6,600	12,700	25,400	241,400
1962	2,400	800	5,900	3,800	73,400	96,800	11,900	7,400	11,900	25,100	239,400
1963	2,500	700	6,400	4,500	76,700	98,600	12,800	8,200	13,300	25,900	249,600
1964	2,800	800	6,500	5,400	80,600	105,100	13,100	9,000	15,400	29,500	268,200
1965	3,000	900	5,700	5,100	84,400	113,400	13,800	8,400	15,200	33,500	283,400
1966	3,100	1,000	5,800	5,600	93,700	119,300	13,900	8,500	14,800	36,300	302,000
1967	3,800	1,100	6,300	6,300	101,400	126,200	13,700	10,100	16,500	38,100	323,500
1968	4,000	1,100	7,700	6,100	103,600	136,700	13,700	10,500	19,000	40,600	343,000
1969	3,600	1,200	9,300	7,100	106,400	148,350	14,100	11,200	21,100	47,000	369,350
1970	3,800	1,300	9,400	8,600	113,100	162,600	15,400	11,200	22,700	53,200	401,300
1971	4,100	1,600	10,900	8,900	123,800	181,300	18,100	11,500	24,900	56,900	442,000
1972	4,700	1,900	14,000	9,600	139,400	203,500	20,900	13,000	28,400	62,800	498,200
1973	4,700	1,700	14,100	10,400	148,200	210,500	21,500	13,400	29,900	71,000	525,400
1974	4,000	1,800	13,900	11,200	165,400	226,700	23,950	16,100	33,600	88,000	584,650
1975	3,200	1,800	14,100	11,200	172,700	230,300	24,500	17,900	37,300	93,700	606,700
1976	3,900	1,800	14,100	12,300	176,600	235,900	23,100	17,500	41,300	92,000	618,500
1977	5,900	1,500	13,400	13,400	176,050	235,000	22,300	17,100	43,900	94,200	622,750
1978	6,600	1,500	13,400	13,500	168,900	228,600	24,000	16,800	46,200	100,200	619,700
1979	6,100	1,800	13,700	12,800	155,200	222,400	24,900	16,400	49,000	103,000	605,300
1980	6,000	1,700	12,700	11,900	150,900	219,400	24,400	17,200	51,400	104,400	600,000
1981	5,300	1,600	11,700	11,400	148,700	215,100	24,900	16,900	52,300	98,700	586,600
1982 ⁴	5,000	1,400	12,600	10,700	137,500	205,000	24,500	17,200	50,800	85,300	550,000
1983 ⁴	5,200	1,100	13,400	10,200	130,900	197,700	22,600	19,600	48,600	71,400	520,700
1984	4,700	1,100	12,800	9,900	130,900	194,700	21,600	20,300	44,300	62,400	502,700

Alcoholics¹ Per 100,000 Population

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	500	1,200	900	700	1,400	1,600	1,300	700	1,000	1,500	1,350
1961	500	1,000	900	700	1,400	1,600	1,200	700	1,000	1,600	1,300
1962	500	700	800	600	1,400	1,500	1,300	800	900	1,500	1,300
1963	500	600	900	700	1,400	1,500	1,300	900	900	1,500	1,300
1964	600	700	900	900	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,000	1,100	1,700	1,400
1965	600	800	800	800	1,500	1,700	1,400	900	1,000	1,900	1,400
1966	600	900	800	900	1,600	1,700	1,400	900	1,000	1,900	1,500
1967	800	1,000	800	1,000	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,100	1,100	2,000	1,600
1968	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,900	1,400	1,100	1,200	2,000	1,700
1969	700	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,800	2,000	1,400	1,200	1,400	2,300	1,800
1970	700	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,900	2,200	1,600	1,200	1,400	2,500	1,900
1971	800	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,100	2,400	1,800	1,200	1,500	2,600	2,100
1972	900	1,700	1,800	1,500	2,300	2,600	2,100	1,400	1,700	2,800	2,300
1973	900	1,500	1,800	1,600	2,400	2,700	2,200	1,500	1,800	3,100	2,400
1974	700	1,600	1,700	1,700	2,700	2,800	2,400	1,800	2,000	3,700	2,600
1975	600	1,500	1,700	1,700	2,800	2,800	2,400	2,000	2,100	3,900	2,700
1976	700	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,800	2,900	2,300	1,900	2,200	3,700	2,700
1977	1,100	1,300	1,600	2,000	2,800	2,800	2,200	1,800	2,300	3,800	2,700
1978	1,200	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,300	1,800	2,300	3,900	2,600
1979	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,850	2,400	2,600	2,400	1,700	2,400	4,000	2,600
1980	1,100	1,400	1,500	1,700	2,400	2,600	2,400	1,800	2,400	3,900	2,500
1981	900	1,300	1,400	1,600	2,300	2,500	2,400	1,700	2,300	3,600	2,400
1982 ⁴	900	1,100	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,400	2,400	1,800	2,200	3,100	2,200
1983 ⁴	900	900	1,600	1,400	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,100	2,500	2,100
1984	800	900	1,500	1,400	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,200	2,000

TABLE 56 (Continued)
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984

Alcoholics¹ Per 100,000 Population Aged 20+

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	1,000	2,100	1,500	1,300	2,500	2,600	2,100	1,200	1,700	2,400	2,300
1961	1,000	1,700	1,500	1,300	2,500	2,600	2,100	1,200	1,700	2,500	2,300
1962	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,200	2,500	2,500	2,100	1,400	1,500	2,500	2,200
1963	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,400	2,500	2,500	2,300	1,500	1,700	2,500	2,300
1964	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,600	2,700	2,300	1,700	1,900	2,800	2,400
1965	1,300	1,500	1,300	1,600	2,600	2,800	2,400	1,500	1,900	3,100	2,500
1966	1,300	1,700	1,400	1,700	2,900	2,900	2,400	1,600	1,800	3,200	2,600
1967	1,600	1,800	1,500	1,900	3,000	2,900	2,400	1,800	2,000	3,200	2,700
1968	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,800	3,000	3,100	2,400	1,900	2,200	3,300	2,800
1969	1,400	1,900	2,100	2,000	3,000	3,300	2,400	2,000	2,400	3,700	3,000
1970	1,400	2,100	2,000	2,400	3,200	3,500	2,600	2,000	2,500	4,000	3,100
1971	1,500	2,500	2,300	2,500	3,400	3,800	3,000	2,100	2,600	4,100	3,400
1972	1,700	2,900	2,900	2,600	3,800	4,200	3,400	2,400	2,900	4,400	3,700
1973	1,700	2,500	2,900	2,800	3,900	4,200	3,500	2,400	3,000	4,800	3,900
1974	1,400	2,600	2,800	2,900	4,300	4,400	3,800	2,900	3,200	5,700	4,200
1975	1,100	2,500	2,800	2,800	4,400	4,400	3,800	3,200	3,400	5,900	4,200
1976	1,300	2,500	2,700	3,000	4,400	4,400	3,500	3,000	3,600	5,600	4,200
1977	1,900	2,000	2,500	3,200	4,300	4,300	3,300	2,900	3,700	5,600	4,100
1978	2,100	2,000	2,500	3,100	4,000	4,100	3,600	2,800	3,700	5,800	4,000
1979	1,900	2,300	2,500	2,900	3,700	3,900	3,700	2,700	3,700	5,800	3,800
1980	1,800	2,200	2,300	2,700	3,500	3,800	3,600	2,800	3,700	5,700	3,700
1981	1,600	2,000	2,100	2,500	3,400	3,600	3,600	2,700	3,500	5,200	3,600
1982	1,500	1,700	2,200	2,300	3,100	3,400	3,500	2,700	3,300	4,300	3,300
1983 ⁴	1,500	1,300	2,300	2,200	2,900	3,200	3,100	3,000	3,100	3,600	3,000
1984	1,300	1,300	2,100	2,100	2,800	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,800	3,000	2,900

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ Due to rounding, the components may not add up to the total.

⁴ Figures were computer-generated using SPSS^x on the VAX-11/750.

Sources: For 1960 to 1964, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-202, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1967 respectively); for 1965 to 1980, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death: Provinces by Sex and Age, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, from 1967 to 1982); for 1981 to 1984, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 57
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984

Year	Number of Alcoholics ^{1,2,3} - Males									
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Canada ^{4,5}
1960	1,300	550	4,200	2,600	49,600	62,850	7,900	4,800	7,900	156,900
1961	1,300	200	4,600	2,600	50,550	61,100	7,450	4,650	8,750	158,000
1962	1,600	200	4,150	2,750	49,450	59,550	7,400	4,900	8,550	155,050
1963	1,600	350	4,000	3,200	50,400	61,200	7,900	5,450	9,200	159,550
1964	1,500	600	3,850	3,650	54,450	67,850	8,350	6,150	10,200	173,900
1965	1,750	600	3,400	3,200	58,300	73,050	9,000	5,850	9,950	184,600
1966	1,900	650	3,550	3,300	63,300	74,350	8,800	6,100	9,600	193,950
1967	2,450	650	4,050	4,150	68,050	79,000	8,300	7,400	10,350	208,150
1968	2,800	600	5,000	4,500	70,350	87,350	7,800	7,450	12,050	222,850
1969	2,550	650	6,050	5,000	72,150	96,500	8,100	7,600	13,900	241,300
1970	2,600	850	5,900	6,050	77,350	107,150	10,100	7,600	14,900	265,600
1971	2,600	1,000	7,200	6,450	86,000	120,200	12,600	7,850	16,050	294,850
1972	2,900	1,250	10,650	6,750	98,150	136,150	14,500	8,650	18,450	336,400
1973	3,000	1,300	11,100	6,650	103,250	139,600	14,350	8,800	19,200	352,450
1974	2,450	1,400	10,650	7,400	117,450	155,900	15,400	11,550	22,250	403,400
1975	1,800	1,200	10,300	8,250	123,000	158,800	15,400	13,100	24,800	419,550
1976	2,600	1,200	10,000	9,400	128,400	161,300	15,450	12,600	27,650	429,700
1977	4,200	1,150	9,150	10,050	129,050	159,450	15,600	12,300	29,550	431,900
1978	4,400	1,100	8,950	10,250	121,250	155,000	16,300	12,000	30,950	424,850
1979	4,050	1,250	9,800	9,400	109,200	152,300	16,100	11,800	32,250	412,950
1980	4,300	1,200	9,450	8,100	106,450	150,750	15,600	12,350	33,850	409,950
1981	3,600	1,000	7,950	7,500	104,650	146,950	15,750	11,550	35,750	397,600
1982	2,950	750	7,700	7,350	94,450	139,850	15,050	11,650	35,500	368,950
1983	3,000	550	8,550	7,050	89,500	133,400	13,650	14,000	33,050	348,350
1984	2,450	550	8,050	6,900	90,550	130,150	13,150	14,150	29,150	335,950

Year	Number of Alcoholics ^{1,2,3} - Females									
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Canada ^{4,5}
1960	1,000	650	2,000	1,500	23,300	35,650	3,800	1,700	4,500	83,000
1961	900	800	1,800	1,500	22,850	37,000	4,050	1,950	3,950	83,400
1962	800	600	1,750	1,050	23,950	37,250	4,500	2,500	3,350	84,350
1963	900	350	2,400	1,300	26,300	37,400	4,900	2,750	4,100	90,050
1964	1,300	200	2,650	1,750	26,150	37,250	4,750	2,850	5,200	94,300
1965	1,250	300	2,300	1,900	26,100	40,350	4,800	2,550	5,250	98,800
1966	1,200	350	2,250	2,300	30,400	44,950	5,100	2,400	5,200	108,050
1967	1,350	450	2,250	2,150	33,350	47,200	5,400	2,700	6,150	115,350
1968	1,200	500	2,700	1,600	33,250	49,350	5,900	3,050	6,950	120,150
1969	1,050	550	3,250	2,100	34,250	51,850	6,000	3,600	7,200	128,050
1970	1,200	450	3,500	2,550	35,750	55,450	5,300	3,600	7,800	135,700
1971	1,500	600	3,700	2,450	37,800	61,100	5,500	3,650	8,850	147,150
1972	1,800	650	3,400	2,800	41,250	67,300	6,400	4,300	9,950	161,800
1973	1,700	400	3,000	3,500	44,950	70,900	7,550	4,600	10,700	172,950
1974	1,550	400	3,250	3,800	47,950	70,800	8,550	4,550	11,350	181,250
1975	1,400	600	3,800	2,950	49,700	71,500	9,100	4,800	12,500	187,150
1976	1,300	600	4,100	2,900	48,200	74,600	7,650	4,900	13,650	188,800
1977	1,700	350	4,250	3,350	47,000	75,550	6,700	4,800	13,350	190,850
1978	2,200	400	4,450	3,500	47,650	73,600	7,700	4,800	15,250	194,850
1979	2,050	550	3,900	3,400	46,000	70,100	8,800	4,600	16,750	192,350
1980	1,700	500	3,250	3,800	44,450	68,650	8,800	4,850	17,550	190,050
1981	1,700	600	3,750	3,900	44,050	68,150	9,150	5,350	16,550	189,000
1982	2,000	650	4,850	3,400	43,050	65,150	9,450	5,550	15,300	181,050
1983	2,200	550	4,850	3,150	41,400	64,300	8,950	5,600	15,550	172,350
1984	2,250	550	4,750	3,000	40,350	64,550	8,450	6,150	15,150	166,750

TABLE 57 (Continued)
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984
Alcoholics^{1,2,3} Per 100,000 Population - Males

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	8.C.	Canada
1960	550	1,050	1,150	850	1,950	2,050	1,700	1,000	1,200	1,850	1,750
1961	550	400	1,250	850	1,900	1,950	1,600	950	1,250	2,050	1,700
1962	650	350	1,100	900	1,850	1,850	1,550	1,000	1,200	1,950	1,650
1963	650	650	1,050	1,050	1,850	1,900	1,650	1,150	1,300	1,900	1,700
1964	600	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,950	2,050	1,700	1,250	1,400	1,950	1,800
1965	700	1,100	900	1,050	2,050	2,150	1,850	1,200	1,350	2,150	1,850
1966	750	1,200	950	1,050	2,200	2,150	1,800	1,250	1,300	2,350	1,950
1967	950	1,200	1,050	1,350	2,300	2,200	1,700	1,500	1,350	2,400	2,050
1968	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,450	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,500	1,550	2,450	2,200
1969	950	1,150	1,550	1,600	2,400	2,600	1,650	1,550	1,750	2,750	2,300
1970	1,000	1,550	1,500	1,900	2,600	2,850	2,050	1,600	1,850	3,100	2,500
1971	1,000	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,850	3,150	2,550	1,650	1,950	3,150	2,750
1972	1,050	2,200	2,650	2,100	3,250	3,500	2,950	1,850	2,200	3,450	3,100
1973	1,100	2,250	2,750	2,050	3,400	3,550	2,900	1,900	2,250	3,900	3,200
1974	900	2,400	2,600	2,250	3,850	3,900	3,050	2,550	2,550	4,950	3,600
1975	650	2,050	2,500	2,450	4,000	3,900	3,050	2,850	2,750	5,150	3,700
1976	900	2,000	2,400	2,750	4,150	3,950	3,050	2,700	2,950	4,950	3,750
1977	1,500	1,950	2,200	2,950	4,150	3,850	3,050	2,600	3,050	4,900	3,750
1978	1,550	1,800	2,150	3,000	3,900	3,700	3,200	2,550	3,050	5,100	3,650
1979	1,400	2,050	2,350	2,750	3,500	3,650	3,150	2,450	3,100	5,200	3,500
1980	1,500	1,950	2,250	2,350	3,400	3,550	3,100	2,550	3,100	5,100	3,450
1981	1,250	1,650	1,900	2,150	3,300	3,450	3,100	2,400	3,150	4,600	3,300
1982	1,050	1,200	1,850	2,100	2,950	3,250	2,950	2,350	3,000	3,850	3,050
1983	1,050	900	2,000	2,000	2,800	3,100	2,650	2,800	2,750	3,250	2,850
1984	850	900	1,850	1,950	2,800	2,950	2,500	2,800	2,450	2,850	2,700

Alcoholics^{1,2,3} Per 100,000 Population - Females

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	8.C.	Canada
1960	450	1,300	550	500	900	1,150	850	400	700	1,150	950
1961	400	1,550	500	500	850	1,200	900	450	600	1,100	950
1962	350	1,150	500	350	900	1,200	1,000	550	500	1,050	900
1963	400	650	650	450	950	1,150	1,050	600	600	1,150	950
1964	550	350	700	600	950	1,100	1,000	600	750	1,400	1,000
1965	500	550	600	600	900	1,200	1,000	550	750	1,600	1,000
1966	500	650	600	750	1,050	1,300	1,050	500	750	1,500	1,100
1967	550	850	600	700	1,150	1,300	1,150	600	850	1,500	1,150
1968	500	900	700	500	1,100	1,350	1,200	650	950	1,600	1,150
1969	400	1,000	850	650	1,150	1,400	1,250	750	950	1,800	1,250
1970	450	850	900	800	1,200	1,450	1,100	800	1,000	1,900	1,300
1971	600	1,100	950	800	1,250	1,600	1,100	800	1,100	2,050	1,350
1972	700	1,150	850	900	1,350	1,700	1,300	950	1,300	2,150	1,500
1973	650	700	750	1,150	1,450	1,800	1,450	1,050	1,350	2,250	1,550
1974	600	700	800	1,150	1,550	1,750	1,700	1,000	1,350	2,450	1,600
1975	500	1,050	950	900	1,600	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,450	2,550	1,650
1976	450	1,000	1,000	850	1,550	1,800	1,500	1,050	1,500	2,500	1,650
1977	600	600	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,800	1,300	1,050	1,500	2,600	1,650
1978	800	650	1,050	950	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,550	2,800	1,650
1979	750	900	900	1,000	1,450	1,650	1,700	950	1,650	2,800	1,600
1980	600	800	750	1,100	1,350	1,600	1,700	1,000	1,650	2,750	1,550
1981	600	950	900	1,100	1,350	1,550	1,750	1,100	1,500	2,600	1,550
1982	700	1,050	1,150	950	1,300	1,450	1,800	1,150	1,350	2,250	1,450
1983	750	900	1,100	900	1,250	1,450	1,700	1,150	1,350	2,250	1,400
1984	800	850	1,100	850	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,300

TABLE 57 (Continued)
ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984

Alcoholics^{1,2,3} Per 100,000 Population Aged 20+ - Males

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	1,150	1,900	2,000	1,650	3,500	3,350	2,850	1,700	2,050	3,000	3,000
1961	1,100	1,700	2,200	1,650	3,500	3,250	2,850	1,650	2,200	3,300	2,950
1962	1,350	650	1,950	1,700	3,350	3,150	2,650	1,750	2,100	3,200	2,900
1963	1,350	1,150	1,900	2,000	3,350	3,200	2,800	1,950	2,250	3,100	2,950
1964	1,250	1,950	1,800	2,250	3,550	3,500	2,950	2,200	2,450	3,250	3,150
1965	1,450	1,950	1,600	1,950	3,700	3,650	3,150	2,100	2,400	3,550	3,300
1966	1,550	2,150	1,650	2,000	3,950	3,650	3,100	2,200	2,300	3,900	3,400
1967	1,950	2,150	1,900	2,500	4,150	3,750	2,900	2,650	2,400	3,950	3,550
1968	2,200	1,950	2,300	2,650	4,200	4,050	2,700	2,650	2,750	4,050	3,700
1969	1,950	2,050	2,700	2,900	4,200	4,350	2,750	2,650	3,050	4,500	3,900
1970	1,950	2,700	2,600	3,450	4,450	4,700	3,400	2,700	3,200	5,000	4,200
1971	1,900	3,100	3,100	3,600	4,850	5,100	4,200	2,800	3,300	5,100	4,600
1972	2,050	3,800	4,500	3,700	5,450	5,700	4,800	3,150	3,750	5,500	5,100
1973	2,100	3,900	4,600	3,550	5,650	5,700	4,700	3,200	3,800	5,650	5,250
1974	1,650	4,100	4,350	3,850	6,300	6,200	4,950	4,150	4,250	7,700	5,850
1975	1,200	3,450	4,100	4,200	6,450	6,200	4,850	4,650	4,500	7,950	5,950
1976	1,700	3,350	3,900	4,650	6,600	6,150	4,800	4,350	4,800	7,550	5,950
1977	2,650	3,150	3,500	4,800	6,500	5,950	4,800	4,150	4,900	7,450	5,850
1978	2,700	2,900	3,400	4,800	6,000	5,700	4,950	3,950	4,950	7,700	5,650
1979	2,450	3,250	3,600	4,300	5,350	5,500	4,850	3,800	4,950	7,750	5,350
1980	2,600	3,150	3,500	3,700	5,050	5,350	4,700	4,000	4,750	7,500	5,200
1981	2,150	2,600	2,900	3,400	4,900	5,150	4,700	3,650	4,750	6,700	4,950
1982	1,750	1,900	2,750	3,300	4,350	4,800	4,400	3,650	4,500	5,550	4,500
1983	1,700	1,400	3,000	3,100	4,050	4,450	3,950	4,250	4,100	4,650	4,150
1984	1,350	1,350	2,750	2,950	4,050	4,250	3,700	4,200	3,600	4,050	3,900

Alcoholics^{1,2,3} Per 100,000 Population Aged 20+ - Females

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1960	950	2,300	1,000	950	1,600	1,900	1,400	650	1,250	1,800	1,600
1961	850	2,800	850	950	1,550	1,950	1,500	750	1,100	1,750	1,600
1962	750	2,000	850	650	1,600	1,950	1,650	950	900	1,700	1,550
1963	800	1,150	1,150	800	1,700	1,900	1,750	1,050	1,050	1,900	1,650
1964	1,150	650	1,250	1,100	1,650	1,850	1,700	1,100	1,350	2,300	1,700
1965	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,600	1,950	1,700	950	1,300	2,600	1,750
1966	1,050	1,200	1,050	1,400	1,850	2,150	1,800	900	1,300	2,450	1,850
1967	1,150	1,500	1,050	1,250	1,950	2,150	1,900	1,000	1,500	2,400	1,950
1968	1,000	1,600	1,200	950	1,900	2,200	2,000	1,100	1,650	2,550	1,950
1969	850	1,750	1,450	1,200	1,900	2,250	2,000	1,300	1,650	2,850	2,050
1970	950	1,450	1,500	1,450	2,000	2,350	1,750	1,300	1,700	3,050	2,100
1971	1,150	1,850	1,550	1,350	2,050	2,500	1,800	1,350	1,900	3,200	2,250
1972	1,350	1,950	1,400	1,500	2,200	2,700	2,050	1,600	2,050	3,350	2,400
1973	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,950	2,350	2,800	2,250	1,700	2,150	3,500	2,500
1974	1,100	1,150	1,300	1,950	2,450	2,700	2,650	1,650	2,200	3,750	2,550
1975	950	1,700	1,500	1,450	2,450	2,650	2,750	1,700	2,300	3,850	2,550
1976	850	1,650	1,550	1,400	2,350	2,700	2,300	1,700	2,400	3,750	2,500
1977	1,100	950	1,600	1,550	2,250	2,700	1,950	1,600	2,450	3,900	2,500
1978	1,400	1,050	1,600	1,500	2,250	2,550	2,200	1,600	2,500	4,100	2,500
1979	1,250	1,400	1,400	1,500	2,100	2,400	2,500	1,500	2,600	4,050	2,400
1980	1,050	1,250	1,150	1,700	2,000	2,300	2,500	1,550	2,550	3,900	2,300
1981	1,000	1,500	1,300	1,700	1,950	2,200	2,550	1,700	2,300	3,650	2,250
1982	1,150	1,600	1,650	1,450	1,850	2,100	2,600	1,700	2,000	3,150	2,100
1983	1,250	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,750	2,000	2,400	1,650	2,000	2,500	1,950
1984	1,250	1,300	1,550	1,200	1,700	1,950	2,250	1,800	1,900	2,050	1,850

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1960 TO 1984

¹ Estimated according to the Jellinek formula with proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths due to alcoholism assumed to be the same for both sexes and equal to 0.37 and rate of death from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics equal to 16.53 per 10,000 (see Technical Notes).

² Based on centred two-year moving averages of deaths from liver cirrhosis by sex weighted by the moving average for both sexes combined.

³ For 1960 to 1983, figures were computer-generated using SPSSx on the VAX-11/750.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Due to rounding, the components may not add up to the total.

Sources: For 1960 to 1964, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-202, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1967 respectively); for 1965 to 1980, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death: Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, from 1967 to 1982); for 1981 to 1984, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 58
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	90	94	86	10	6	14	86	70	72
P.E.I.	85	100	95	15	-	5	26	24	21
N.S.	90	93	90	10	7	10	153	149	156
N.B.	81	85	81	19	15	19	124	130	142
Que.	87	86	82	13	14	18	866	773	721
Ont.	78	77	78	22	23	22	1,438	1,395	1,369
Man.	74	74	74	26	26	26	781	716	747
Sask.	78	76	76	22	24	24	363	496	535
Alta.	81	78	80	19	22	20	719	696	710
B.C.	77	75	74	23	25	26	1,565	1,341	906
Canada ^a	79	78	78	21	22	22	6,121	5,790	5,379

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	86	86	85	14	14	15	355	326	305
P.E.I.	85	81	88	15	19	12	275	247	277
N.S.	89	89	86	11	11	14	643	614	597
N.B.	82	87	88	18	13	12	542	483	436
Que.	84	83	83	16	17	17	5,219	4,636	4,837
Ont.	74	74	74	26	26	26	7,399	6,790	6,274
Man.	75	74	72	25	26	28	704	594	527
Sask.	75	76	75	25	24	25	823	887	969
Alta.	76	77	69	24	23	31	3,198	3,133	3,334
B.C.	76	70	71	24	30	29	1,645	1,315	1,416
Canada ^a	78	78	76	22	22	24	20,803	19,025	18,972

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	88	73	74	12	27	26	72	60	74
P.E.I.	100	100	50	-	-	50	3	7	8
N.S.	68	74	80	32	26	20	34	50	54
N.B.	78	77	70	22	23	30	64	43	50
Que.	81	79	77	19	21	23	480	426	488
Ont.	65	64	64	35	36	36	1,127	1,094	1,036
Man.	51	57	59	49	43	41	134	120	126
Sask.	73	70	69	27	30	31	421	352	380
Alta.	66	62	64	34	38	36	321	376	360
B.C.	64	61	59	36	39	41	488	463	402
Canada ^a	69	66	66	31	34	34	3,144	2,991	2,978

TABLE 58 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	100	100	80	-	-	20	3	2	5
P.E.I.	100	-	100	-	-	-	2	-	2
N.S.	100	100	100	-	-	-	8	23	11
N.B.	100	100	83	-	-	17	7	7	6
Que.	95	94	100	5	6	-	44	50	30
Ont.	97	93	98	3	7	2	60	92	83
Man.	100	100	100	-	-	-	3	3	13
Sask.	40	67	100	60	33	-	5	3	5
Alta.	100	96	85	-	4	15	27	26	26
B.C.	87	83	89	13	18	11	75	80	54
Canada ³	93	91	94	7	9	6	234	286	235

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	62	58	52	38	42	48	135	102	111
P.E.I.	54	54	63	46	46	38	13	26	24
N.S.	65	61	60	35	39	40	312	286	289
N.B.	69	66	61	31	34	39	156	170	155
Que.	67	68	63	33	32	37	2,426	2,233	2,385
Ont.	63	63	62	37	37	38	3,854	3,556	3,515
Man.	61	65	59	39	35	41	433	393	355
Sask.	66	63	69	34	37	31	341	314	332
Alta.	62	64	52	38	36	48	943	939	906
B.C.	61	61	56	39	39	44	1,679	1,485	968
Canada ³	64	64	61	36	36	39	10,292	9,504	9,040

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	65	94	71	35	6	29	23	17	17
P.E.I.	100	75	57	-	25	43	4	4	7
N.S.	63	57	84	37	43	16	38	23	19
N.B.	60	70	64	40	30	36	10	20	33
Que.	65	45	58	35	55	42	75	83	84
Ont.	57	60	62	43	40	38	342	366	362
Man.	44	36	47	56	64	53	34	50	36
Sask.	64	61	62	36	39	38	83	115	99
Alta.	56	57	54	44	43	46	135	183	158
B.C.	72	63	51	28	37	49	53	57	194
Canada ³	60	58	58	40	42	42	797	918	1,009

TABLE 58 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

OTHER:

Excessive Blood Level of Alcohol

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Canada ³	80	100	100	20	-	-	5	1	2

Alcoholic Pellagra

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Canada ³	100	-	-	-	100	-	2	1	-

Suspected Damage to the Fetus from Maternal Alcohol
Addiction, Listeriosis or Toxoplasmosis

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Canada ³	-	-	-	100	100	100	14	22	18

Noxious Influences Transmitted Via Placenta
or Breast Milk

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Canada ³	63	55	57	37	45	43	38	31	28

TOTAL:

Total Alcohol⁴

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	81	81	77	19	19	23	674	577	584
P.E.I.	85	81	86	15	19	14	323	308	339
N.S.	81	82	79	19	18	21	1,188	1,145	1,126
N.B.	79	82	80	21	18	20	903	853	822
Que.	79	79	77	21	21	23	9,110	8,201	8,545
Ont.	71	70	70	29	30	30	14,220	13,293	12,639
Man.	70	70	69	30	30	31	2,089	1,876	1,804
Sask.	73	72	73	27	28	27	2,036	2,167	2,320
Alta.	73	73	67	27	27	33	5,343	5,353	5,494
B.C.	71	68	66	29	32	34	5,505	4,741	3,940
Canada ^{3,4}	74	73	72	26	27	28	41,391	38,514	37,613
Canada ^{3,5}	74	73	72	26	27	28	41,450	38,569	37,661

TABLE 58 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY SEX, CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category and disease title see Technical notes.

³ Excludes newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Excludes excessive blood level of alcohol; alcoholic pellagra; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis and toxoplasmosis; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk.

⁵ Includes alcoholic psychoses; alcohol dependence syndrome; nondependent abuse of alcohol; alcoholic cardiomyopathy; chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; toxic effects of alcohol; excessive blood level of alcohol; alcoholic pellagra; suspected damage to fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis and toxoplasmosis; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 59

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³

CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Mental Disorders									Diseases of the Circulatory System		
	Alcoholic Psychoses			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome			Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	15.1	12.2	12.4	62.5	57.0	52.7	12.7	10.5	12.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
P.E.I.	21.2	19.5	16.9	224.1	200.6	222.7	2.4	5.7	6.4	1.6	0.0	1.6
N.S.	18.0	17.4	18.1	75.7	71.8	69.2	4.0	5.8	6.3	0.9	2.7	1.3
N.B.	17.8	18.5	20.0	77.8	68.9	61.5	9.2	6.1	7.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Que.	13.4	11.9	11.1	80.9	71.4	74.1	7.4	6.6	7.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Ont.	16.6	15.9	15.5	85.6	77.6	70.8	13.0	12.5	11.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Man.	76.0	69.0	71.2	68.5	57.3	50.2	13.0	11.6	12.0	0.3	0.3	1.2
Sask.	37.3	50.4	53.7	84.6	90.2	97.2	43.3	35.8	38.1	0.5	0.3	0.5
Alta.	31.6	29.8	30.2	140.7	134.1	141.8	14.1	16.1	15.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
B.C.	56.6	47.8	31.9	59.5	46.9	49.8	17.7	16.5	14.1	2.7	2.9	1.9
Canada ⁴	25.1	23.5	21.6	85.4	77.2	76.2	12.9	12.1	12.0	1.0	1.2	0.9

Province	Diseases of the Digestive System			Injury and Poisoning			Total		
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis			Toxic Effects of Alcohol			All Alcohol-Related Problems		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	23.8	17.8	19.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	118.6	101.0	100.8
P.E.I.	10.6	21.1	19.3	3.3	3.2	5.6	263.2	250.2	272.5
N.S.	36.7	33.4	33.5	4.5	2.7	2.2	139.9	133.9	130.4
N.B.	22.4	24.2	21.9	1.4	2.9	4.7	129.7	121.6	115.9
Que.	37.6	34.4	36.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	141.2	126.4	131.0
Ont.	44.6	40.6	39.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	164.4	151.9	142.7
Man.	42.1	37.9	33.8	3.3	4.8	3.4	203.2	180.9	172.0
Sask.	35.1	31.9	33.3	8.5	11.7	9.9	209.4	220.3	232.7
Alta.	41.5	40.2	38.5	5.9	7.8	6.7	235.1	229.2	233.7
B.C.	60.7	53.0	34.1	1.9	2.0	6.8	199.1	169.1	138.7
Canada ⁴	42.2	38.6	36.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	169.8	156.2	151.1
Canada ^{4,5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	170.1	156.5	151.3

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes in addition separations due to excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 60

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³

AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Mental Disorders									Diseases of the Circulatory System		
	Alcoholic Psychoses			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome			Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	25.4	20.3	20.3	104.7	94.3	85.8	21.2	17.4	20.8	0.9	0.6	1.4
P.E.I.	32.7	29.8	25.5	345.9	306.5	335.8	3.8	8.7	9.7	2.5	0.0	2.4
N.S.	27.0	25.8	26.4	113.4	106.2	101.0	6.0	8.7	9.1	1.4	4.0	1.9
N.B.	27.4	28.2	30.1	119.8	104.7	92.3	14.1	9.3	10.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Que.	19.5	17.1	15.7	117.3	102.4	105.1	10.8	9.4	10.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Ont.	24.1	22.9	21.9	124.0	111.3	100.5	18.9	17.9	16.6	1.0	1.5	1.3
Man.	112.4	101.2	103.6	101.3	84.0	73.1	19.3	17.0	17.5	0.4	0.4	1.8
Sask.	56.8	76.1	80.2	128.8	136.1	145.3	65.9	54.0	57.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Alta.	47.6	44.3	44.5	211.8	199.6	209.1	21.3	23.9	22.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
B.C.	80.8	67.7	44.7	85.0	66.4	69.9	25.2	23.4	19.8	3.9	4.0	2.7
Canada ⁴	36.8	34.1	31.0	125.1	111.9	109.3	18.9	17.6	17.2	1.4	1.7	1.4

Province	Diseases of the Digestive System			Injury and Poisoning			Total		
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis			Toxic Effects of Alcohol			All Alcohol-Related Problems		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	39.8	29.5	31.2	6.8	4.9	4.8	198.7	167.0	164.3
P.E.I.	16.4	32.3	29.1	5.0	5.0	8.5	406.3	382.1	410.9
N.S.	55.0	49.5	48.9	6.7	4.0	3.2	209.6	198.1	190.5
N.B.	34.5	36.8	32.8	2.2	4.3	7.0	199.6	184.9	174.0
Que.	54.5	49.3	51.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	204.8	181.2	185.7
Ont.	64.6	58.3	56.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	238.4	217.9	202.5
Man.	62.3	55.6	49.2	4.9	7.1	5.0	300.7	265.3	250.1
Sask.	53.3	48.2	49.8	13.0	17.6	14.8	318.5	332.5	347.8
Alta.	62.4	59.8	56.8	8.9	11.7	9.9	353.8	341.0	344.5
B.C.	86.7	75.0	47.8	2.7	2.9	9.6	284.3	239.3	194.5
Canada ⁴	61.9	55.9	52.1	4.8	5.4	5.8	248.9	226.5	216.8
Canada ^{4,5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	249.2	226.9	217.1

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes in addition separations due to excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 61
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA,³ 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses					
	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	..	-	-	..	-	..
15-19	..	1	1	1	..	2
20-24	2	3	2	4	5	5
25-34	15	15	16	16	18	18
35-44	23	22	22	22	24	23
45-64	46	46	46	42	38	39
65-74	10	12	11	13	12	10
75 and over	3	2	3	2	3	3
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	4,848	4,540	4,198	1,273	1,250	1,181

Age	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome					
	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	..	-	-	..	..	..
5-14	..	..	..	..	..	1
15-19	1	2	2	3	2	3
20-24	4	4	5	6	6	6
25-34	17	17	18	16	18	19
35-44	24	24	24	24	26	25
45-64	43	42	41	40	38	37
65-74	9	9	9	8	8	8
75 and over	2	2	2	2	1	2
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	16,270	14,820	14,443	4,533	4,205	4,529

Age	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol					
	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	..	-	..	..	-
5-14	8	7	7	11	12	12
15-19	15	16	14	21	20	18
20-24	8	11	10	9	10	10
25-34	16	16	17	15	13	16
35-44	17	16	17	16	14	16
45-64	26	26	28	21	23	21
65-74	7	6	6	4	5	5
75 and over	2	3	2	3	2	2
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,166	1,982	1,976	978	1,009	1,002

TABLE 61 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA,³ 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Age	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1	-	1	-	-	-
25-34	6	5	4	6	8	7
35-44	13	13	12	18	8	29
45-64	61	62	63	47	72	50
65-74	17	16	16	18	4	7
75 and over	3	3	5	12	8	7
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	217	261	221	17	25	14

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Liver Cirrhosis

Age	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	..	..	..	..	..	1
5-14	..	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	..	..	..	..	1	1
20-24	1	1	1	1	1	2
25-34	6	6	6	8	7	6
35-44	14	13	13	13	13	13
45-64	56	56	54	49	47	47
65-74	18	19	20	20	21	21
75 and over	5	4	6	7	8	9
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,544	6,076	5,486	3,748	3,428	3,554

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol

Age	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	14	14	14	12	15	14
5-14	14	9	10	13	10	9
15-19	14	15	14	20	17	15
20-24	8	13	8	9	10	6
25-34	18	16	19	15	15	18
35-44	13	11	13	15	12	16
45-64	16	18	16	14	17	17
65-74	3	3	4	1	3	4
75 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	475	533	589	322	385	420

TABLE 61 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA,³ 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

TOTAL:

Age	All Alcohol-Related Problems					
	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	..	..	..	1	1	1
5-14	1	1	1	2	2	2
15-19	2	2	2	4	4	4
20-24	3	4	4	4	5	5
25-34	14	14	15	13	14	14
35-44	21	20	20	19	20	20
45-64	45	44	43	41	39	38
65-74	11	11	11	12	12	12
75 and over	3	2	3	4	4	4
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	30,520	28,212	26,913	10,871	10,302	10,700
Total Number ⁵	30,550	28,230	26,931	10,900	10,339	10,730

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁵ Includes in addition separations due to excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; to suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 62

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATEDCASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³ CANADA,⁴

1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
15-19	1.4	2.1	3.5	1.5	0.5	1.9
20-24	8.8	10.1	8.0	4.2	5.0	4.9
25-34	35.4	31.0	30.7	9.5	10.3	9.6
35-44	75.6	64.4	54.7	19.0	19.4	16.8
45-64	97.1	90.9	82.6	22.4	19.7	19.0
65-74	75.0	76.6	63.5	20.5	18.3	14.6
75 and over	36.3	26.0	32.7	5.0	6.9	6.2
Total	40.2	37.2	34.1	10.4	10.1	9.4

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
5-14	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.8
15-19	17.0	19.8	21.7	11.8	9.5	12.6
20-24	52.0	52.7	55.3	22.3	19.9	21.4
25-34	129.9	120.3	118.0	34.9	35.4	38.5
35-44	261.2	224.2	208.5	75.3	69.6	70.8
45-64	307.0	268.8	250.8	76.8	67.1	69.5
65-74	222.4	196.5	194.3	47.0	41.5	41.8
75 and over	80.8	78.9	76.7	13.8	11.1	13.1
Total	134.8	121.4	117.2	36.9	33.8	36.0

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	-
5-14	8.7	7.7	7.1	6.0	6.9	6.7
15-19	28.3	27.1	25.8	18.2	18.4	17.5
20-24	15.4	17.6	16.1	7.4	8.7	8.1
25-34	16.5	14.6	15.2	6.9	6.3	7.6
35-44	25.3	20.2	20.4	10.5	9.0	9.8
45-64	24.7	22.2	23.5	8.7	9.6	8.7
65-74	22.2	17.4	16.5	5.1	6.4	5.5
75 and over	13.9	14.9	9.9	5.0	3.7	3.7
Total	17.9	16.2	16.0	8.0	8.1	8.0

TABLE 62 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATEDCASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³ CANADA,⁴

1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-
25-34	0.6	0.6	0.4	..	0.1	..
35-44	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
45-64	5.8	7.0	5.9	0.3	0.8	0.3
65-74	5.4	6.1	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
75 and over	1.8	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Liver Cirrhosis

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.9
5-14	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.3
15-19	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.4
20-24	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.9
25-34	17.9	17.4	14.0	13.5	11.6	9.9
35-44	62.8	49.5	43.6	33.9	29.6	28.2
45-64	159.5	147.2	125.5	77.7	67.3	69.3
65-74	171.7	165.5	159.0	92.3	86.2	89.8
75 and over	91.2	75.5	84.4	49.6	47.7	52.1
Total	54.2	49.8	44.5	30.5	27.6	28.3

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol

Age	Male			Female		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	7.2	8.0	8.6	4.5	6.4	6.6
5-14	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1
15-19	5.7	7.1	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.2
20-24	3.4	5.9	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.3
25-34	4.0	4.1	5.2	2.3	2.7	3.4
35-44	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.0	4.1
45-64	3.4	4.2	4.1	1.9	2.7	3.0
65-74	1.8	2.0	3.4	0.4	1.5	1.9
75 and over	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	3.9	4.4	4.8	2.6	3.1	3.3

TABLE 62 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
CASES² PER 100,000 POPULATION,³ CANADA,⁴
1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

TOTAL:

All Alcohol-Related Problems

Age	Male (%)			Female (%)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
0- 4	10.5	10.5	11.0	7.0	9.0	9.6
5-14	14.7	12.9	13.4	11.3	11.9	12.0
15-19	53.8	57.8	59.7	38.1	36.1	40.6
20-24	83.7	90.4	87.6	40.4	40.9	41.6
25-34	204.3	187.9	183.6	67.2	66.5	69.0
35-44	430.9	364.2	333.6	142.2	130.8	129.8
45-64	597.5	540.3	492.4	187.9	167.0	169.8
65-74	498.4	464.1	441.8	165.7	153.9	153.6
75 and over	225.1	199.0	208.6	74.3	70.6	76.0
Total	252.9	231.2	218.4	88.6	82.9	85.1
Total ⁵	253.2	231.3	218.5	88.8	83.2	85.4

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes in addition separations due to excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 63

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED
CASES,^{2,3} CANADA,⁴ 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Alcoholic Psychoses	17.8	19.5	19.1
Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	11.1	11.3	11.0
Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ⁵	4.6	4.6	4.9
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19.4	17.4	17.1
Toxic Effects of Alcohol	3.1	2.9	3.5
Total	13.3	13.1	12.8

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² Excludes separations due to alcoholic cardiomyopathy - 234 in 1981-82, 286 in 1982-83 and 235 in 1983-84; excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

³ For medical conditions under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Includes nondependent abuse of drugs other than alcohol consisting of 926 cases in 1981-82, 923 in 1982-83 and 939 in 1983-84.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 64
 PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
 RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES, CANADA
 AND PROVINCES, 1981-82, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	0.8	0.6	0.7
P.E.I.	1.3	1.3	1.3
N.S.	0.8	0.8	0.8
N.B.	0.8	0.7	0.7
Que.	1.2	1.1	1.2
Ont.	1.1	1.0	1.0
Man.	1.3	1.1	1.1
Sask.	1.0	1.0	1.1
Alta.	1.4	1.3	1.3
B.C.	1.3	1.1	0.9
Canada ⁴	1.2	1.1	1.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Excludes separations due to alcoholic cardiomyopathy - 234 in 1981-82, 286 in 1982-83 and 235 in 1983-84; excessive blood level of alcohol - 5 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 2 in 1983-84; alcoholic pellagra - 2 in 1981-82, 1 in 1982-83 and 0 in 1983-84; suspected damage to the fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis or toxoplasmosis - 14 in 1981-82, 22 in 1982-83 and 18 in 1983-84; and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk - 38 in 1981-82, 31 in 1982-83 and 28 in 1983-84.

³ Includes cases treated for alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, liver cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1986). Prepublication data for 1983-84 and unpublished data were obtained from Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 65

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS² BY
SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses ³						Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³					
	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number		Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	100	100	-	-	6	3	98	89	2	11	116	98
P.E.I.	50	100	50	-	2	1	86	92	14	8	80	52
N.S.	88	91	12	9	26	23	86	83	14	17	246	285
N.B.	-	90	-	10	-	10	-	87	-	13	-	53
Que.	81	77	19	23	54	53	84	83	16	17	483	444
Ont.	77	76	23	24	224	206	81	81	19	19	2,388	2,354
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	100	67	-	33	4	6	79	76	21	24	19	21
Alta.	83	84	17	16	53	49	89	82	11	18	208	195
B.C.	80	81	20	19	41	36	86	93	14	7	21	14
Canada ⁵	80	79	20	21	410	387	83	82	17	18	3,561	3,516

Province	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{3,4}						All Alcohol-Related Problems ^{3,4}					
	Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number		Male (%)		Female (%)		Total Number	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	86	88	14	13	14	8	97	89	3	11	136	109
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	92	15	8	82	53
N.S.	76	79	24	21	83	128	84	82	16	18	355	436
N.B.	-	79	-	21	-	14	-	86	-	14	-	77
Que.	67	63	33	37	93	110	81	79	19	21	630	607
Ont.	72	73	28	27	187	255	80	80	20	20	2,799	2,815
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	78	56	22	44	9	9	81	69	19	31	32	36
Alta.	79	71	21	29	42	28	86	81	14	19	303	272
B.C.	-	100	-	-	-	4	82	85	18	15	62	54
Canada ⁵	73	72	27	28	428	556	82	81	18	19	4,399	4,459
Canada ^{5,6}	79	78	21	22	188	279	82	82	18	18	4,159	4,182

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 66

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,² CANADA
AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses ³		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{3,4}		All Alcohol-Related Problems ^{3,4}	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	1.0	0.5	20.3	16.9	2.4	1.4	23.8	18.8
P.E.I.	1.6	0.8	65.0	41.8	-	-	66.6	42.6
N.S.	3.0	2.7	28.8	33.0	9.7	14.8	41.5	50.5
N.B.	-	1.4	-	7.5	-	2.0	-	10.9
Que.	0.8	0.8	7.4	6.8	1.4	1.7	9.7	9.3
Ont.	2.6	2.3	27.3	26.6	2.1	2.9	32.0	31.8
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.6
Alta.	2.3	2.1	8.9	8.3	1.8	1.2	13.0	11.6
B.C.	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	-	0.1	2.2	1.9
Canada ⁵	1.7	1.6	14.4	14.1	1.7	2.2	17.8	17.9
Canada ^{5,6}	...	...	...	...	0.8	1.1	16.9	16.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 67

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20
AND OVER, FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Province	Alcoholic Psychoses ³		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ⁵		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{3,4}		All Alcohol-Related Problems ^{3,4}	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	1.7	0.8	33.6	27.6	4.1	2.3	39.4	30.7
P.E.I.	2.5	1.2	99.3	63.0	-	-	101.7	64.2
N.S.	4.5	3.9	42.6	48.2	14.4	21.7	61.4	73.8
N.B.	-	2.1	-	11.2	-	3.0	-	16.3
Que.	1.2	1.2	10.7	9.7	2.1	2.4	13.9	13.2
Ont.	3.7	3.3	39.1	37.7	3.1	4.1	45.9	45.1
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.6	0.9	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.3	4.9	5.4
Alta.	3.4	3.1	13.2	12.2	2.7	1.8	19.3	17.1
B.C.	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	-	0.2	3.1	2.7
Canada ⁵	2.4	2.2	20.9	20.3	2.5	3.2	25.9	25.7
Canada ^{5,6}	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.6	24.5	24.1

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 68

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²

BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ³				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	2	1	1	-	3	4	2	4
20-24	2	6	4	4	8	9	9	10
25-34	10	5	9	2	24	21	26	24
35-44	17	10	16	9	26	24	26	26
45-64	44	54	45	55	35	35	33	30
65-74	16	12	16	20	4	6	4	5
75+	9	12	10	11	1	..	..	1
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	327	83	305	82	2,949	612	2,890	626
Median Age	54	57	54	56	40	41	39	39

Age	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{3,4}				All Alcohol Related Problems ^{3,4}			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	11	10	8	10	3	5	3	5
20-24	19	16	25	18	8	9	10	11
25-34	31	34	31	25	24	21	25	22
35-44	21	22	17	19	24	22	24	23
45-64	15	14	17	23	34	34	32	31
65-74	3	1	1	5	5	6	5	6
75+	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	2
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	312	116	403	153	3,588	811	3,598	861
Total Number ^{6,7}	148	40	218	61	3,424	735	3,413	769
Median Age	30	30	30	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 68 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

- ¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.
- ² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.
- ³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.
- ⁴ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.
- ⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not always add up to 100%.
- ⁶ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- ⁷ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

TABLE 69

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
 POPULATION,² FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
 CANADA,⁴ 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses ⁵				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ⁵			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.2	..	0.1	-	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.6
20-24	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	18.9	4.5	21.6	5.4
25-34	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	33.6	6.1	33.9	6.9
35-44	3.6	0.5	2.9	0.4	48.1	9.3	46.2	10.1
45-64	6.3	1.9	5.8	1.9	44.7	9.1	40.4	7.8
65-74	7.6	1.2	6.9	1.9	16.3	4.6	16.2	3.4
75+	8.0	1.8	8.2	1.5	7.1	0.5	2.7	1.0
All Ages	2.7	0.7	2.5	0.7	24.2	4.9	23.5	5.0

Age	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{5,6}				All Alcohol Related Problems ^{5,6}			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	3.0	1.1	2.6	1.1
20-24	4.9	1.6	8.4	2.3	24.3	6.5	31.0	7.9
25-34	4.5	1.9	5.8	1.8	39.7	8.1	41.0	8.7
35-44	4.1	1.7	4.2	1.8	55.7	11.5	53.4	12.3
45-64	2.0	0.7	2.9	1.4	53.0	11.6	49.0	11.1
65-74	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	25.4	5.9	23.7	6.2
75+	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	15.4	2.6	11.3	2.7
All Ages	2.6	0.9	3.3	1.2	29.4	6.5	29.2	6.9
All Ages ⁷	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.5	28.1	5.9	27.7	6.1

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION,^{1,2} FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
CANADA,⁴ 1982-83 AND 1983-84

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

³ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁶ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁷ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BY LENGTH OF STAY,
CANADA,² 1982-83 AND 1983-84

Length of Stay	Alcoholic Psychoses ³				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome ³			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 3 days	4.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	8.5	8.0	7.3	5.9
3- 5 days	6.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	10.7	10.1	10.0	11.5
6- 8 days	5.8	8.4	7.5	8.4	9.8	7.4	9.4	9.6
9-12 days	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.8	7.2	5.9	7.3	6.9
13-16 days	6.7	7.2	5.6	7.2	6.0	4.4	7.4	7.3
17-30 days	14.1	10.8	14.8	10.8	34.3	34.0	34.6	29.4
31-90 days	27.8	31.3	25.2	31.3	21.4	25.5	22.0	26.0
91-365 days	12.8	14.5	21.3	14.5	1.8	4.4	1.7	2.1
1 year and over	16.8	15.7	13.4	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3
Total (%) ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (days)	342	526	376	218	31	31	28	39
Median (days)	36	42	43	49	23	25	24	24

Length of Stay	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ^{3,5}				All Diagnoses ⁶			
	1982-83		1983-84		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 3 days	15.7	17.2	18.4	13.7	5.9	4.3	4.6	3.6
3- 5 days	20.5	15.5	19.4	15.7	8.2	6.9	8.0	6.6
6- 8 days	17.6	20.7	14.6	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.8	6.7
9-12 days	8.7	6.0	6.9	11.8	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.3
13-16 days	5.8	3.4	8.4	7.8	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.1
17-30 days	15.1	14.7	14.4	17.6	20.4	18.9	20.6	17.9
31-90 days	12.5	22.4	15.4	15.0	26.3	31.3	27.0	30.9
91-365 days	3.5	-	2.0	4.6	13.0	14.4	13.1	15.2
1 year and over	0.6	-	0.5	-	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5
Total (%) ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (days)	23	17	21	24	178	215	202	266
Median (days)	8	8	8	10	27	32	28	33

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

² Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁵ Includes cases treated for nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

⁶ Includes all cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals for all diagnostic conditions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS FROM MENTAL AND
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES² RELATIVE TO TOTAL
FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES
1982-83 AND 1983-84

Hospital Separations		
Province	1982-83	1983-84
Nfld.	13.2	14.4
P.E.I.	30.9	38.7
N.S.	12.3	15.9
N.B.	-	13.5
Que.	8.4	8.0
Ont.	15.0	15.1
Man.	-	-
Sask.	6.2	6.6
Alta.	14.4	13.3
B.C.	4.7	4.2
Canada ⁴	12.8	13.0
Canada ^{4,5}	12.1	12.2

Patient-Days		
Canada ⁴	4.1	3.7

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals and residential treatment facilities including alcohol and drug treatment agencies.

² Includes separations due to alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome and nondependent abuse of alcohol (both alcohol and drug cases).

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excludes cases with nondependent abuse of drugs totalling 240 cases in 1982-83 and 277 cases in 1983-84. These drug cases accounted for approximately 56% and 50% respectively, of all cases within the Nondependent Abuse of Drugs category.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING A ONE-MONTH PERIOD, BY AGE AND SEX
OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1986

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total Number	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
30 - 34	1	-	..	1	1	-	-	-	13	1
35 - 39	1	-	..	3	1	-	-	-	35	5
40 - 44	3	4	4	8	3	-	-	-	81	14
45 - 49	8	14	9	6	7	-	-	-	173	19
50 - 54	16	14	18	18	18	-	25	-	373	49
55 - 59	30	32	29	31	31	-	25	-	638	86
60 - 64	42	36	37	34	39	-	50	-	792	102
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	...	...
Total Number	257	22	992	105	854	149	4	-	2,107	276

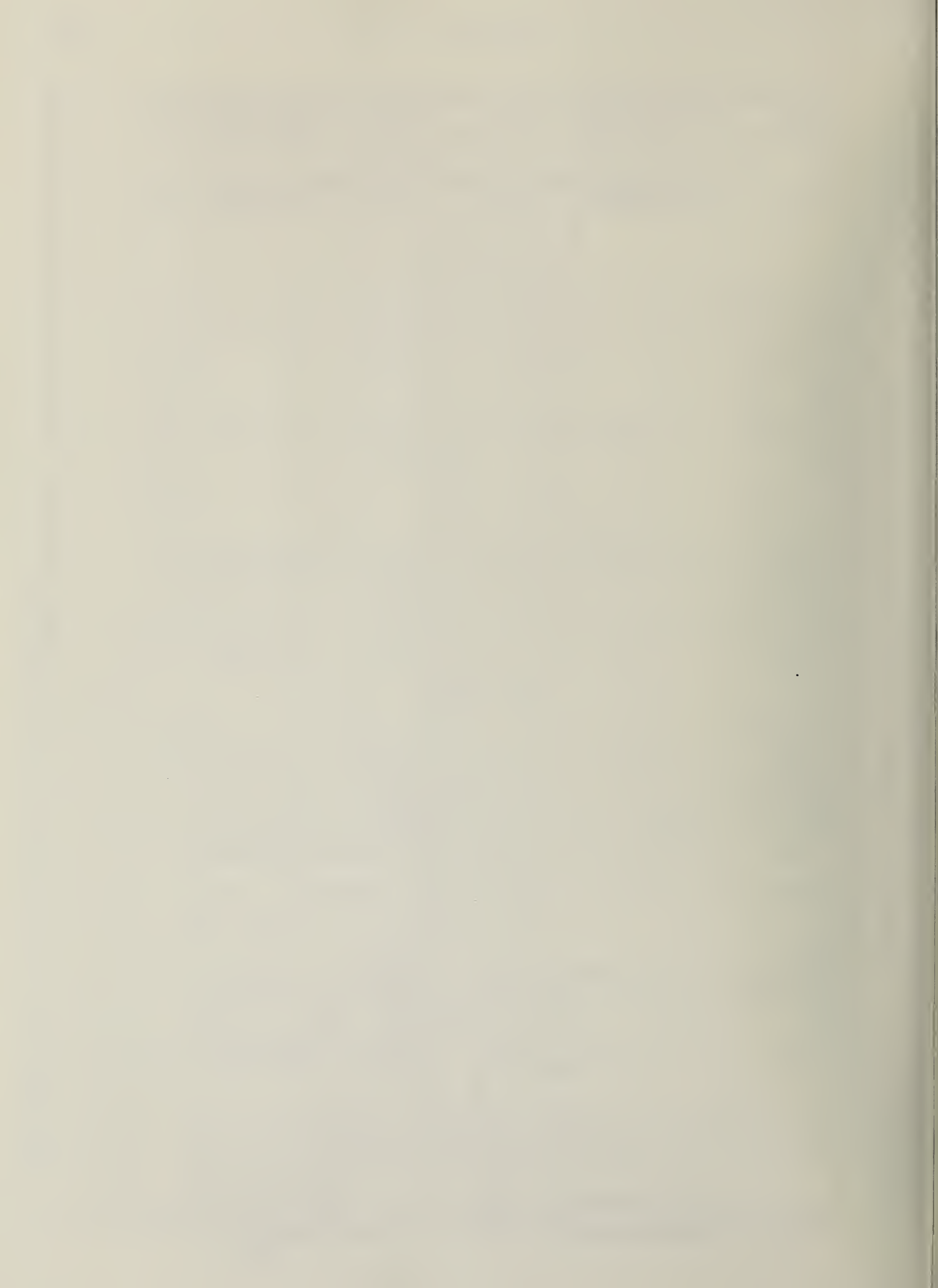
Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries by Medical Disability¹

Age	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcoholism		Liver Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-
30 - 34	0.9	-	2.2	-	2.6	1.0	-	-	5.7	1.0
35 - 39	0.5	-	5.6	2.1	3.2	1.4	-	-	9.3	3.4
40 - 44	1.6	0.6	8.8	4.6	5.5	2.9	-	-	15.9	8.1
45 - 49	2.8	1.2	11.8	2.3	9.4	3.9	-	-	24.0	7.4
50 - 54	3.2	0.6	14.1	3.8	11.9	5.5	0.1	-	29.3	9.9
55 - 59	3.1	0.7	12.0	3.2	11.0	4.5	..	-	26.1	8.4
60 - 64	2.4	0.4	8.2	1.9	7.2	3.0	..	-	17.8	5.4
Total	2.5	0.5	9.8	2.5	8.5	3.6	..	-	20.9	6.7

¹ Medical conditions included under each diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Invalidity Code, Age, and Sex, February 1986 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Computer Printout, 1986).



MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 73

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Province	Male				Female				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	3
N.B.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Que.	7	5	8	8	-	1	2	-	7	6	10	8
Ont.	16	13	16	14	1	4	4	2	17	17	20	16
Man.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sask.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Alta.	2	6	5	1	1	2	-	1	3	8	5	2
B.C.	9	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	12	4	3	5
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canada	40	29	31	36	5	8	7	4	45	37	38	40

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	100	75	100	100	-	25	-	-	4	4	3	3
P.E.I.	100	100	50	100	-	-	50	-	1	4	2	2
N.S.	92	91	86	71	8	9	14	29	13	11	7	17
N.B.	91	89	80	89	9	11	20	11	11	9	5	9
Que.	86	83	86	85	14	17	14	15	70	77	77	61
Ont.	81	77	73	73	19	23	27	27	187	163	124	146
Man.	82	86	88	75	18	14	12	25	17	14	16	20
Sask.	81	86	50	93	19	14	50	7	21	14	12	14
Alta.	81	77	83	84	19	23	17	16	47	47	24	51
B.C.	82	68	61	80	18	32	39	20	28	47	44	40
Yukon	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	4	2	-	3
N.W.T.	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	1	2	1	-
Canada	83	78	76	79	17	22	24	21	404	394	315	366

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	100	100	67	100	-	-	34	-	2	2	3	4
P.E.I.	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
N.S.	100	90	100	86	-	10	-	14	10	10	6	7
N.B.	100	50	100	100	-	50	-	-	3	4	5	3
Que.	75	75	88	73	25	25	12	27	4	16	8	11
Ont.	84	63	77	80	16	37	23	20	32	40	39	35
Man.	67	67	100	100	33	33	-	-	6	9	5	7
Sask.	60	75	100	67	40	25	-	33	5	4	1	3
Alta.	69	55	88	50	31	45	12	50	13	11	16	4
B.C.	58	84	90	100	42	16	10	-	12	19	10	13
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	3	1	-	-
Canada	76	70	85	84	24	30	15	16	90	116	93	89

TABLE 73 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1
P.E.I.	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
N.S.	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
N.B.	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Que.	83	100	90	70	17	-	10	30	6	8	10	10
Ont.	79	78	95	83	21	22	5	17	43	41	21	47
Man.	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
Sask.	100	100	67	80	-	-	33	20	4	2	3	5
Alta.	67	80	79	67	33	20	21	33	15	10	14	6
B.C.	86	90	82	93	14	10	18	7	28	21	34	27
Yukon	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	1	2	-
N.W.T.	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Canada	81	85	87	84	19	15	13	16	102	92	91	101

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	57	62	50	44	43	38	50	56	21	26	20	18
P.E.I.	43	50	50	50	57	50	50	50	7	4	4	8
N.S.	56	65	68	50	44	35	32	50	57	63	56	54
N.B.	73	66	71	68	27	34	29	32	51	41	49	38
Que.	66	70	68	71	34	30	32	29	580	591	577	595
Ont.	69	68	66	68	31	32	34	32	893	885	870	855
Man.	59	62	59	65	41	38	41	35	116	94	99	94
Sask.	62	76	69	65	38	24	31	35	68	96	90	86
Alta.	73	66	67	62	27	34	33	38	225	217	209	157
B.C.	63	64	66	67	37	36	34	33	367	333	243	296
Yukon	33	50	-	100	67	50	100	-	3	2	2	2
N.W.T.	100	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	1	-	-	2
Canada	67	67	66	67	33	33	34	33	2,389	2,352	2,219	2,205

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N)²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
P.E.I.	50	100	100	-	50	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
N.S.	100	100	100	75	-	-	-	25	4	2	2	4
N.B.	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	1	2	1
Que.	86	86	64	78	14	14	36	22	7	14	11	9
Ont.	84	71	75	70	16	29	25	30	32	35	44	27
Man.	57	43	50	100	43	57	50	-	7	7	6	5
Sask.	57	71	67	78	43	29	33	22	7	7	3	9
Alta.	73	68	80	85	27	32	20	15	22	31	25	13
B.C.	66	70	64	80	34	30	36	20	53	20	25	10
Yukon	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1	-	1
N.W.T.	100	67	50	100	-	33	50	-	1	3	2	1
Canada	73	72	72	77	27	28	28	23	135	124	123	81

TABLE 73 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

INJURY AND POISONING (CONT'D):

Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E)²

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
P.E.I.	50	100	-	-	50	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
N.S.	100	100	-	67	-	-	-	33	2	1	-	3
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	1
Que.	100	80	60	100	-	20	40	-	5	5	5	1
Ont.	88	76	85	65	12	24	15	35	26	29	34	23
Man.	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5
Sask.	50	75	67	75	50	25	33	25	4	4	3	8
Alta.	67	100	84	100	33	-	16	-	3	1	19	2
B.C.	70	81	70	80	30	19	30	20	44	16	20	10
Yukon	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1	-	1
N.W.T.	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Canada	78	80	80	73	22	20	20	27	89	60	83	56

TOTAL:

All Alcohol-Related Problems³

Province	Male (%)				Female (%)				Total Number			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	70	69	63	63	30	31	37	37	30	35	30	27
P.E.I.	50	80	57	67	50	20	43	33	10	10	7	12
N.S.	71	74	73	61	29	26	27	39	89	91	71	87
N.B.	78	70	76	74	22	30	24	26	67	56	63	54
Que.	69	72	71	72	31	28	29	28	674	712	693	694
Ont.	72	69	68	70	28	31	32	30	1,204	1,181	1,118	1,126
Man.	63	65	64	71	37	35	36	29	148	127	128	129
Sask.	67	77	67	71	33	23	33	29	105	123	109	119
Alta.	74	68	72	68	26	32	28	32	325	324	293	233
B.C.	66	67	67	72	34	33	33	28	500	444	359	391
Yukon	71	33	50	83	29	67	50	17	7	6	4	6
N.W.T.	50	33	75	75	50	67	25	25	6	6	4	4
Canada	70	70	69	71	30	30	31	29	3,165	3,115	2,879	2,882

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)³ Excludes E-codes to prevent double counting.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION,

CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

Mental Disorders												
Province	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	0.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
N.S.	0.6	0.2	-	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8
N.B.	-	-	-	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
Que.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ont.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Man.	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
Sask.	-	-	-	0.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Alta.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
B.C.	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Yukon	-	-	-	-	16.9	9.0	-	13.2	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	2.0	2.1	4.1	2.0	-	6.4	2.1	-	-
Canada	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4

Diseases of the Circulatory System												
Province	Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy				Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N) ²			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.1	-	0.3	0.3	0.2
P.E.I.	-	0.8	-	-	5.7	3.2	3.2	6.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-
N.S.	-	0.3	-	0.2	6.7	7.3	6.4	6.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
N.B.	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.3	5.8	6.9	5.3	-	0.1	0.3	0.1
Que.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ont.	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Man.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.2	9.0	9.4	8.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Sask.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9
Alta.	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	9.7	9.2	8.9	6.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.6
B.C.	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	13.1	11.8	8.5	10.2	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.3
Yukon	-	4.5	9.2	-	12.7	9.0	9.2	8.8	-	4.5	-	4.4
N.W.T.	-	-	2.0	-	2.1	-	-	3.9	2.1	6.2	4.0	2.0
Canada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.7	9.4	8.8	8.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3

Province	Injury and Poisoning				Total			
	Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E) ²				All Alcohol-Related Problems ³			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	0.2	0.2	5.3	6.1	5.2	4.7
P.E.I.	1.6	0.8	-	-	8.1	8.1	5.6	9.4
N.S.	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	10.7	10.6	8.2	9.9
N.B.	-	-	-	0.1	9.6	7.9	8.8	7.5
Que.	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.5
Ont.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	13.8	13.4	12.5	12.4
Man.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	14.3	12.1	12.1	12.1
Sask.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	10.7	12.4	10.8	11.7
Alta.	0.1	..	0.8	0.1	14.0	13.8	12.5	9.9
B.C.	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	17.9	18.9	15.3	13.5
Yukon	-	4.5	-	4.4	29.5	26.9	18.3	26.3
N.W.T.	2.1	2.1	-	2.0	12.7	12.4	8.1	7.9
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	12.8	12.5	11.5	11.4

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)³ Excludes E-codes to prevent double counting.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND OVER,

CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

Mental Disorders												
Province	Alcoholic Psychoses				Alcohol Dependence Syndrome				Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	1.3	4.9	2.4	2.3	-	-	-	2.3
N.S.	0.9	0.3	-	0.5	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.1
N.B.	-	-	-	0.4	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Que.	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Ont.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Man.	0.1	-	-	0.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Sask.	-	-	-	0.3	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.4
Alta.	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.2
B.C.	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6
Yukon	-	-	-	-	26.3	13.9	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	3.4	3.8	7.4	3.6	-	11.5	3.7	-	-
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5

Province	Diseases of the Circulatory System				Diseases of the Digestive System				Injury and Poisoning			
	Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy				Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis				Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N) ²			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	6.1	7.4	5.6	4.9	-	0.6	0.6	0.3
P.E.I.	-	1.2	-	-	8.8	4.9	4.8	9.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	-
N.S.	-	0.5	-	0.3	9.9	10.8	9.3	8.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
N.B.	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	11.1	8.8	10.2	7.8	-	0.2	0.4	0.2
Que.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.9	12.9	12.4	12.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ont.	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4
Man.	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	16.5	13.1	13.5	12.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Sask.	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	10.5	14.5	13.3	12.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.3
Alta.	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	14.5	13.6	13.1	9.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	0.8
B.C.	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	18.4	16.6	11.8	14.2	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.5
Yukon	-	6.9	14.1	-	19.7	13.9	14.1	13.3	-	6.9	-	6.7
N.W.T.	-	-	3.6	-	3.8	-	-	6.8	3.8	11.1	7.2	3.4
Canada	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	14.1	13.6	12.6	12.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5

Province	Injury and Poisoning				Total			
	Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E) ²				All Alcohol-Related Problems ³			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	-	-	0.3	0.3	8.8	9.9	8.3	7.4
P.E.I.	2.5	1.2	-	-	12.5	12.2	8.3	13.9
N.S.	0.3	0.2	-	0.5	15.5	15.5	11.8	14.1
N.B.	-	-	-	0.2	14.6	11.9	13.1	11.0
Que.	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	15.0	15.5	14.9	14.7
Ont.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	19.9	19.1	17.6	17.4
Man.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	21.0	17.7	17.5	17.3
Sask.	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	16.2	18.6	16.1	17.2
Alta.	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	20.9	20.4	18.4	14.5
B.C.	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	25.4	22.1	17.4	18.8
Yukon	-	6.9	-	6.7	45.8	41.7	28.2	40.0
N.W.T.	3.8	3.7	-	3.4	23.2	22.1	14.4	13.7
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	18.7	18.0	16.3	16.1

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)³ Excludes E-codes to prevent double counting.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 76

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Alcoholic Psychoses

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	-
30 - 34	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	5	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	8	3	3	6	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	25
50 - 54	5	10	3	8	-	12	28	-
55 - 59	23	14	10	11	-	-	14	-
60 and over	50	66	71	72	80	75	57	75
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	40	29	31	36	5	8	7	4

Alcohol Dependence Syndrome

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	..	-	..	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	..	1	..	..	-	-	-	1
25 - 29	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	3
30 - 34	2	2	3	3	1	1	-	-
35 - 39	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	3
40 - 44	8	6	6	7	1	9	10	5
45 - 49	10	9	8	10	9	11	10	13
50 - 54	10	13	12	11	13	10	16	21
55 - 59	17	14	20	11	18	19	16	8
60 and over	48	50	44	51	53	47	45	47
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	336	306	238	289	68	88	77	77

Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	4	6	1	3	-	-	7	-
20 - 24	1	4	4	1	5	-	7	-
25 - 29	7	1	6	8	5	-	14	7
30 - 34	-	9	9	9	9	11	-	7
35 - 39	3	10	8	11	9	6	-	7
40 - 44	12	6	9	4	-	9	7	-
45 - 49	16	10	13	9	-	9	7	7
50 - 54	15	15	6	9	9	6	28	7
55 - 59	16	10	11	17	18	23	7	36
60 and over	25	30	33	28	45	37	21	29
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	68	81	79	75	22	35	14	14

TABLE 76 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	5	4	2	-	5	-	8	6
35 - 39	6	4	5	-	-	-	8	-
40 - 44	5	4	9	1	16	-	8	-
45 - 49	7	10	13	5	10	7	8	-
50 - 54	17	9	10	13	5	21	-	13
55 - 59	17	14	8	19	10	14	8	25
60 and over	43	55	53	60	53	57	58	56
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	83	78	79	85	19	14	12	16

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
20 - 24	..	-	..	..	..	..	1	..
25 - 29	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
30 - 34	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
35 - 39	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2
40 - 44	6	5	4	5	4	6	5	4
45 - 49	9	8	7	7	7	7	5	7
50 - 54	14	12	11	11	11	10	9	10
55 - 59	17	17	15	15	12	15	14	12
60 and over	48	54	57	56	58	56	63	62
Unstated	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,590	1,583	1,470	1,485	799	769	749	720

INJURY AND POISONING:

Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N)³

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	2	1	6	5	-	-	6	11
20 - 24	6	6	1	5	8	3	6	-
25 - 29	5	9	4	3	24	6	3	-
30 - 34	4	8	6	5	3	9	3	16
35 - 39	8	10	13	13	3	6	26	5
40 - 44	12	16	12	16	3	6	-	11
45 - 49	11	4	4	13	-	11	6	-
50 - 54	14	8	17	10	14	14	9	16
55 - 59	18	20	9	8	16	17	15	16
60 and over	18	18	27	23	30	29	24	26
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	98	89	89	62	37	35	34	19

TABLE 76 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

INJURY AND POISONING (CONT'D):

Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E)³

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	3	-	6	5	-	-	-	13
20 - 24	6	4	2	5	15	-	6	-
25 - 29	4	10	2	2	25	8	6	-
30 - 34	4	2	8	2	-	8	-	20
35 - 39	9	10	11	12	-	-	24	7
40 - 44	13	19	13	10	5	-	-	7
45 - 49	13	4	6	10	-	17	6	-
50 - 54	14	8	15	15	-	17	6	13
55 - 59	17	25	12	10	15	17	24	20
60 and over	16	17	26	29	40	33	29	20
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	69	48	66	41	20	12	17	15

TOTAL:

All Alcohol-Related Problems⁴

Age	Male (%)				Female (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
20 - 24	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
25 - 29	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
30 - 34	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
35 - 39	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	2
40 - 44	7	6	5	5	4	6	5	4
45 - 49	9	8	8	8	7	8	6	7
50 - 54	14	12	12	11	11	10	10	11
55 - 59	17	16	15	15	13	16	13	12
60 and over	46	51	51	54	56	54	58	59
Unstated	..	-	-	-	..	-	..	-
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,215	2,166	1,986	2,032	950	949	893	850

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.³ Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)⁴ Excludes E-codes to prevent double counting.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 77

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹

PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

MENTAL DISORDERS:

Age	Alcoholic Psychoses							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
30 - 34	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	0.6	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2
50 - 54	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	-
55 - 59	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	-	-	0.2	-
60 and over	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	0.1	..	..

Age	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	..	-	..	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
25 - 29	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.2
30 - 34	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	-
35 - 39	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
40 - 44	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
45 - 49	5.1	4.3	2.8	4.6	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.6
50 - 54	5.6	6.3	4.6	5.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.6
55 - 59	10.0	7.2	8.0	5.6	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.0
60 and over	10.7	9.9	6.6	8.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6

Age	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	-	-	..	-
20 - 24	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
25 - 29	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
30 - 34	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	-	0.1
35 - 39	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.1
40 - 44	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	-	0.4	0.1	-
45 - 49	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	-	0.5	0.2	0.2
50 - 54	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
55 - 59	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.8
60 and over	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1

TABLE 77 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹

PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Age	Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
35 - 39	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	-
40 - 44	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	-
45 - 49	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
50 - 54	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.5	-	0.3
55 - 59	2.4	1.9	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
60 and over	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Age	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	-	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3
30 - 34	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0
35 - 39	5.2	3.7	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.7
40 - 44	13.9	11.0	8.3	9.6	5.1	5.8	4.8	4.0
45 - 49	21.7	19.4	17.2	16.2	9.0	8.7	5.5	7.5
50 - 54	36.1	30.6	26.2	26.7	13.8	12.2	10.8	11.8
55 - 59	47.2	46.4	38.4	38.3	16.2	19.2	16.6	14.0
60 and over	50.8	54.5	52.1	51.0	23.8	21.5	22.9	20.9
Unstated	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13.0	12.8	11.8	11.8	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6

INJURY AND POISONING:

Age	Toxic Effects of Alcohol (N) ²							
	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	-	-	..	0.1
20 - 24	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
25 - 29	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	-
30 - 34	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
35 - 39	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1
40 - 44	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
45 - 49	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	-	0.6	0.3	-
50 - 54	2.2	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
55 - 59	3.2	3.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
60 and over	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	-
Total	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1

TABLE 77 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹

PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA, 1982 TO 1985

INJURY AND POISONING (CONT'D):

Accidental Poisoning by Alcohol (E)²

Age	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
20 - 24	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	-
25 - 29	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-
30 - 34	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3
35 - 39	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.1
40 - 44	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	-	-	0.1
45 - 49	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	-	0.3	0.2	-
50 - 54	1.6	0.6	1.6	1.0	-	0.3	0.2	0.3
55 - 59	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
60 and over	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

TOTAL:

All Alcohol-Related Problems³

Age	Male				Female			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
Under 20	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
30 - 34	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5
35 - 39	8.6	7.2	9.0	7.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.1
40 - 44	21.7	16.7	14.1	14.0	5.8	7.7	6.1	4.8
45 - 49	31.9	26.9	25.8	23.7	10.3	11.6	8.1	9.3
50 - 54	48.0	41.5	38.4	36.3	16.5	15.4	14.1	15.4
55 - 59	66.2	60.7	49.6	50.3	20.1	24.5	19.6	16.9
60 and over	67.4	70.9	63.7	66.7	27.5	25.4	25.1	23.6
Unstated	...	-	-	-	...	-	...	-
Total	18.2	17.5	15.9	16.2	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.6

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² Numbers of deaths due to alcohol-related injury or poisoning are shown using two different classification systems. Under the "N" system, deaths are classified according to Nature of Injury, whereas under the "E" system, they are classified by External Cause. "N" and "E" numbers essentially refer to the same event and consequently are not additive. ("N" and "E" numbers will differ due to the coding practices employed in each classification system.)³ Excludes E-codes to prevent double counting.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 78
 PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ RELATIVE
 TO TOTAL DEATHS FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982 TO 1985

Province	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
P.E.I.	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1
N.S.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
N.B.	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Que.	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Ont.	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Man.	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sask.	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Alta.	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.8
B.C.	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8
Yukon	5.9	5.3	3.7	4.9
N.W.T.	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.9
Canada	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6

¹ Includes deaths attributable to alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, nondependent abuse of alcohol, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and toxic effects of alcohol. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 79

ALCOHOL-RELATED HOMICIDES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1985

Number of Alcohol-Related¹ Homicides

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	2
P.E.I.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
N.S.	9	6	3	5	5	2	5	4	3	8
N.B.	6	29	6	7	1	3	4	3	5	4
Que.	42	33	26	29	70	24	15	40	14	43
Ont.	72	42	43	45	42	38	45	43	33	46
Man.	17	19	15	24	14	21	17	18	17	15
Sask.	17	30	13	19	19	8	19	16	17	17
Alta.	27	29	40	21	14	25	25	20	20	23
B.C.	34	42	18	33	28	32	46	29	35	35
Yukon	3	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	8	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	7
Canada	239	238	174	190	199	158	181	178	151	201

Percentage of Alcohol-Related¹ Homicides to Total Homicides

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	50.0	37.5	33.3	20.0	66.7	25.0	16.7	33.3	50.0	40.0
P.E.I.	50.0	100.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
N.S.	36.0	42.9	23.1	29.4	41.7	18.2	41.7	30.8	20.0	30.8
N.B.	42.9	76.3	22.2	63.6	11.1	17.6	30.8	27.3	35.7	28.6
Que.	20.5	16.8	14.4	15.6	38.7	12.9	7.9	21.1	7.1	19.6
Ont.	39.3	21.9	23.6	25.7	26.4	22.4	24.5	21.3	17.4	23.8
Man.	54.8	43.2	38.5	54.5	45.2	51.2	48.6	45.0	39.5	57.7
Sask.	50.0	65.2	40.6	52.8	61.3	27.6	48.7	48.5	56.7	60.7
Alta.	39.7	41.4	47.6	37.5	25.5	34.2	35.7	26.7	37.0	36.5
B.C.	38.6	46.2	21.2	36.7	26.7	29.1	42.2	26.9	31.8	31.0
Yukon	75.0	16.7	50.0	75.0	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	100.0	75.0	100.0	42.9	75.0	60.0	57.1	100.0	80.0	70.0
Canada	35.8	33.5	26.3	30.1	33.6	24.4	27.1	26.1	22.6	28.6

¹ Includes homicides in which either the victim or the suspect consumed alcohol prior to the occurrence of the offence. In those cases where both alcohol and drugs were consumed, the offence is classified as a drug-related homicide.

STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO SUSPECTED IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL,
DRUGS OR MEDICATION, CANADA, 1980 TO 1986

	Number						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	201	184	183	86	154	200	171
Dollar Losses	\$1,045,175	\$1,205,583	\$1,961,928	\$773,650	\$1,653,290	\$2,653,645	\$1,482,835
Injuries:							
Firefighters	1	1	2	1	2	4	1
Male	14	21	25	12	24	26	27
Female	8	4	7	7	7	6	6
Children	-	2	-	7	-	1	1
Unclassified	-	-	2	11	1	1	2
Total	23	28	36	38	34	38	37
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	12	16	12	9	18	13	13
Female	2	6	7	5	3	4	7
Children	-	4	4	3	-	-	2
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	26	23	17	21	17	22

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to Human Failings¹

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	6.6	6.1	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.5	2.8
Dollar Losses	6.7	6.8	6.7	2.1	2.3	5.8	3.4
Injuries:							
Firefighters	9.1	14.3	7.1	2.0	1.6	5.7	1.5
Male	12.7	20.2	15.1	8.7	12.2	14.0	11.7
Female	14.6	7.0	8.5	14.3	9.6	7.9	6.2
Children	-	11.1	-	29.2	-	2.8	4.8
Unclassified	-	-	14.3	91.7	5.9	12.5	33.3
Total	11.7	13.8	11.8	13.9	7.9	10.1	9.0
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	37.5	29.1	24.0	21.4	16.5	30.2	34.2
Female	18.2	20.7	26.9	25.0	7.5	22.2	33.3
Children	-	33.3	23.5	20.0	-	-	33.3
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28.6	27.1	24.7	22.1	12.2	25.0	25.8

Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Fires	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dollar Losses	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Injuries:							
Firefighters	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Male	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Female	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Children	-	1.4	-	2.8	-	0.4	0.5
Unclassified	-	-	5.9	27.5	2.3	4.2	7.4
Total	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Deaths:							
Firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	6.0	4.2	4.4
Female	1.3	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.9	3.1	4.8
Children	-	4.2	3.0	2.6	-	-	1.8
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.0

¹ Human failings causing fires include: suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication; asleep; undetermined; and miscellaneous.

TABLE 81
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS¹ INDIRECTLY² DUE TO ALCOHOL, CANADA, 1980 TO 1985

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths ³					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	4,000	4,080	4,235	4,330	4,520	4,680
Diseases of the circulatory system	4,035	3,975	4,020	3,950	3,910	3,925
Diseases of the respiratory system	1,675	1,645	1,835	2,000	1,930	2,110
Motor vehicle accidents	2,630	2,590	2,005	2,050	1,965	2,000
Accidental falls	740	705	730	710	725	730
Accidents caused by fire and flames	225	195	185	150	155	145
Accidental drowning and submersion	170	185	145	150	130	125
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1,010	1,020	1,055	1,125	1,030	980
Homicide ⁴	295	335	355	355	350	320
Total	14,780	14,730	14,565	14,820	14,715	15,015

Cause of Death	Rates per 100,000 Population					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	16.8	16.3	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.0	6.8	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.3
Motor vehicle accidents	10.9	10.6	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.9
Accidental falls	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
Accidents caused by fire and flames	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Accidental drowning and submersion	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.9
Homicide ⁴	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Total	61.5	60.5	59.1	59.5	58.6	59.2

Cause of Death	Rates per 100,000 Population Aged 20+					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	24.8	24.7	25.0	25.9	25.7	26.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.0	24.0	23.8	22.8	22.2	21.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	10.4	9.9	10.8	11.6	11.0	11.8
Motor vehicle accidents	16.3	15.6	11.8	11.9	11.2	11.2
Accidental falls	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
Accidents caused by fire and flames	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Accidental drowning and submersion	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.5
Homicide ⁴	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Total	91.5	89.0	86.1	85.7	83.5	83.7

¹ For disease codes included under each cause of death see Technical Notes.

² The number of deaths indirectly due to alcohol have been estimated on the basis of data provided by the Working Group on Alcohol Statistics in *Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective* (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984). These estimates by cause of death are as follows: neoplasms - 10%; diseases of the circulatory system - 5%; diseases of the respiratory system - 15%; motor vehicle accidents - 45%; accidental falls - 40%; accidents caused by fire and flames - 30%; accidental drowning and submersion - 30%; suicide and self-inflicted injury - 30%; and homicide - 60%.

³ Figures have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.

⁴ Figures include unsolved homicides, and therefore differ from those in Table 79.

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1980 and 1981* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, *Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively); Health and Welfare Canada, *Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective* (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984).

TABLE 82
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS¹ INDIRECTLY² DUE TO ALCOHOL, ONTARIO, 1980 TO 1985

Number of Deaths ³						
Cause of Death	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	1,445	1,510	1,555	1,615	1,675	1,740
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,540	1,515	1,540	1,510	1,485	1,510
Diseases of the respiratory system	600	610	625	695	675	720
Motor vehicle accidents	765	705	575	590	605	610
Accidental falls	265	275	285	290	310	300
Accidents caused by fire and flames	70	60	50	40	45	50
Accidental drowning and submersion	45	50	40	50	35	35
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	335	320	335	340	330	310
Homicide ⁴	90	90	105	105	105	105
Total	5,155	5,135	5,110	5,235	5,265	5,380

Rates per 100,000 Population						
Cause of Death	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	16.9	17.5	17.8	18.3	18.7	19.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	18.0	17.6	17.7	17.1	16.6	16.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.9
Motor vehicle accidents	8.9	8.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7
Accidental falls	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Accidents caused by fire and flames	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Accidental drowning and submersion	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.4
Homicide ⁴	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	60.2	59.5	58.6	59.4	58.9	59.3

Rates per 100,000 Population Aged 20+						
Cause of Death	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Neoplasms	24.8	25.5	25.7	26.1	26.4	26.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.4	25.6	25.4	24.4	23.4	23.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.1
Motor vehicle accidents	13.1	11.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4
Accidental falls	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
Accidents caused by fire and flames	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Accidental drowning and submersion	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.8
Homicide ⁴	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total	88.5	86.6	84.4	84.5	83.1	83.0

¹ For disease codes included under each cause of death see Technical Notes.

² The number of deaths indirectly due to alcohol have been estimated on the basis of data provided by the Working Group on Alcohol Statistics in Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984). These estimates by cause of death are as follows: neoplasms - 10%; diseases of the circulatory system - 5%; diseases of the respiratory system - 15%; motor vehicle accidents - 45%; accidental falls - 40%; accidents caused by fire and flames - 30%; accidental drowning and submersion - 30%; suicide and self-inflicted injury - 30%; and homicide - 60%.

³ Figures have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.

⁴ Figures include unsolved homicides, and therefore differ from those in Table 79.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1986 respectively); Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984).

TABLE 83

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS¹ INDIRECTLY² DUE TO ALCOHOL, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths ³										Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada ⁴
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.			
Neoplasms	80	30	185	130	1,235	1,740	215	200	315	540	5	5	4,680
Diseases of the circulatory system	85	25	160	115	970	1,510	190	175	250	440	..	..	3,925
Diseases of the respiratory system	40	15	95	65	495	720	115	110	165	290	..	..	2,110
Motor vehicle accidents	35	15	80	65	595	610	75	100	200	210	5	10	2,000
Accidental falls	5	5	25	20	145	300	30	35	50	110	..	..	730
Accidents caused by fire and flames	5	..	5	5	40	50	10	5	10	10	..	..	145
Accidental drowning and submersion	10	-	5	5	40	35	5	5	5	15	-	..	125
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	5	..	30	25	335	310	40	40	90	90	..	5	980
Homicide ⁴	..	..	10	10	90	105	15	15	15	50	5	5	320
Total ⁵	265	90	595	440	3,945	5,380	695	685	1,100	1,755	15	25	15,015

Rates per 100,000 Population

Cause of Death	Rates per 100,000 Population										Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.			
Neoplasms	13.8	23.6	21.0	18.1	18.8	19.2	20.1	19.6	13.4	18.7	21.9	9.8	18.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	14.6	19.7	18.2	16.0	14.7	16.7	17.8	17.2	10.6	15.2	..	..	15.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.9	11.8	10.8	9.0	7.5	7.9	10.8	10.8	7.0	10.0	..	..	8.3
Motor vehicle accidents	6.0	11.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	6.7	7.0	9.8	8.5	7.3	21.9	19.6	7.9
Accidental falls	0.9	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.8	..	..	2.9
Accidents caused by fire and flames	0.9	..	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	..	..	0.6
Accidental drowning and submersion	1.7	-	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	..	0.5
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	0.9	..	3.4	3.5	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	..	9.8	3.9
Homicide ⁴	..	..	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.7	21.9	9.8	1.3
Total	45.7	70.8	67.6	61.2	59.9	59.3	65.0	67.2	46.8	60.7	65.8	49.1	59.2

TABLE 83 (Continued)
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS¹ INDIRECTLY² DUE TO ALCOHOL, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1985
Rates per 100,000 Population Aged 20+

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
Neoplasms	21.8	34.8	30.1	26.6	26.2	26.8	28.8	28.9	19.6	25.9	33.3	17.1	26.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	23.2	29.0	26.0	23.5	20.5	23.3	25.5	25.3	15.6	21.1	..	..	21.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	10.9	17.4	15.4	13.3	10.5	11.1	15.4	15.9	10.3	13.9	..	..	11.8
Motor vehicle accidents	9.5	17.4	13.0	13.3	12.6	9.4	10.1	14.5	12.5	10.1	33.3	34.2	11.2
Accidental falls	1.4	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.1	4.6	4.0	5.1	3.1	5.3	..	..	4.1
Accidents caused by fire and flames	1.4	..	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	..	..	0.8
Accidental drowning and submersion	2.7	-	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	-	..	0.7
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	1.4	..	4.9	5.1	7.1	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.3	..	17.1	5.5
Homicide ⁴	..	..	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.9	2.4	33.3	17.1	1.8
Total	72.2	104.4	96.8	89.9	83.6	83.0	93.2	99.1	68.6	84.2	100.0	85.6	83.7

¹ For disease codes included under each cause of death see Technical Notes.

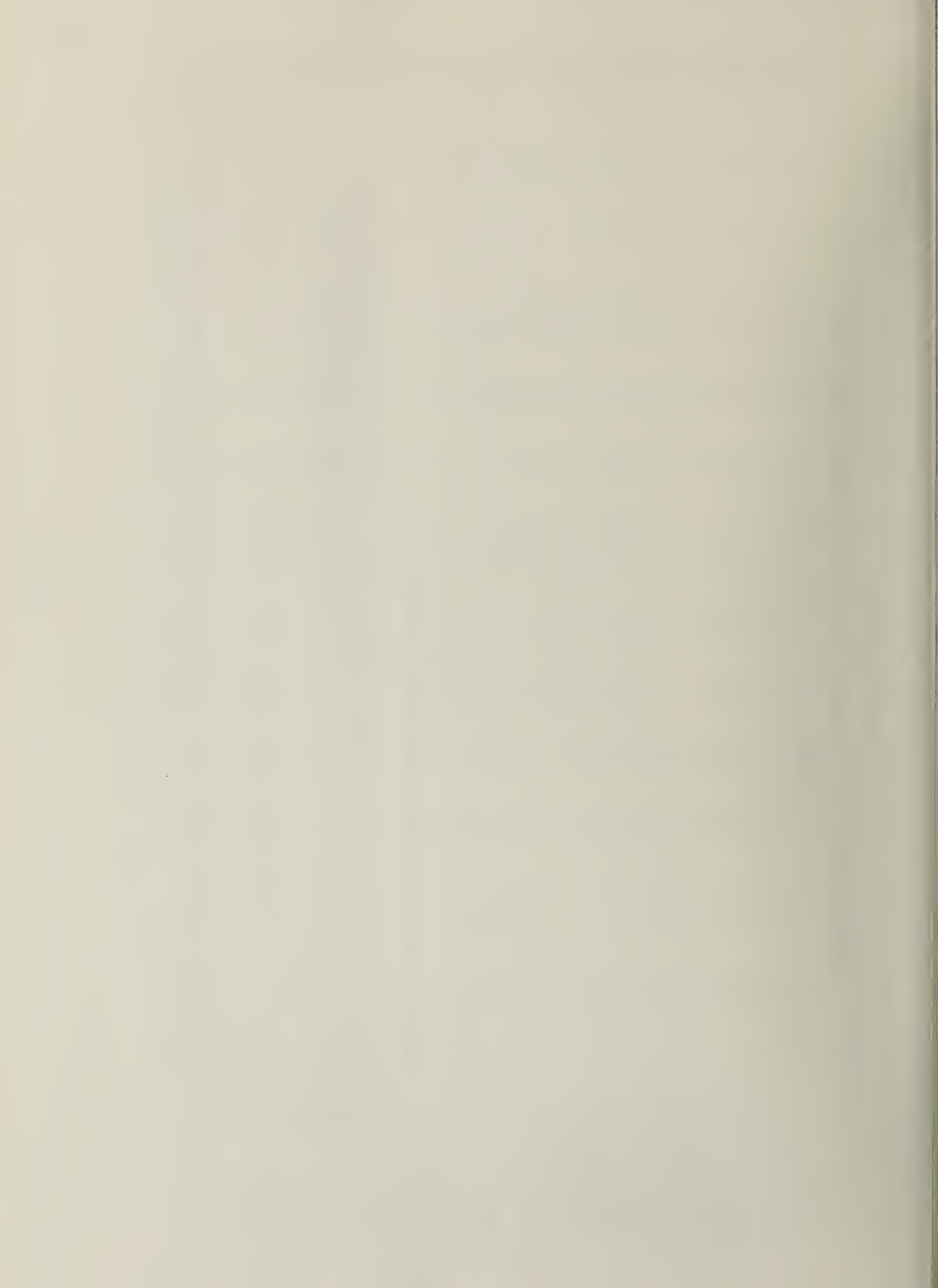
² The number of deaths indirectly due to alcohol have been estimated on the basis of data provided by the Working Group on Alcohol Statistics in Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984). These estimates by cause of death are as follows: neoplasms - 10%; diseases of the circulatory system - 5%; diseases of the respiratory system - 15%; motor vehicle accidents - 45%; accidental falls - 40%; accidents caused by fire and flames - 30%; accidental drowning and submersion - 30%; suicide and self-inflicted injury - 30%; and homicide - 60%.

³ Figures have been rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.

⁴ Figures include unsolved homicides, and therefore differ from those in Table 79.

⁵ Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-204, 1986); Health and Welfare Canada, Alcohol in Canada: A National Perspective (Ottawa: National Health and Welfare, 1984).



CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 84

NUMBER OF LICENCED¹ PUBLIC DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS,² ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

Drinking Establishments	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Public Establishments:						
Hotels	1,270	1,221	1,162	1,131	1,061	1,011
Resorts	28	28	34	43	46	51
Taverns	517	459	418	356	1,840	1,791
Public houses	30	23	18	17	15	11
Restaurants	4,026	4,720	5,404	6,001	5,016	5,701
Theatres	17	19	20	23	29	31
Aircraft, railways and steamships	25	31	34	34	35	31
Recreational facilities	244	268	288	299	340	351
Canteens ³	171	182	188	194	204	211
Total	6,328	6,951	7,566	8,098	8,586	9,221
Clubs:						
Social	702	726	751	782	674	701
Veteran	497	502	504	505	510	521
Labour	43	42	44	44	162 ⁴	161
Restricted	1	2	10	18	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,243	1,272	1,309	1,349	1,346	1,391
Military Mess	83	81	81	81	191	191
Total for All Drinking Establishments ⁵	7,654	8,304	8,956	9,528	10,123	10,801

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 85).

³ Canteen type licences include the following: public police force, universities and colleges, and hospitals and rest homes.

⁴ Includes Fraternal clubs also.

⁵ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1984 alone, a total of 160,559 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 85

NUMBER OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY TYPE OF LICENCE, ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

Licences Held	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Public Establishments:						
Dining lounge	5,197	5,736	6,209	6,642	7,168	7,693
Lounge	2,068	2,114	2,125	2,143	3,397	3,402
Dining room	593	661	791	863	912	1,006
Public house	197	168	152	144	83	78
Patios	421	516	614	762	1,389	1,685
Entertainment lounge	15	15	18	23	33	41
Total	8,491	9,210	9,909	10,577	12,982	13,905
Clubs:						
Liquor with meals	366	379	383	401	n.a.	n.a.
Liquor without meals	1,256	1,286	1,318	1,332	n.a.	n.a.
Dining lounge	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	424	448
Lounge	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,297	1,312
Patios	175	184	194	204	229	252
Total	1,797	1,849	1,895	1,937	1,950	2,012
Messes:						
Dining lounge	193	176	176	176	177	177
Dining room	n.a.	16	16	16	14	14
Total	193	192	192	192	191	191
Total for All Licences Held ³	10,481	11,251	11,996	12,706	15,123	16,108

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 84).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ In addition, Special Occasion Permits were issued in each year. In 1984 alone, a total of 160,559 Special Occasion Permits were issued.

Source: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984," and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 86
NUMBER OF LICENCED¹ DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS² BY DISTRICT
ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Essex, Kent, Lambton	516	563	598	632	661	676
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	583	626	670	703	750	797
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	333	363	390	412	445	466
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	628	661	721	740	759	796
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	490	544	601	643	691	736
York ³	1,894	2,097	2,282	2,457	2,636	2,876
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	346	372	400	435	454	481
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	631	680	753	827	891	963
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	182	185	198	208	225	237
Frontenac, Dundas, Glenora Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormont	345	371	392	417	446	464
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	743	831	889	950	1,011	1,086
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	309	326	335	354	360	373
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	363	374	403	419	442	486
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	291	311	324	331	352	364
Ontario ⁴	7,654	8,304	8,956	9,528	10,123	10,801

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 88).

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits which numbered almost 159,000 in 1979-80, 158,868 in 1980-81, 154,965 in 1981, 146,259 in 1982, 158,899 in 1983 and 160,559 in 1984.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984" and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 87
 RATE OF LICENCED¹ DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS² BY DISTRICT
 PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Essex, Kent, Lambton	94.3	102.9	110.1	116.2	120.8	122.6
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	85.0	90.8	97.0	100.2	105.9	111.4
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	70.9	76.8	82.3	86.4	92.6	96.3
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	111.5	117.3	128.2	131.2	133.6	139.4
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	75.0	82.3	90.3	95.5	102.0	107.3
York ³	80.8	88.6	95.5	102.3	108.6	117.2
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	79.6	84.4	89.8	95.8	98.0	101.2
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	82.1	85.7	92.0	98.3	103.1	108.1
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	92.8	94.8	102.0	105.9	113.5	118.3
Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormont	106.2	114.3	121.3	128.5	135.5	138.1
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	102.4	114.0	121.3	127.8	133.4	139.8
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	130.2	137.7	141.8	148.4	150.8	155.8
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	110.3	113.4	121.6	124.7	132.1	144.3
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	132.2	142.2	148.3	150.6	159.1	164.2
Ontario ⁴	90.0	96.9	103.8	109.3	114.8	120.9

¹ Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

² A licenced drinking establishment refers to a physical building or premise; each drinking establishment may hold several types of licences (see Table 89).

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits which numbered almost 159,000 in 1979-80, 158,868 in 1980-81, 154,965 in 1981, 146,259 in 1982, 158,899 in 1983 and 160,559 in 1984.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984" and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 88
NUMBER OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY DISTRICT, ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Essex, Kent, Lambton	723	774	811	852	975	1,011
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	820	871	926	975	1,145	1,217
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	456	486	519	546	651	679
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	888	927	992	1,021	1,163	1,231
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	636	701	764	814	986	1,059
York ³	2,436	2,667	2,884	3,107	3,843	4,165
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	459	488	527	569	653	703
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	836	899	985	1,069	1,328	1,425
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	260	268	280	294	485	505
Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormont	509	543	565	601	687	714
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	1,013	1,124	1,181	1,263	1,458	1,573
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	461	483	499	518	548	572
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	540	555	588	589	671	703
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	444	465	475	488	530	551
Ontario ⁴	10,481	11,251	11,996	12,706	15,123	16,108

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 86).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits which numbered almost 159,000 in 1979-80, 158,868 in 1980-81, 154,965 in 1981, 146,259 in 1982, 158,899 in 1983 and 160,559 in 1984.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984" and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

TABLE 89
RATE OF LICENCES¹ HELD² BY DISTRICT PER 100,000 POPULATION,
ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1984

District	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Essex, Kent, Lambton	132.1	141.4	149.4	156.6	178.2	183.4
Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington	119.5	126.4	134.0	138.9	161.7	170.1
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	97.1	102.8	109.5	114.5	135.4	140.3
Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk Niagara	157.7	164.5	176.4	181.0	204.7	215.6
Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth	97.3	106.1	114.8	120.9	145.5	154.5
York ³	103.9	112.6	120.7	129.4	158.4	169.7
Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Haliburton	105.6	110.7	118.4	125.3	141.0	147.9
Dufferin, Peel, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound	108.7	113.3	120.3	127.0	153.7	160.4
Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	132.6	137.4	144.2	149.6	244.6	252.1
Frontenac, Dundas, Glengarry Grenville, Leeds, Lennox & Addington, Stormont	156.7	167.3	174.8	185.2	208.7	212.5
Ottawa-Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell	139.6	154.1	161.2	169.9	192.4	202.5
Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	194.2	204.1	211.3	217.1	229.5	238.9
Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury	164.1	168.2	177.4	175.3	200.6	208.8
Cochrane, Nipissing, Timiskaming	201.7	212.6	217.4	222.0	239.6	248.5
Ontario ⁴	123.3	131.3	139.1	145.8	171.5	180.2

¹ More than one type of licence may be held by each drinking establishment (see Table 87).

² Refers to licences in effect as of December 31st of each year.

³ Includes Metropolitan Toronto.

⁴ The total rate for Ontario does not include Special Occasion Permits which numbered almost 159,000 in 1979-80, 158,868 in 1980-81, 154,965 in 1981, 146,259 in 1982, 158,899 in 1983 and 160,559 in 1984.

Sources: The data are based on "Record of Licences in effect as of December 31st, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984" and additional information, made available through the courtesy of the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario; Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 90
LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES
GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ²	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)
<u>Belleville</u>			
Hastings	1,032,008	9.4	12.1
Prince Edward	128,199	5.7	7.2
Total	1,160,207	8.8	11.2
<u>Chatham</u>			
Kent	851,412	8.0	10.4
<u>Cornwall</u>			
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	742,961	7.3	9.3
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>			
Durham	2,415,693	7.4	9.8
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>			
Simcoe	2,290,839	9.6	12.4
York	2,000,187	5.7	7.5
Total	4,291,026	7.3	9.5
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>			
Halton	2,053,474	7.6	9.8
<u>Hamilton</u>			
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,412,742	8.1	10.1
<u>Kenora</u>			
Kenora	687,259	11.4	16.0
Rainy River	207,631	9.1	12.0
Total	894,890	10.8	14.9
<u>Kingston</u>			
Frontenac	1,089,755	9.5	11.8
Lennox & Addington	252,433	7.3	9.6
Total	1,342,188	9.0	11.3

TABLE 90 (Continued)

LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ²	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)
<u>Kitchener</u>			
Dufferin	267,335	8.2	11.0
Waterloo	2,584,907	7.8	10.2
Wellington	1,000,427	7.2	9.3
Total	3,852,669	7.7	10.0
<u>London</u>			
Elgin	430,862	6.1	8.0
Huron	397,426	7.1	9.2
Middlesex	2,680,749	8.1	10.2
Oxford	527,818	6.3	8.1
Perth	480,225	7.2	9.3
Total	4,517,080	7.4	9.5
<u>Niagara</u>			
Niagara	3,075,242	8.3	10.5
<u>North Bay</u>			
Muskoka	583,971	14.5	18.1
Nipissing	718,772	9.1	11.9
Parry Sound	372,611	11.0	13.9
Timiskaming	329,324	8.2	10.6
Total	2,004,678	10.4	13.3
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>			
Ottawa-Carleton	4,738,171	7.8	9.7
Prescott & Russell	353,625	6.1	8.0
Total	5,091,796	7.7	9.6
<u>Owen Sound</u>			
Bruce	574,378	9.8	12.9
Grey	566,998	7.6	9.7
Total	1,141,376	8.5	11.1

TABLE 90 (Continued)

LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ²	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>			
Peel	3,914,874	6.6	8.9
<u>Pembroke</u>			
Renfrew	816,483	9.2	11.8
<u>Perth</u>			
Lanark	440,361	8.9	11.2
Leeds & Grenville	662,390	7.8	9.9
Total	<u>1,102,751</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>10.4</u>
<u>Peterborough</u>			
Haliburton	160,370	13.4	16.5
Northumberland	521,914	7.7	9.8
Peterborough	995,903	9.5	12.0
Victoria	479,623	9.2	11.6
Total	<u>2,157,810</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>11.5</u>
<u>Sarnia</u>			
Lambton	1,010,179	8.1	10.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>			
Algoma	1,186,112	9.0	11.9
<u>Simcoe</u>			
Brant	781,365	7.4	9.5
Haldimand-Norfolk	673,921	7.5	9.6
Total	<u>1,455,286</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.6</u>
<u>Sudbury</u>			
Manitoulin	120,776	11.1	14.8
Sudbury (R.M.) ³	1,383,059	9.1	12.1
Sudbury (T.M.) ³	255,607	9.9	13.2
Total	<u>1,759,442</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>

TABLE 90 (Continued)

LITRES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Absolute Alcohol Consumption ²	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (All Ages)	Absolute Alcohol Consumption Per Capita (Aged 15 and Over)
<u>Thunder Bay</u>			
Thunder Bay	1,537,476	9.9	12.8
<u>Timmins</u>			
Cochrane	843,856	9.0	12.1
<u>Metro Toronto</u>			
Toronto Metro	18,462,754	8.4	10.3
<u>Windsor</u>			
Essex	2,492,445	7.9	10.2
Ontario	73,586,902 ⁴	8.1	10.3

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1985.

² Consumption figures are based on sales data reported by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) converted into absolute alcohol on the basis of percentage alcohol content for each beverage, with estimated absolute alcohol conversion factors applied to a few products for which exact figures were unavailable. Figures include sales data from LCBO outlets for spirits and wine, and from Brewers Retail for beer. Independent wine store sales were obtained from the LCBO annual report and distributed across counties based on the percentage distribution of independent stores across the province.

³ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

⁴ Provincial total was obtained by summing individual county data. Counties refer to store location which, in most cases, would correspond to county of residence of purchasers.

Note: Time trend comparisons should not be made between these data and earlier estimates in this series, since adjustments for the effects of tourism have not been made to the 1985-86 data. In addition, comparability with earlier estimates may be affected by the methodology employed in analyzing individual store sales data.

Source: B. Rush Alcohol Consumption in Ontario Counties and Regional Municipalities, 1985-1986 (Toronto: ARF Internal Document No. 94, 1987).

TABLE 91

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF HEAVY DRINKING, ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Estimated Number ² of Heavy Drinkers ² (8 or More Drinks Daily)	Estimated Heavy Drinkers Per 1,000 Population (Aged ³ 15 and Over)
<u>Belleville</u>		
Hastings	3,500	40.9
Prince Edward	400	20.6
Total	3,900	36.6
<u>Chatham</u>		
Kent	2,700	32.8
<u>Cornwall</u>		
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2,300	28.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>		
Durham	7,500	30.5
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>		
Simcoe	7,800	42.5
York	5,800	21.7
Total	13,700	29.4
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>		
Halton	6,400	30.5
<u>Hamilton</u>		
Hamilton-Wentworth	10,700	31.8
<u>Kenora</u>		
Kenora	2,700	61.8
Rainy River	700	40.4
Total	3,400	55.7
<u>Kingston</u>		
Frontenac	3,700	39.7
Lennox & Addington	800	30.1
Total	4,500	37.6

TABLE 91 (Continued)

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF HEAVY DRINKING, ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Heavy Drinkers ² (8 or More Drinks Daily)	Estimated Heavy Drinkers Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and Over) ³
<u>Kitchener</u>		
Dufferin	900	35.9
Waterloo	8,200	32.5
Wellington	3,100	28.8
Total	12,100	31.6
<u>London</u>		
Elgin	1,300	23.6
Huron	1,200	28.4
Middlesex	8,500	32.5
Oxford	1,600	24.3
Perth	1,500	28.8
Total	14,100	29.4
<u>Niagara</u>		
Niagara	9,800	33.7
<u>North Bay</u>		
Muskoka	2,400	75.0
Nipissing	2,400	40.0
Parry Sound	1,300	50.2
Timiskaming	1,100	34.0
Total	7,200	48.0
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>		
Ottawa-Carleton	14,800	30.3
Prescott & Russell	1,000	23.6
Total	15,900	30.1
<u>Owen Sound</u>		
Bruce	2,000	44.9
Grey	1,800	30.3
Total	3,800	36.5

TABLE 91 (Continued)

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF HEAVY DRINKING, ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Heavy Drinkers ² (8 or More Drinks Daily)	Estimated Heavy Drinkers Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and Over) ³
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>		
Peel	11,900	27.0
<u>Pembroke</u>		
Renfrew	2,700	39.7
<u>Perth</u>		
Lanark	1,400	36.6
Leeds & Grenville	2,100	31.1
Total	3,500	32.8
<u>Peterborough</u>		
Haliburton	600	64.9
Northumberland	1,600	30.5
Peterborough	3,400	40.4
Victoria	1,600	38.5
Total	7,200	38.4
<u>Sarnia</u>		
Lambton	3,200	34.0
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>		
Algoma	4,000	40.0
<u>Simcoe</u>		
Brant	2,400	29.4
Haldimand Norfolk	2,100	30.1
Total	4,500	30.1
<u>Sudbury</u>		
Manitoulin	450	55.1
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	4,700	40.9
Sudbury (T.M.) ⁴	900	46.2
Total	6,050	42.5

TABLE 91 (Continued)

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF HEAVY DRINKING, ONTARIO BY COUNTIES

GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ 1985-86

Centre/County	Estimated Number of Heavy Drinkers ² (8 or More Drinks Daily)	Estimated Heavy Drinkers Per 1,000 Population (Aged 15 and Over) ³
<u>Thunder Bay</u>		
Thunder Bay	5,300	44.1
<u>Timmins</u>		
Cochrane	2,900	40.9
<u>Metro Toronto</u>		
Toronto Metro	58,700	32.6
<u>Windsor</u>		
Essex	7,900	32.5
Ontario	233,900 ⁵	32.7

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February 1985.

² Alcohol consumption of 8 drinks and over (approximately 13.6 cl) was used as the definition of heavy drinkers. The prevalence of heavy drinkers was estimated based on the Ledermann formula which was applied to the alcohol consumption data of each Ontario county. The alcohol consumption rate for the population 15 and over was 83.25%. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred.

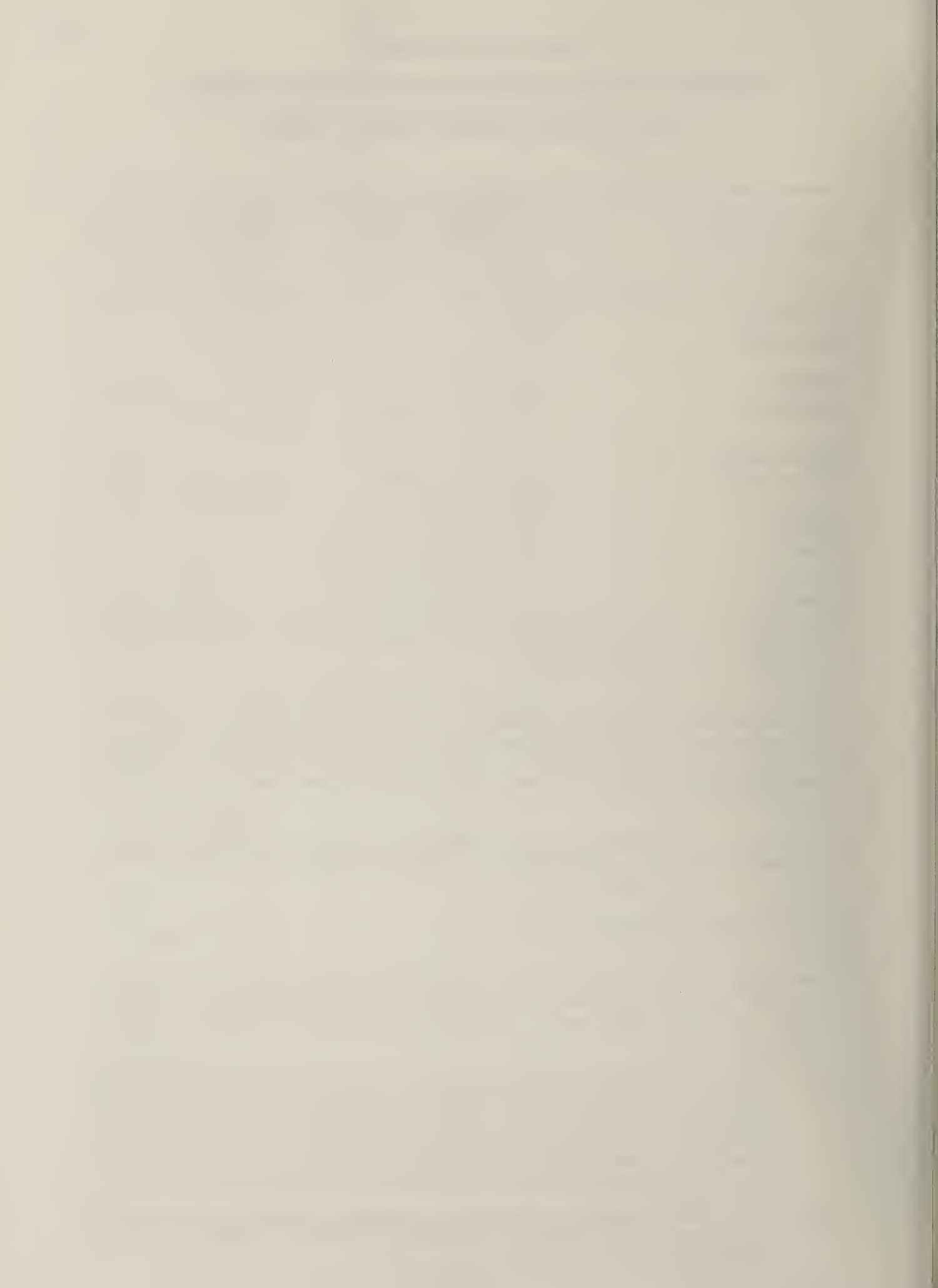
³ Rates were calculated on actual (unrounded) figures for estimated number of heavy drinkers, adjusted to correspond to per adult consumption of absolute alcohol (see Table 90).

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

⁵ Provincial total was calculated independently and therefore may not equal the sum of the individual counties. Counties refer to store location which, in most cases, would correspond to county of residence of purchasers.

Note: Time trend comparisons should not be made between these data and earlier estimates in this series, since these data have not been adjusted to take into account the effects of tourism, or the variation in prevalence estimates obtained by mortality data. In addition, comparability with earlier estimates may be affected by the methodology employed in analyzing individual store sales data.

Source: B. Rush, Alcohol Consumption in Ontario Counties and Regional Municipalities, 1985-1986 (Toronto: ARF Internal Document No. 94, 1987).



LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 92

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	2,045	686	11	2,742	1,888.3	633.4	10.2	2,531.9
Prince Edward	464	132	12	608	2,071.4	589.3	53.6	2,714.3
Total	2,509	818	23	3,350	1,919.7	625.9	17.6	2,563.1
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	2,704	610	14	3,328	2,534.2	571.7	13.1	3,119.0
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	924	369	-	1,293	908.6	362.8	-	1,271.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	7,256	1,634	131	9,021	2,496.0	562.1	45.1	3,103.2
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	6,177	2,356	58	8,591	2,706.8	1,032.4	25.4	3,764.7
York	3,091	1,064	-	4,155	1,155.9	397.9	-	1,553.9
Total	9,268	3,420	58	12,746	1,870.1	690.1	11.7	2,571.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	3,747	1,290	40	5,077	1,454.0	500.6	15.5	1,970.1
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	6,334	1,284	282	7,900	1,524.8	309.1	67.9	1,901.8
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	5,279	475	4	5,758	8,682.6	781.3	6.6	9,470.4
Rainy River	1,188	377	22	1,587	5,165.2	1,639.1	95.7	6,900.0
Total	6,467	852	26	7,345	7,717.2	1,016.7	31.0	8,764.9
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	1,933	835	7	2,775	1,773.4	766.1	6.4	2,545.9
Lennox and Addington	801	240	6	1,047	2,412.7	722.9	18.1	3,153.6
Total	2,734	1,075	13	3,822	1,922.6	756.0	9.1	2,687.8
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	406	121	-	527	1,268.8	378.1	-	1,646.9
Waterloo	3,518	1,762	186	5,466	1,131.2	566.6	59.8	1,757.6
Wellington	2,374	591	1	2,966	1,799.8	448.1	0.8	2,248.7
Total	6,298	2,474	187	8,959	1,326.2	521.0	39.4	1,886.5
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	1,808	474	28	2,310	2,608.9	684.0	40.4	3,333.3
Huron	1,560	152	31	1,743	2,756.2	268.6	54.8	3,079.5
Middlesex	6,358	1,511	5	7,874	1,980.7	470.7	1.6	2,453.0
Oxford	2,011	529	7	2,547	2,322.2	610.9	8.1	2,941.1
Perth	1,524	566	30	2,120	2,278.0	846.0	44.8	3,168.9
Total	13,261	3,232	101	16,594	2,208.7	538.3	16.8	2,763.8
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	4,066	1,850	27	5,943	1,102.2	501.5	7.3	1,611.0
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	851	265	1	1,117	2,510.3	781.7	2.9	3,295.0
Nipissing	1,661	455	33	2,149	2,073.7	568.0	41.2	2,682.9
Timiskaming	464	207	5	676	1,120.8	500.0	12.1	1,632.9
Muskoka	1,259	304	1	1,564	3,228.2	779.5	2.6	4,010.3
Total	4,235	1,231	40	5,506	2,178.5	633.2	20.6	2,832.3

TABLE 92 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total	Liquor Acts Infractions	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	338	241	5	584	634.1	452.2	9.4	1,095.7
Ottawa-Carleton	<u>3,944</u>	<u>1,947</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>6,001</u>	<u>710.8</u>	<u>350.9</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>1,081.5</u>
Total	<u>4,282</u>	<u>2,188</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>6,585</u>	<u>704.0</u>	<u>359.8</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>1,082.7</u>
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	2,466	468	26	2,960	4,062.6	771.0	42.8	4,876.4
Grey	<u>1,854</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>2,435</u>	<u>2,478.6</u>	<u>734.0</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>3,255.3</u>
Total	<u>4,320</u>	<u>1,017</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>5,395</u>	<u>3,188.2</u>	<u>750.6</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>3,981.5</u>
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	5,007	2,266	26	7,299	984.7	445.6	5.1	1,435.4
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1,190	491	24	1,705	1,352.3	558.0	27.3	1,937.5
<u>Perth</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	1,611	632	8	2,251	1,996.3	783.1	9.9	2,789.3
Lanark	<u>668</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>1,412.3</u>	<u>321.4</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>1,748.4</u>
Total	<u>2,279</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3,078</u>	<u>1,780.5</u>	<u>612.5</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>2,404.7</u>
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	248	73	-	321	2,175.4	640.4	-	2,815.8
Northumberland	905	276	3	1,184	1,375.4	419.5	4.6	1,799.4
Peterborough	1,634	422	1	2,057	1,583.3	408.9	1.0	1,993.2
Victoria	<u>1,215</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>2,494.9</u>	<u>591.4</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>3,115.0</u>
Total	<u>4,002</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5,079</u>	<u>1,746.8</u>	<u>462.2</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>2,216.9</u>
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	5,200	771	42	6,013	4,097.7	607.6	33.1	4,738.4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	1,994	696	8	2,698	1,438.7	502.2	5.8	1,946.6
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Haldimand-Norfolk	2,999	581	1	3,581	3,328.5	644.8	1.1	3,974.5
Brant	<u>1,315</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,791</u>	<u>1,251.2</u>	<u>434.8</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>1,704.1</u>
Total	<u>4,314</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5,372</u>	<u>2,210.0</u>	<u>531.8</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>2,752.0</u>
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	564	145	-	709	5,127.3	1,318.2	-	6,445.5
Sudbury (R.M.)	1,184	717	11	1,912	741.9	449.2	6.9	1,198.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	<u>689</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,069</u>	<u>2,570.9</u>	<u>1,414.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3,988.8</u>
Total	<u>2,437</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3,690</u>	<u>1,234.5</u>	<u>628.7</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>1,869.3</u>
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	4,361	1,277	14	5,652	2,817.2	824.9	9.0	3,651.2
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	1,989	716	19	2,724	2,023.4	728.4	19.3	2,771.1
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	36,294	6,794	1,429	44,517	1,700.9	318.4	67.0	2,086.3
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	3,373	1,136	28	4,537	1,086.7	366.0	9.0	1,461.7
Ontario	150,845	41,613	2,770	195,228	1,730.7	477.4	31.8	2,239.9

TABLE 92 (Continued)

ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquarters outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. Number refers to the offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Particia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alcohol-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 93
TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1,2}
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1985-86

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based			Community-Based				Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	ARF Centre	
Facilities Surveyed	19	18	17	83	26	25	4	194
Facilities Responding	19	17	15	77	25	24	4	183
Total Cases ^{3,4}	12,443	12,264	5,341	11,079	6,581	5,273	505	55,042
Type of Problem: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Alcohol	55.2	50.0	61.0	37.1	49.3	56.4	28.0	22,515
Drugs	2.7	12.3	10.5	15.8	12.8	15.4	39.5	4,899
Alcohol/drugs combined	32.7	37.7	28.5	38.2	37.9	28.2	32.5	15,647
Substance unspecified	9.4	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	2,005
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	45,237 ⁶
Sex: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Male	89.0	71.7	74.7	72.3	66.4	75.1	71.9	34,603
Female	11.0	28.3	25.3	27.7	33.6	24.9	28.1	10,463
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	45,237 ⁶
Age: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Under 18	2.4	1.9	9.6	10.5	17.8	8.2	3.3	2,682
18 - 29	15.9	31.3	26.6	37.8	27.5	42.6	58.9	12,626
30 - 49	50.7	46.6	45.9	37.0	31.2	34.4	29.2	18,531
50 - 64	26.5	17.3	15.1	12.6	15.8	12.7	8.2	7,707
65 and over	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	7.7	2.1	0.4	1,475
Total Number	11,340	11,415	3,497	8,510	3,222	4,584	453	43,192 ⁶
Region: ^{5,7}	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Northern	19.5	11.8	15.4	10.7	4.9	4.8	56.1	5,945
Metro	40.1	64.3	30.5	29.5	27.5	15.4	43.9	17,953
Eastern	10.4	14.6	16.6	33.8	28.9	38.1	-	9,436
Western	30.0	9.3	37.5	26.0	38.7	41.7	-	11,732
Total Number	12,379	11,414	3,498	9,467	3,273	4,582	453	45,237 ⁶

TABLE 93 (Continued)

TREATMENT SERVICES AND CASELOAD FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BY TYPE OF RESOURCE^{1,2}

AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, ONTARIO, 1985-86

Characteristics of Population	Hospital-Based			Community-Based					Total Number
	Detox	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Assessment/Referral	ARF Community Centre	Family Programs	
Ethnicity: ³	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
English	71.2	85.6	78.8	79.8	81.0	90.7	82.3	n.a.	31,909
French	9.1	6.5	9.4	10.9	4.1	4.0	14.8	n.a.	3,271
Native	14.3	4.3	4.2	6.6	8.2	1.7	2.9	n.a.	3,079
Other	5.4	3.6	7.6	2.7	6.7	3.6	-	n.a.	1,777
Total Number	11,290	8,168	3,344	9,402	3,272	4,107	453	171	40,207 ⁴
Employment Status: ⁵	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Employed full-time	33.7	53.1	39.3	27.8	46.2	52.2	61.1	n.a.	17,760
Unemployed or disabled	59.8	35.8	41.8	54.1	32.6	32.7	34.9	n.a.	19,849
Other ⁶	6.5	11.1	18.9	18.1	21.2	15.1	4.0	n.a.	5,690
Total Number	11,123	11,413	3,471	9,379	3,222	4,238	453	171	43,470 ⁶

¹ Alcohol and/or drug treatment resources included in the survey had to be operative as of March 31, 1986 and have as one of their major goals the management/treatment of addiction problems. In addition, they had to be viewed by other community services as specializing in the delivery of services to persons with addiction problems. A number of other resources involved in the treatment of addictions were excluded from this survey. These include the following: Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, Alateen and Women for Sobriety; services offered by groups such as physicians, psychiatrists, general hospitals and social workers; psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units in general hospitals and community mental health clinics unless they provided a program specifically for alcohol or drug dependent individuals; specialized counselling services provided in some communities by private psychologists, social workers and other professionals on a fee-for-service basis unless these services were deemed to be an integral part of the local network of services; and native alcohol programs and corrections-based alcohol education services unless there was a significant treatment component to the program.

² Resources were classified as follows: Detox - a facility providing a short stay allowing the safe withdrawal from alcohol and/or drug intoxication as defined by the province. This also includes the Pinewood Primary Care and Detox program; Residential - any programs which had treatment beds for an overnight stay. Many of these programs also provide non-residential services (eg. outpatient, aftercare); Assessment/Referral - programs intended primarily to assess cases and refer them to local treatment. A small number of these were affiliated with hospitals but were included with community-based services for ease of reporting; ARF Community Centre - ARF offices providing crisis intervention and a limited assessment/referral service; Family Programs - programs specializing almost exclusively in the treatment of family members of persons with alcohol/drug problems. The extent to which a program was affiliated with a hospital for fiscal and/or administrative reasons determined its placement in the hospital-based or community-based category. The treatment or rehabilitation service provided while they reside in-house may be short term (less than 30 days) or long term (greater than 30 days) and may include emergency shelter/care.

³ Refers to the number of persons seen, excluding readmissions to the same program during the reporting period. Admissions by the same person to more than one program are counted, however, making the actual number of persons treated less than reported above.

⁴ Includes family members of individuals with substance abuse problems and cases with non-substance abuse problems.

⁵ Excludes data for 171 cases for whom type of problem and sex information were not available, 2,216 cases for whom age was unknown, 171 cases for whom program location information was unavailable, 5,201 cases for whom ethnicity was not available and 1,938 cases for whom data on unemployment status was not available.

⁶ Column components may not add to totals due to missing data.

⁷ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.

⁸ Includes students, homemakers and retired individuals.

Note: The data are based on a province-wide survey conducted by staff of the Community Services Division of the Addiction Research Foundation. Personal interviews and questionnaires mailed to remote northern regions were used to gather the information. The overall response rate of 94.3% varied from a high of 100.0% for the Eastern Region to 86.4% for Metro Toronto and from 100.0% for Detoxes, ARF Community Centres and Family Programs to 88.2% for hospital-based non-residential programs. The reader is cautioned against making direct comparisons between these data and earlier estimates in this series due to differences in sample composition and data handling between surveys.

Source: B. Rush and A. Ekdahl, Treatment Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Ontario: Results of a Provincial Survey, 1986 (Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

TABLE 94

NUMBER AND RATE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE CASES RECEIVING TREATMENT

BY TYPE OF RESOURCE AND REGION,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Type of Resource ^{2,3}	Number of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Cases ⁴				All Ontario	Rate Per 10,000 Population Aged 15 and Over				
	Northern	Metro	Eastern	Western		Northern	Metro	Eastern	Western	All Ontario
Hospital-based:										
Detox	2,408	4,966	1,287	3,718	12,379	37.8	15.8	10.8	17.1	17.3
Residential	1,349	7,330	1,670	1,065	11,414	21.2	23.4	14.0	4.9	16.0
Non-residential	539	1,066	582	1,311	3,498	8.5	3.4	4.9	6.0	4.9
Total	4,296	13,362	3,539	6,094	27,291	67.5	42.6	29.6	28.1	38.2
Community-based:										
Residential	1,016	2,788	3,202	2,461	9,467	16.0	8.9	26.8	11.3	13.3
Non-residential	160	899	947	1,267	3,273	2.5	2.9	7.9	5.8	4.6
Assessment/referral	219	705	1,748	1,910	4,582	3.4	2.2	14.6	8.8	6.4
ARF community centre	254	199	-	-	453	4.0	0.6	-	-	0.6
Total	1,649	4,591	5,897	5,638	17,775	25.9	14.6	49.3	26.0	24.9
All Resources ⁵	5,945	17,953	9,436	11,732	45,066	93.4	57.2	78.9	54.1	63.1

¹ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.² Alcohol and/or drug treatment resources included in the survey had to be operative as of March 31, 1986 and have as one of their major goals the management/treatment of addiction problems. In addition, they had to be viewed by other community services as specializing in the delivery of services to persons with addiction problems. A number of other resources involved in the treatment of addictions were excluded from this survey. These include the following: Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, Alateen and Women for Sobriety; services offered by groups such as physicians, psychiatrists, general hospitals and social workers; psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units in general hospitals and community mental health clinics unless they provided a program specifically for alcohol or drug dependent individuals; specialized counselling services provided in some communities by private psychologists, social workers and other professionals on a fee-for-service basis unless these services were deemed to be an integral part of the local network of services; and native alcohol programs and corrections-based alcohol education services unless there was a significant treatment component to the program.³ Resources were classified as follows: Detox - a facility providing a short stay allowing the safe withdrawal from alcohol and/or drug intoxication as defined by the province. This also includes the Pinewood Primary Care and Detox program; Residential - any programs which had treatment beds for an overnight stay. Many of these programs also provide non-residential services (eg. outpatient, aftercare); Assessment/Referral - programs intended primarily to assess cases and refer them to local treatment. A small number of these were affiliated with hospitals but were included with community-based services for ease of reporting; ARF Community Centre - ARF offices providing crisis intervention and a limited assessment/referral service; Family Programs - programs specializing almost exclusively in the treatment of family members of persons with alcohol/drug problems. The extent to which a program was affiliated with a hospital for fiscal and/or administrative reasons determined its placement in the hospital-based or community-based category. The treatment or rehabilitation service provided while they reside in-house may be short term (less than 30 days) or long term (greater than 30 days) and may include emergency shelter/care.⁴ Refers to the number of persons seen, excluding readmissions to the same program during the reporting period. Admissions by the same person to more than one program are counted, however, making the actual number of persons treated less than reported above.⁵ Excludes family programs.

Note: The data are based on a province-wide survey conducted by staff of the Community Services Division of the Addiction Research Foundation. Personal interviews and questionnaires mailed to remote northern regions were used to gather the information. The overall response rate of 94.3% varied from a high of 100.0% for the Eastern Region to 86.4% for Metro Toronto and from 100.0% for Detoxes, ARF Community Centres and Family Programs to 88.2% for hospital-based non-residential programs. The reader is cautioned against making direct comparisons between these data and earlier estimates in this series due to differences in sample composition and data handling between surveys.

Source: B. Rush and A. Ekdahl, Treatment Services for Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Ontario: Results of a Provincial Survey, 1986 (Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1987).

Year	Number of Detox Centres	Number of Admissions ²	First ³ Admissions (%)	Readmissions ⁴ (%)	Average Length of Stay (Hospital Days)	Average Age of Residents
1974	10	19,714	38 ⁵	62 ⁵	2.5	n.a.
1975	13	25,692	28	72	2.3	n.a.
1976	13	29,670	24	76	2.3	n.a.
1977	14	31,029	22	78	2.2	n.a.
1978	14	31,360	20	80	2.3	n.a.
1979	14	30,325	19	81	2.3	n.a.
1980	14	31,847	18 ⁵	82 ⁵	2.3	n.a.
1981	15	35,368	19	81	2.3	45.8
1982	15	32,713	18	82	2.4	44.2
1983	16	33,968	18	82	2.4	44.0
1984	16	36,988	16	84	2.4	43.9
1985	16	38,023	17	83	2.8	43.2

¹ Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

² Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

³ Statistics are collected from each detox centre. A "first admission" refers to the first admission of an individual to that detox centre. An individual who undergoes a first admission in 3 detox centres is counted as 3 first admissions, one in each detox centre to which s/he has been admitted.

⁴ Statistics are collected from each detox centre. A "readmission" refers to any subsequent admission of an individual to that centre.

⁵ Includes estimated figures for January, May, August and September 1974, and April 1980 for one detox centre; 332 admissions in 1974 and 63 male admissions in 1980 with missing information were assumed to follow the same first admission/readmission patterns as other admissions for that detox centre for that month.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Community Services Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 96
NUMBER OF REFERRALS¹ TO DETOX² CENTRES BY TYPE
OF REFERRAL, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1985

Year	Number of Referrals					Total
	Police	Previous Police Referrals	Self	Hospital	Rehabilitation Programs	
1974	9,667	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,714
1975	12,067	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,692
1976	14,056	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29,670
1977	14,099	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,029
1978	12,722	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,360
1979	10,181	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30,325
1980	10,132	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,847
1981 ³	10,220	9,435 ⁴	17,206	2,353	2,231	41,445 ⁴
1982 ³	9,359	8,137 ⁴	16,188	2,378	2,169	38,231 ⁴
1983	9,067	8,499 ⁴	17,445	2,482	2,122	39,615 ⁴
1984	8,518	6,819 ^{4,5}	20,602	2,551	2,155	40,645 ⁴
1985	7,643	n.a.	22,932	2,799	2,077	35,574

¹ Figures refer to number of referrals during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he is referred to a detox centre.

² Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ Prior to 1981 referral categories included "police" and "other." Commencing in 1981 referral categories included "police," "previous police referrals," "self," "hospital," and "rehabilitation programs."

⁴ "Previous police referrals" may antedate referrals from "self" or "hospital" and may result in double counting. "Total" referrals would therefore exceed total admissions in Tables 95 and 97.

⁵ These figures do not cover the full calendar year as the reporting of data on previous police referrals was discontinued as of September, 1984.

⁶ Includes assessment/referral services.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and

TABLE 97
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS¹ TO DETOX² CENTRES BY REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1985

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hamilton	1,629	1,591	1,800	1,798	1,661	1,467	1,423	1,131	1,171	1,019	984	1,074
Kenora	3,347	4,077	4,220	4,216	3,692	2,952	4,611	5,678	4,269	3,658	4,012	4,096
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691 ³	1,529	1,459
Kitchener	...	1,614 ⁴	2,252	2,756	2,899	2,484	2,160	2,431	2,391	2,092	2,302	2,431
London	3,047	3,462	3,334	3,454	3,214	3,292	3,562	3,734	3,578	3,335	3,099	3,145
Ottawa	2,140 ⁵	2,293	2,594	2,796	3,289	2,906	2,487	2,392	2,530	3,096	3,235	3,137
St. Catharines	...	486 ⁶	1,438	1,558	1,547	1,662	1,397	1,654	1,644	2,149	2,256	2,024
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	288 ⁷	751	820	859	867	634	778	774	931
Sudbury	1,388	1,909	2,148	2,174	2,038	1,988	2,044	1,907	1,555	1,489	1,592	2,132
Thunder Bay	1,340 ⁸	1,694	1,689	1,832	1,768	1,691	1,672	1,638	1,383	1,570	1,797	1,651
Toronto												
West Central	2,013	2,172	2,294	2,002	1,952	2,022	2,569	2,787	2,338	2,525	2,591	2,697
410 Dundas	1,800	1,956	2,516	2,582	2,884	2,855	2,725	2,639	2,557	2,679	3,167	3,258
St. Michael's	1,505	2,008	2,153	2,166	2,313	2,340	2,366	2,289	2,341	2,255	2,719	2,782
East General	...	918 ⁹	1,483	1,852	1,599	1,776	1,828	2,085	1,724	1,959	2,166	2,570
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008 ¹⁰	2,306	2,407	2,488	2,376
Total	5,318	7,054	8,446	8,602	8,748	8,993	9,488	11,808	11,266	11,825	13,131	13,683
Windsor	1,505 ¹¹	1,512	1,749	1,555	1,753	2,070	2,144	2,128	2,292	2,266	2,277	2,260
Total	19,714	25,692	29,670	31,029	31,360	30,325	31,847	35,368	32,713	33,968	36,988	38,023

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

² Detoxification (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities, specialized detoxification units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on June 3rd, 1983.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

⁵ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁶ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened in July 1977.

⁸ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 14th, 1974.

⁹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on May 5th, 1975.

¹⁰ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 26th, 1981.

¹¹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxification and Rehabilitation Programs, Community Services Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 98

ADMISSION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION TO DETOX² CENTRES
BY REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1985

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hamilton	399.8	388.8	439.6	438.7	404.5	357.8	346.6	274.9	281.8	243.6	234.6	253.4
Kenora	4,109.3	4,957.3	5,103.1	5,091.7	4,432.1	3,552.3	5,609.4	6,907.5	5,094.2	4,386.0	4,731.1	4,818.8
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478.8 ³	1,037.3	982.5
Kitchener	...	374.6 ⁴	510.2	616.0	639.9	542.2	466.7	521.6	503.4	436.3	474.4	493.0
London	536.6	602.0	574.4	591.3	545.3	554.7	597.8	626.5	595.9	551.6	509.8	512.5
Ottawa	389.7 ⁵	409.3	455.6	485.2	561.6	492.0	418.0	398.9	415.9	498.0	506.9	482.3
St. Catharines	...	133.9 ⁶	393.5	423.5	418.2	449.1	378.1	449.0	445.1	579.7	605.8	540.0
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	231.5 ⁷	589.9	633.2	654.2	649.4	457.4	564.5	553.6	670.3
Sudbury	668.0	921.3	1,043.4	1,057.3	997.0	995.9	1,029.2	963.6	787.7	756.6	808.5	1,090.0
Thunder Bay	899.4 ⁸	1,128.6	1,121.2	1,201.3	1,151.7	1,095.9	1,082.2	1,063.6	893.4	1,010.9	1,162.3	1,052.3
Toronto ⁹	251.2	332.6	397.6	405.0	412.6	424.0	445.3	552.4	528.0	550.7	610.2	632.3
Windsor	485.9 ¹⁰	486.8	563.5	499.0	558.6	655.0	676.9	680.9	738.4	726.0	723.3	712.5
Total	449.1	493.2	566.2	561.4	564.8	544.6	569.8	631.6	581.2	598.9	647.4	659.9

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a detox centre.

² Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities, specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on June 3rd, 1983.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

⁵ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁶ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened in July 1977.

⁸ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 14th, 1974.

⁹ Includes statistics for the following five detox centres: West Central, 410 Dundas, St. Michael's, East General (which opened on May 5th, 1975), and St. Joseph's (which opened on January 26th, 1981).

¹⁰ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Sources: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Community Services Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario; Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions, 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 99
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL DAYS PER ADMISSION TO
DETOX¹ CENTRES BY REGION, ONTARIO, 1974 TO 1985

Region	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hamilton	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.7
Kenora	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	5.3
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4 ²	3.2	3.3
Kitchener	...	2.4 ³	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.9
London	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8
Ottawa	2.4 ⁴	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.0
St. Catharines	...	4.2 ⁵	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	3.8 ⁶	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.3
Sudbury	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
Thunder Bay	2.0 ⁷	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.3
Toronto												
West Central	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8
410 Dundas	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3
St. Michael's	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
East General	...	2.9 ⁸	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7 ⁹	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2
Total	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
Windsor	4.0 ¹⁰	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5
Total	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8

¹ Detoxication (Detox) centres were established by statute in Ontario in 1971 (amended 1975) as an alternative in care and rehabilitation to incarceration of chronic public inebriates. In larger cities, specialized detoxication units were established as a non-medical department in general hospitals. Figures are based on location of detox centre.

² These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on June 3rd, 1983.

³ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 6th, 1975.

⁴ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 31st, 1974.

⁵ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on July 27th, 1975.

⁶ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened in July 1977.

⁷ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 14th, 1974.

⁸ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on May 5th, 1975.

⁹ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on January 26th, 1981.

¹⁰ These figures correspond to less than a full year of operation, the centre having opened on February 4th, 1974.

Source: The data are based on the "Detox Statistics Monthly Reports" made available through the courtesy of Detoxication and Rehabilitation Programs, Community Services Division, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Belleville												
Hastings	18	91	12	44	6	171	10	184	14	84	-	292
Prince Edward	2	19	2	7	1	31	2	24	5	16	-	47
Total	20	110	14	51	7	202	12	208	19	-	-	339
Chatham												
Kent	5	94	26	27	3	155	6	143	42	61	-	252
Cornwall												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	13	92	12	48	3	168	10	107	12	66	-	195
Durham/Oshawa												
Durham	36	156	18	126	13	349	24	227	25	104	2	382
Georgian Bay (Barrie)												
Simcoe	50	193	25	99	16	383	23	234	32	130	4	423
York	15	128	14	79	10	246	12	125	17	84	4	242
Total	65	321	39	178	26	629	35	359	49	214	8	665
Halton (Burlington)												
Halton	21	191	42	71	22	347	13	164	26	90	4	297
Hamilton												
Hamilton-Wentworth	88	162	37	148	16	451	42	434	42	193	11	722

TABLE 100 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³							
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	3	40	5	28	1	77	1	29	4	22	-	56
Nipissing	17	63	11	44	2	137	4	104	11	46	-	165
Timiskaming	9	70	11	12	4	106	10	73	10	15	-	108
Muskoka	3	51	9	15	4	82	2	41	3	20	-	66
Total	32	224	36	99	11	402	17	247	28	103	-	395
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	5	32	6	26	2	71	5	62	2	16	1	86
Ottawa-Carleton	76	405	39	198	9	727	41	615	41	303	1	1,001
Total	81	437	45	224	11	798	46	677	43	319	2	1,087
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	13	169	13	26	2	223	7	101	13	41	1	163
Grey	16	223	14	28	7	288	7	106	11	55	-	179
Total	29	392	27	54	9	511	14	207	24	96	1	342
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>												
Peel	49	278	40	153	14	534	15	304	41	131	2	493
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	10	99	31	27	4	171	12	112	15	41	1	181
<u>Perth</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	14	49	5	27	8	103	9	105	14	41	-	169
Lanark	6	65	6	14	6	97	7	74	6	40	-	127
Total	20	114	11	41	14	200	16	179	20	81	-	296

TABLE 100 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²									
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Haliburton	-	18	1	7	-	26	1	13	4	2
Northumberland	11	57	8	38	2	116	10	83	17	34
Peterborough	14	133	14	29	-	190	13	119	11	54
Victoria	5	35	3	17	3	63	1	42	3	28
Total	30	243	26	91	5	395	25	257	35	118
										20
										146
										197
										74
										437
<u>Sarnia</u>										
Lambton	24	124	13	42	17	220	6	115	12	48
										185
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>										
Algoma	31	147	43	57	10	288	14	255	23	74
										1
										367
<u>Simcoe</u>										
Haldimand-Norfolk	5	62	11	36	2	116	4	58	13	38
Brant	17	109	36	39	6	207	7	142	40	47
Total	22	171	47	75	8	323	11	200	53	85
										115
										236
										351
<u>Sudbury</u>										
Manitoulin	7	27	15	1	1	51	2	30	21	13
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	24	98	13	80	10	225	9	116	9	103
Sudbury (I.D.) ⁴	6	40	2	24	2	74	3	29	4	10
Total	37	165	30	105	13	350	14	175	34	126
										67
										237
										46
										350
<u>Thunder Bay</u>										
Thunder Bay	33	283	25	74	7	422	7	282	9	82
										383
<u>Timmins</u>										
Cochrane	29	241	49	58	6	383	8	192	23	53
										2
										278

TABLE 100 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²									
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis
<u>Metro Toronto</u>										
Toronto Metro	376	1,484	141	1,029	61	3,091	185	2,154	183	1,224
										17
										3,763
<u>Windsor</u>										
Essex	38	159	21	149	8	375	26	304	25	205
										-
										560
Unknown	36	238	22	91	25	412	18	221	27	90
										3
										359
Ontario	1,430	7,569	1,108	3,658	381	14,146	713	9,568	1,093	4,603
										82
										16,059

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 108 to 110.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1983).

TABLE 101 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²						
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	
<u>Kenora</u>							
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	48	246	27	18	3	342	
Rainy River	9	109	13	3	3	137	
Total	57	355	40	21	6	479	
<u>Kingston</u>							
Frontenac	39	62	8	46	9	164	
Lennox and Addington	4	17	1	5	2	29	
Total	43	79	9	51	11	193	
<u>Kitchener</u>							
Dufferin	5	35	9	4	1	54	
Waterloo	45	174	50	102	17	388	
Wellington	18	171	13	33	7	242	
Total	68	380	72	139	25	684	
<u>London</u>							
Elgin	8	31	11	19	1	70	
Huron	2	65	5	18	-	90	
Middlesex	57	129	20	126	4	336	
Oxford	4	69	13	28	5	119	
Perth	6	72	15	22	2	117	
Total	77	366	64	213	12	732	
<u>Niagara</u>							
Niagara	58	277	73	158	15	581	
			60	275	-	434	799

TABLE 101 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²												
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	
<u>North Bay</u>													
Parry Sound	4	45	1	23	1	74	1	45	4	19	-	69	
Nipissing	11	79	9	38	3	140	3	86	9	52	1	151	
Timiskaming	14	92	11	24	5	146	8	87	8	15	2	120	
Muskoka	5	50	-	28	2	85	5	61	5	31	-	102	
Total	34	266	21	113	11	445	17	279	26	117	3	442	
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>													
Prescott and Russell	6	30	4	31	1	72	8	40	6	31	1	86	
Ottawa-Carleton	70	349	34	184	20	657	39	657	56	302	4	1,058	
Total	76	379	38	215	21	729	47	697	62	333	5	1,144	
<u>Owen Sound</u>													
Bruce	20	109	8	42	3	182	3	82	7	40	1	133	
Grey	8	98	9	37	5	157	8	105	16	59	-	188	
Total	28	207	17	79	8	339	11	187	23	99	1	321	
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>													
Peel	69	231	33	132	23	488	16	321	23	159	3	522	
<u>Pembroke</u>													
Renfrew	11	104	27	28	9	179	9	125	16	59	-	209	
<u>Perth</u>													
Leeds-Grenville	7	31	6	34	7	85	8	106	16	50	2	182	
Lanark	5	62	13	22	4	106	3	96	11	39	-	149	
Total	12	93	19	56	11	191	11	202	27	89	2	331	

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	3	18	6	10	-	37	1	15	3	8	-	27
Northumberland	12	54	6	33	2	107	9	81	7	66	1	164
Peterborough	14	110	12	41	4	181	5	155	7	53	-	220
Victoria	7	30	3	20	1	61	2	42	5	14	-	63
Total	36	212	27	104	7	386	17	293	22	141	1	474
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	20	145	6	30	15	216	9	117	12	51	1	190
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	35	198	32	70	9	344	7	191	40	72	-	310
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	7	41	7	41	8	104	10	55	9	34	-	108
Brant	18	142	33	45	6	244	8	134	35	62	1	240
Total	25	183	40	86	14	348	18	189	44	96	1	348
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitowlin	5	18	20	6	4	53	2	40	12	15	2	71
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	27	78	10	63	3	181	6	106	9	90	-	211
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	9	29	5	12	1	56	1	24	-	11	-	36
Total	41	125	35	81	8	290	9	170	21	116	2	318

Thunder Bay

Thunder Bay

Timmins

Cochrane

TABLE 101 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Metro Toronto</u>												
Toronto Metro	309	1,201	159	976	51	2,696	188	2,092	181	1,171	9	3,641
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	37	158	25	144	6	370	13	278	27	233	4	555
Unknown	34	202	18	70	24	348	16	176	21	89	1	303
Ontario	1,365	6,826	1,049	3,542	378	13,160	704	9,445	1,037	4,765	65	16,016

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 108 to 110.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1983-84 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1983-84) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 102 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²							Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Total			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	75	232	28	15	357	22	201	41	30	1	295	
Rainy River	8	107	8	3	129	4	61	2	4	-	71	
Total	83	339	36	18	486	26	262	43	34	1	366	
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	15	61	7	43	130	23	282	31	121	-	457	
Total	2	22	-	11	36	3	65	13	17	-	98	
	17	83	7	54	166	26	347	44	138	-	555	
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	4	35	5	10	56	2	35	6	19	-	62	
Waterloo	42	156	63	85	354	23	285	59	139	4	510	
Wellington	15	170	28	37	260	10	136	26	63	-	235	
Total	61	361	96	132	670	35	456	91	221	4	807	
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	6	38	5	12	66	7	65	8	30	-	110	
Huron	8	56	9	24	103	3	72	8	15	-	98	
Middlesex	46	100	36	118	306	23	273	31	125	-	452	
Oxford	6	87	24	26	154	5	67	10	35	1	118	
Perth	7	93	8	18	126	7	61	11	30	1	110	
Total	73	374	82	198	755	45	538	68	235	2	888	
<u>Niagara</u>												
Niagara	58	245	44	161	536	31	295	49	199	4	578	

TABLE 102 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	5	32	1	9	-	47	5	41	4	21	-	71
Nipissing	4	55	15	39	5	118	6	95	9	57	-	167
Timiskaming	4	75	13	23	2	117	5	110	6	27	2	150
Muskoka	5	35	2	14	6	62	6	56	6	24	-	92
Total	18	197	31	85	13	344	22	302	25	129	2	480
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	4	13	7	8	1	33	3	67	1	27	3	101
Ottawa-Carleton	72	395	44	193	6	710	37	612	53	313	6	1,021
Total	76	408	51	201	7	743	40	679	54	340	9	1,122
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	27	111	15	34	5	192	12	85	8	52	1	158
Grey	11	114	25	25	9	184	4	81	15	35	-	135
Total	38	225	40	59	14	376	16	166	23	87	1	293
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>												
Peel	50	245	43	148	14	500	17	334	42	145	4	542
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	13	95	30	37	4	179	13	121	21	59	-	214
<u>Perth</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	4	37	12	26	12	91	11	122	16	61	1	211
Lanark	10	61	7	12	3	93	2	92	9	19	1	123
Total	14	98	19	38	15	184	13	214	25	80	2	334

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	2	6	2	8	1	19	3	13	-	6	-	22
Northumberland	4	53	4	40	2	103	10	120	16	45	1	192
Peterborough	7	122	16	22	-	167	12	147	4	47	1	211
Victoria	5	24	-	22	4	55	5	43	5	28	1	82
Total	18	205	22	92	7	344	30	323	25	126	3	507
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	15	126	22	38	7	208	6	118	10	69	1	204
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	28	160	40	42	8	278	9	177	36	50	2	274
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Halldinand-Norfolk	4	40	8	37	5	94	4	71	6	36	-	117
Brant	9	103	30	33	3	178	6	129	37	50	1	223
Total	13	143	38	70	8	272	10	200	43	86	1	340
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	7	37	13	9	2	68	1	30	14	10	1	56
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	26	82	17	45	4	174	10	113	10	97	-	230
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	5	60	1	16	1	83	1	28	4	14	-	47
Total	38	179	31	70	7	325	12	171	28	121	1	333
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	25	281	24	38	13	381	21	267	17	84	-	389
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	44	273	49	44	7	417	22	224	40	53	1	340

TABLE 102 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²									
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis
<u>Metro Toronto</u>										
Toronto Metro	345	983	177	827	74	2,406	175	2,133	216	1,217
										11
										3,752
<u>Windsor</u>										
Essex	28	108	20	97	5	258	16	246	25	149
										1
										437
Unknown	75	409	60	194	24	762	40	514	62	237
										4
										857
Ontario	1,376	6,542	1,163	3,344	411	12,836	796	9,689	1,206	4,775
										81
										16,547

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 108 to 110.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1984-85 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1984-85) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1986).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Number of Hospital Separations ²												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	9	108	7	53	4	181	6	171	18	96	-	291
Prince Edward	-	12	4	4	-	20	5	35	4	13	-	57
Total	9	120	11	57	4	201	11	206	22	109	-	348
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	8	82	36	41	8	175	1	137	49	75	2	264
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	9	117	23	37	1	187	7	109	8	49	2	175
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	47	153	18	109	6	333	24	206	18	121	2	371
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>												
Simcoe	28	188	26	61	27	330	25	257	35	119	3	439
York	19	109	27	56	8	219	17	126	21	84	2	250
Total	47	297	53	117	35	549	42	383	56	203	5	689
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>												
Halton	29	146	37	88	9	309	12	170	26	97	1	306
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	67	292	28	159	8	554	42	380	37	262	9	730

TABLE 103 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	88	149	31	21	3	292	23	243	59	24	1	350
Rainy River	5	103	7	9	1	125	1	71	4	9	-	85
Total	93	252	38	30	4	417	24	314	63	33	1	435
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	27	81	11	51	3	173	13	294	46	100	-	453
Lennox and Addington	5	17	9	10	1	42	4	41	5	17	-	67
Total	32	98	20	61	4	215	17	335	51	117	-	520
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	3	40	6	10	3	62	3	39	3	9	-	54
Waterloo	47	116	38	94	16	311	29	290	51	163	4	537
Wellington	20	146	28	30	7	231	18	153	26	68	1	266
Total	70	302	72	134	26	604	50	482	80	240	5	857
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	3	43	11	37	3	97	11	63	11	33	1	119
Huron	5	52	3	20	4	84	10	82	10	25	2	129
Middlesex	64	113	24	129	4	334	29	262	28	141	3	463
Oxford	10	77	19	19	3	128	5	71	9	48	-	133
Perth	7	74	29	17	5	132	5	85	19	32	1	142
Total	89	359	86	222	19	775	60	563	77	279	7	986
<u>Niagara</u>												
Niagara	51	208	51	169	14	493	25	339	50	224	6	644

TABLE 103 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²											
	Primary Diagnosis ³						Secondary Diagnosis ³					
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	7	15	4	6	1	33	4	17	3	10	-	34
Northumberland	12	40	3	25	2	82	6	112	16	44	-	178
Peterborough	15	103	12	36	4	170	14	122	8	51	-	195
Victoria	4	20	4	19	-	47	7	37	-	42	-	86
Total	38	178	23	86	7	332	31	288	27	147	-	493
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	19	117	9	54	10	209	9	118	8	67	2	204
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	24	200	40	58	16	338	13	188	28	58	-	287
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	6	53	7	54	7	127	4	63	13	49	-	129
Brant	11	97	19	31	9	167	6	120	37	66	1	230
Total	17	150	26	85	16	294	10	183	50	115	1	359
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	9	19	7	4	3	42	5	23	9	17	-	54
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	19	63	20	68	4	174	7	83	17	93	2	202
Sudbury (T.D.)	3	44	2	13	-	62	1	17	3	10	-	31
Total	31	126	29	85	7	278	13	123	29	120	2	287
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	21	156	22	45	10	254	15	176	23	63	-	277
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	42	244	49	39	6	380	18	228	35	48	1	330

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²							Secondary Diagnosis ³				Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	
<u>Metro Toronto</u>												
Toronto Metro	308	924	188	887	53	2,360	194	2,147	197	1,254	10	3,802
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	42	120	26	133	12	333	22	291	43	225	4	585
Unknown	35	224	28	60	20	367	19	201	25	80	3	328
Ontario	1,383	6,175	1,102	3,310	360	12,330	797	9,457	1,194	4,797	82	16,327

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 108 to 110.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1985-86 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1985-86) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1987).

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	16.6	84.0	11.1	40.6	5.5	157.9	9.2	169.9	12.9	77.6	-	269.6
Prince Edward	8.9	84.8	8.9	31.2	4.5	138.4	8.9	107.1	22.3	71.4	-	209.8
Total	15.3	84.2	10.7	39.0	5.4	154.6	9.2	159.1	14.5	76.5	-	259.4
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	4.7	88.1	24.4	25.3	2.8	145.3	5.6	134.0	39.4	57.2	-	236.2
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	12.8	90.5	11.8	47.2	2.9	165.2	9.8	105.2	11.8	64.9	-	191.7
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	12.4	53.7	6.2	43.3	4.5	120.1	8.3	78.1	8.6	35.8	0.7	131.4
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>												
Simcoe	21.9	84.6	11.0	43.4	7.0	167.8	10.1	102.5	14.0	57.0	1.8	185.4
York	5.6	47.9	5.2	29.5	3.7	92.0	4.5	46.7	6.4	31.4	1.5	90.5
Total	13.1	64.8	7.9	35.9	5.2	126.9	7.1	72.4	9.9	43.2	1.6	134.2
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>												
Halton	8.1	74.1	16.3	27.6	8.5	134.7	5.0	63.6	10.1	34.9	1.6	115.3
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	21.2	39.0	8.9	35.6	3.9	108.6	10.1	104.5	10.1	46.5	2.6	173.8

TABLE 104 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	83.9	453.9	42.8	24.7	6.6	611.8	26.3	276.3	75.7	31.2	-	409.5
Rainy River	43.5	460.9	95.7	17.4	13.0	630.4	13.0	269.6	69.6	60.9	4.3	417.4
Total	72.8	455.8	57.3	22.7	8.4	616.9	22.7	274.5	74.0	39.4	1.2	411.7
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	17.4	111.9	22.0	47.7	8.3	207.3	7.3	237.6	16.5	81.7	-	343.1
Lennox and Addington	12.0	90.4	6.0	30.1	9.0	147.6	6.0	159.6	12.0	39.2	-	216.9
Total	16.2	106.9	18.3	43.6	8.4	193.4	7.0	219.4	15.5	71.7	-	313.6
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	18.8	93.8	9.4	21.9	6.2	150.0	6.2	140.6	-	46.9	3.1	196.9
Waterloo	15.1	57.9	14.5	29.6	3.5	120.6	6.1	88.1	10.6	43.7	0.6	149.2
Wellington	10.6	152.4	9.1	31.8	6.1	210.0	9.9	117.5	16.7	36.4	-	180.4
Total	14.1	86.5	12.6	29.7	4.4	147.4	7.2	99.8	11.6	41.9	0.6	161.1
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	15.9	80.8	15.9	46.2	4.3	163.1	8.7	69.3	17.3	70.7	-	165.9
Huron	8.8	93.6	15.9	31.8	3.5	153.7	3.5	116.6	15.9	67.1	3.5	206.7
Middlesex	15.6	34.6	7.2	39.9	1.2	98.4	12.1	101.2	10.3	43.3	0.9	167.9
Oxford	3.5	91.2	25.4	39.3	5.8	165.1	6.9	70.4	10.4	57.7	2.3	147.8
Perth	9.0	122.6	34.4	40.4	4.5	210.8	10.5	136.0	23.9	56.8	1.5	228.7
Total	12.5	63.5	14.7	39.8	2.8	133.2	10.0	98.4	13.2	52.3	1.3	175.2
<u>Niagara</u>												
Niagara	21.4	86.2	24.7	48.5	3.0	183.8	3.8	118.7	17.6	68.0	1.1	209.3

TABLE 104 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population									
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis
North Bay										
Parry Sound	8.8	118.0	14.7	82.6	2.9	227.1	2.9	85.5	11.8	64.9
Nipissing	21.2	78.7	13.7	54.9	2.5	171.0	5.0	129.8	13.7	57.4
Timiskaming	21.7	169.1	26.6	29.0	9.7	256.0	24.2	176.3	24.2	36.2
Muskoka	7.7	130.8	23.1	38.5	10.3	210.3	5.1	105.1	7.7	51.3
Total	16.5	115.2	18.5	50.9	5.7	206.8	8.7	127.1	14.4	53.0
Ottawa-Carleton										
Prescott and Russell	9.4	60.0	11.3	48.8	3.8	133.2	9.4	116.3	3.8	30.0
Ottawa-Carleton	13.7	73.0	7.0	35.7	1.6	131.0	7.4	110.8	7.4	54.6
Total	13.3	71.9	7.4	36.8	1.8	131.2	7.6	111.3	7.1	52.4
Owen Sound										
Bruce	21.4	278.4	21.4	42.8	3.3	367.4	11.5	166.4	21.4	67.5
Grey	21.4	298.1	18.7	37.4	9.4	385.0	9.4	141.7	14.7	73.5
Total	21.4	289.3	19.9	39.9	6.6	377.1	10.3	152.8	17.7	70.8
Peel (Mississauga)										
Peel	9.6	54.7	7.9	30.1	2.8	105.0	2.9	59.8	8.1	25.8
Pembroke										
Renfrew	11.4	112.5	35.2	30.7	4.5	194.3	13.6	127.3	17.0	46.6
Perth										
Leeds-Grenville	17.3	60.7	6.2	33.5	9.9	127.6	11.2	130.1	17.3	50.8
Lanark	12.7	137.4	12.7	29.6	12.7	205.1	14.8	156.4	12.7	84.6
Total	15.6	89.1	8.6	32.0	10.9	156.2	12.5	139.8	15.6	63.3

97.0

205.7

209.4

268.5

231.2

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	-	157.9	8.8	61.4	-	228.1	8.8	114.0	35.1	17.5	-	175.4
Northumberland	16.7	86.6	12.2	57.8	3.0	176.3	15.2	126.1	25.8	51.7	3.0	221.9
Peterborough	13.6	128.9	13.6	28.1	-	184.1	12.6	115.3	10.7	52.3	-	190.9
Victoria	10.3	71.9	6.2	34.9	6.2	129.4	2.1	86.2	6.2	57.5	-	152.0
Total	13.1	106.1	11.3	39.7	2.2	172.4	10.9	112.2	15.3	51.5	0.9	190.7
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	18.9	97.7	10.2	33.1	13.4	173.4	4.7	90.6	9.5	37.8	3.2	145.8
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	22.4	106.1	31.0	41.1	7.2	207.8	10.1	184.0	16.6	53.4	0.7	264.8
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Halldimand-Norfolk	5.5	68.8	12.2	40.0	2.2	128.7	4.4	64.4	14.4	42.2	2.2	127.6
Brant	16.2	103.7	34.3	37.1	5.7	197.0	6.7	135.1	38.1	44.7	-	224.5
Total	11.3	87.6	24.1	38.4	4.1	165.5	5.6	102.5	27.2	43.5	1.0	179.8
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	63.6	245.5	136.4	9.1	9.1	463.6	18.2	272.7	190.9	118.2	9.1	609.1
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	15.0	61.4	8.1	50.1	6.3	141.0	5.6	72.7	5.6	64.5	-	148.5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	22.4	149.3	7.5	89.6	7.5	276.1	11.2	108.2	14.9	37.3	-	171.6
Total	18.7	83.6	15.2	53.2	6.6	177.3	7.1	88.7	17.2	63.8	0.5	177.3
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	21.3	182.8	16.1	47.8	4.5	272.6	4.5	182.2	5.8	53.0	1.9	247.4
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	29.5	245.2	49.8	59.0	6.1	389.6	8.1	195.3	23.4	53.9	2.0	282.8

TABLE 104 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Metro Toronto</u>												
Toronto Metro	17.6	69.5	6.6	48.2	2.9	144.9	8.7	100.9	8.6	57.4	0.8	176.4
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	12.2	51.2	6.8	48.0	2.6	120.8	8.4	97.9	8.1	66.0	-	180.4
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	16.4	86.8	12.7	42.0	4.4	162.3	8.2	109.8	12.5	52.8	0.9	184.3

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 111 to 113.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1983); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 105

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	
<u>Belleville</u>											
Hastings	12.8	81.4	11.9	51.2	4.6	162.0	10.1	187.6	12.8	76.0	-
Prince Edward	4.5	49.0	17.8	84.6	-	155.9	13.4	115.8	22.3	44.6	-
Total	11.4	75.9	12.9	56.9	3.8	160.9	10.6	175.4	14.4	70.6	-
<u>Chatham</u>											
Kent	11.2	91.3	28.9	31.7	2.8	165.8	5.6	113.6	26.1	71.7	-
<u>Cornwall</u>											
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	12.6	104.8	16.5	46.6	-	180.4	4.9	123.2	15.5	61.1	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>											
Durham	11.4	48.3	7.0	39.6	5.4	111.7	7.7	83.9	6.4	39.9	1.0
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>											
Simcoe	16.4	83.4	16.4	31.5	8.2	156.0	9.5	112.8	13.4	56.6	1.7
York	5.7	42.3	8.6	24.4	3.9	84.9	4.3	45.1	7.9	40.1	1.4
Total	10.6	60.9	12.1	27.6	5.9	117.1	6.7	75.8	10.4	47.6	1.6
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>											
Halton	8.1	63.2	15.0	27.4	6.2	119.9	1.5	57.4	8.1	30.4	1.2
<u>Hamilton</u>											
Hamilton-Wentworth	18.7	45.7	6.7	39.9	1.9	112.9	11.2	106.7	11.0	47.8	1.4

TABLE 105 (Continued)

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	79.9	409.3	44.9	30.0	5.0	569.1	23.3	307.8	58.2	31.6	-	421.0
Rainy River	38.6	467.2	55.7	12.9	12.9	587.3	12.9	184.3	25.7	30.0	-	252.9
Total	68.3	425.5	47.9	25.2	7.2	574.2	20.4	273.3	49.1	31.2	-	374.0
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	35.3	56.1	7.2	41.6	8.1	148.3	8.1	222.5	13.6	91.4	0.9	336.5
Lennox and Addington	11.9	50.5	3.0	14.9	5.9	86.1	3.0	148.5	11.9	62.4	-	225.7
Total	29.8	54.8	6.2	35.4	7.6	133.8	6.9	205.2	13.2	84.6	0.7	310.6
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	15.4	107.7	27.7	12.3	3.1	166.1	15.4	92.3	3.1	43.1	-	153.8
Waterloo	14.4	55.5	15.9	32.5	5.4	123.8	8.6	86.4	12.1	51.4	0.3	158.9
Wellington	13.5	128.2	9.7	24.7	5.2	181.5	14.2	102.0	11.2	51.7	1.5	180.7
Total	14.2	79.3	15.0	29.0	5.2	142.7	10.6	91.2	11.3	50.9	0.6	164.6
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	11.4	44.2	15.7	27.1	1.4	99.7	-	91.2	11.4	57.0	-	159.5
Huron	3.5	114.7	8.8	31.7	-	158.7	21.2	139.3	19.4	44.1	1.8	225.8
Middlesex	17.6	39.9	6.2	39.0	1.2	103.9	8.7	87.2	7.4	41.7	0.3	145.3
Oxford	4.6	79.2	14.9	32.1	5.7	136.6	4.6	81.5	14.9	50.5	-	151.5
Perth	8.9	107.3	22.3	32.8	3.0	174.3	4.5	123.6	26.8	50.7	1.5	207.1
Total	12.7	60.5	10.6	35.2	2.0	121.1	7.8	95.8	12.2	46.0	0.5	162.3
<u>Niagara</u>												
Niagara	15.6	74.7	19.7	42.6	4.0	156.7	8.1	117.1	16.2	74.2	-	215.5

TABLE 105 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis³					Secondary Diagnosis³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	11.6	130.7	2.9	66.8	2.9	214.9	2.9	130.7	11.6	55.2	-	200.4
Nipissing	13.6	97.8	11.1	47.0	3.7	173.3	3.7	106.5	11.1	64.4	1.2	186.9
Timiskaming	33.3	219.1	26.2	57.1	11.9	347.7	19.0	207.2	19.0	35.7	4.8	285.7
Muskoka	12.7	127.0	-	71.1	5.1	215.9	12.7	154.9	12.7	78.7	-	259.1
Total	17.3	135.3	10.7	57.5	5.6	226.4	8.6	141.9	13.2	59.5	1.5	224.8
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	11.1	55.7	7.4	57.6	1.9	133.7	14.9	74.3	11.1	57.6	1.9	159.7
Ottawa-Carleton	12.3	61.5	6.0	32.4	3.5	115.7	6.9	115.7	9.9	53.2	0.7	186.3
Total	12.2	61.0	6.1	34.6	3.4	117.3	7.6	112.1	10.0	53.6	0.8	184.0
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	31.9	173.6	12.7	66.9	4.8	289.9	4.8	130.6	11.2	63.7	1.6	211.9
Grey	10.7	131.1	12.0	49.5	6.7	210.0	10.7	140.4	21.4	78.9	-	251.5
Total	20.4	150.5	12.4	57.4	5.8	246.5	8.0	136.0	16.7	72.0	0.7	233.4
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>												
Peel	13.1	43.9	6.3	25.1	4.4	92.7	3.0	61.0	4.4	30.2	0.6	99.1
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	12.4	117.1	30.4	31.5	10.1	201.5	10.1	140.7	18.0	66.4	-	235.3
<u>Perth</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	8.5	37.9	7.3	41.5	8.5	103.8	9.8	129.4	19.5	61.1	2.4	222.2
Lanark	10.6	130.9	27.4	46.4	8.4	223.8	6.3	202.7	23.2	82.3	-	314.6
Total	9.3	71.9	14.7	43.3	8.5	147.8	8.5	156.3	20.9	68.9	1.5	256.1

TABLE 105 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	25.8	154.5	51.5	85.8	-	317.6	8.6	128.8	25.8	68.7	-	231.8
Northumberland	18.0	81.2	9.0	49.6	3.0	160.8	13.5	121.7	10.5	99.2	1.5	246.5
Peterborough	13.5	106.3	11.6	39.6	3.9	175.0	4.8	149.8	6.8	51.2	-	212.7
Victoria	14.0	59.9	6.0	39.9	2.0	121.8	4.0	83.9	10.0	28.0	-	125.8
Total	15.5	91.5	11.7	44.9	3.0	166.6	7.3	126.5	9.5	60.9	0.4	204.6
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	15.7	113.5	4.7	23.5	11.7	169.1	7.0	91.6	9.4	39.9	0.8	148.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	25.4	143.7	23.2	50.8	6.5	249.7	5.1	138.6	29.0	52.3	-	225.0
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Halldmand-Norfolk	7.7	45.0	7.7	45.0	8.8	114.1	11.0	60.3	9.9	37.3	-	118.4
Brant	16.9	133.7	31.1	42.4	5.6	229.8	7.5	126.2	33.0	58.4	0.9	226.0
Total	12.7	92.7	20.3	43.6	7.1	176.3	9.1	95.8	22.3	48.6	0.5	176.3
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	44.3	159.5	177.2	53.2	35.4	469.6	17.7	354.4	106.3	132.9	17.7	629.0
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	17.0	49.2	6.3	39.8	1.9	114.2	3.8	66.9	5.7	56.8	-	133.1
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	33.3	107.4	18.5	44.5	3.7	207.5	3.7	88.9	-	40.7	-	133.4
Total	20.8	63.5	17.8	41.2	4.1	147.4	4.6	86.4	10.7	59.0	1.0	161.6
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	18.0	154.5	14.2	39.3	6.4	232.4	6.4	141.6	10.3	54.1	0.6	213.1
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	40.6	313.9	57.9	62.0	4.1	478.5	18.3	225.5	26.4	37.6	4.1	311.9

TABLE 105 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983-84

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>Metro Toronto</u>												
Toronto Metro	14.4	55.9	7.4	45.5	2.4	125.5	8.8	97.4	8.4	54.5	0.4	169.6
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	11.9	50.6	8.0	46.1	1.9	118.6	4.2	89.1	8.7	74.7	1.3	177.9
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	15.5	77.4	11.9	40.2	4.3	149.3	8.0	107.1	11.8	54.1	0.7	181.7

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 111 to 113.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1983-84 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1983-84) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 106

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, ¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	10.0	69.7	5.4	47.1	1.8	134.1	9.1	163.9	19.9	82.4	-	275.4
Prince Edward	-	49.1	4.5	58.0	-	111.6	13.4	183.0	13.4	71.4	-	281.3
Total	8.3	66.3	5.3	48.9	1.5	130.3	9.8	167.2	18.8	80.6	-	276.4
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	8.3	76.9	30.6	37.0	6.5	159.3	7.4	129.6	25.0	63.0	1.9	226.9
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	14.4	109.1	14.4	39.2	2.9	179.9	7.7	102.4	13.4	49.8	-	173.2
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	15.3	48.2	4.9	31.9	4.2	104.5	8.5	74.2	5.9	41.0	0.3	129.9
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>												
Simcoe	21.2	78.9	17.8	46.2	9.8	173.9	10.2	105.6	18.2	57.7	3.0	194.7
York	6.3	31.8	7.6	23.8	6.0	75.5	4.0	37.1	8.3	28.8	1.0	79.2
Total	12.8	52.4	12.1	33.7	7.6	118.6	6.7	67.1	12.6	41.5	1.8	129.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>												
Halton	8.6	51.1	16.5	34.9	4.1	115.4	4.9	51.9	7.9	36.8	1.5	103.0
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	17.2	36.7	5.2	43.6	3.8	106.6	16.0	96.8	11.0	57.7	2.4	183.8

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	14.4	92.0	2.9	25.9	-	135.1	14.4	117.8	11.5	60.3	-	204.0
Nipissing	4.9	67.8	18.5	48.1	6.2	145.5	7.4	117.1	11.1	70.3	-	205.9
Timiskaming	9.5	177.3	30.7	54.4	4.7	276.6	11.8	260.0	14.2	63.8	4.7	354.6
Muskoka	12.5	87.3	5.0	34.9	15.0	154.6	15.0	139.7	15.0	59.9	-	229.4
Total	9.1	99.3	15.6	42.9	6.6	173.5	11.1	152.3	12.6	65.1	1.0	242.1
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	7.1	23.1	12.5	14.2	1.8	58.7	5.3	119.2	1.8	48.0	5.3	179.7
Ottawa-Carleton	12.4	67.9	7.6	33.2	1.0	122.0	6.4	105.2	9.1	53.8	1.0	175.4
Total	11.9	63.9	8.0	31.5	1.1	116.4	6.3	106.4	8.5	53.3	1.4	175.8
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	42.5	174.8	23.6	53.5	7.9	302.4	18.9	133.9	12.6	81.9	1.6	248.8
Grey	14.6	151.0	33.1	33.1	11.9	243.7	5.3	107.3	19.9	46.4	-	178.8
Total	27.3	161.9	28.8	42.4	10.1	270.5	11.5	119.4	16.5	62.6	0.7	210.8
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>												
Peel	9.1	44.8	7.9	27.1	2.6	91.5	3.1	61.1	7.7	26.5	0.7	99.1
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	14.5	106.1	33.5	41.3	4.5	200.0	14.5	135.2	23.5	65.9	-	239.1
<u>Perth</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	4.8	44.0	14.3	30.9	14.3	108.2	13.1	145.1	19.0	72.5	1.2	250.9
Lanark	20.4	124.2	14.3	24.4	6.1	189.4	4.1	187.4	18.3	38.7	2.0	250.5
Total	10.5	73.6	14.3	28.5	11.3	138.1	9.8	160.7	18.8	60.1	1.5	250.8

TABLE 106 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1 ONTARIO, 1984-85

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcoholic Psychoses	Total	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcoholic Psychoses	Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis														Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>																								
Haliburton	16.7	50.0	16.7	66.7	8.3	158.3	25.0	108.3	-	50.0	183.3	-												
Northumberland	5.9	78.5	5.9	59.3	3.0	152.6	14.8	177.8	23.7	66.7	284.4	1.5												
Peterborough	6.7	116.1	15.2	20.9	-	158.9	11.4	139.9	3.8	44.7	200.8	1.0												
Victoria	9.8	47.0	-	43.1	7.8	107.6	9.8	84.1	9.8	54.8	160.5	2.0												
Total	7.6	87.0	9.3	39.0	3.0	145.9	12.7	137.0	10.6	53.5	215.1	1.3												
<u>Sarnia</u>																								
Lambton	11.7	98.1	17.1	29.6	5.5	162.0	4.7	91.9	7.8	53.7	158.9	0.8												
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>																								
Algoma	20.0	114.4	28.6	30.0	5.7	198.9	6.4	126.6	25.8	35.8	196.0	1.4												
<u>Simcoe</u>																								
Halidmand-Norfolk	4.4	43.6	8.7	40.3	5.4	102.4	4.4	77.3	6.5	39.2	127.5	-												
Brant	8.4	96.4	28.1	30.9	2.8	166.7	5.6	120.8	34.6	46.8	208.8	0.9												
Total	6.5	72.0	19.1	35.2	4.0	137.0	5.0	100.7	21.7	43.3	171.2	0.5												
<u>Sudbury</u>																								
Manitoulin	61.4	324.6	114.0	78.9	17.5	596.5	8.8	263.2	122.8	87.7	491.2	8.8												
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	16.4	51.8	10.7	28.4	2.5	110.0	6.3	71.4	6.3	61.3	145.4	-												
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	18.3	219.8	3.7	58.6	3.7	304.0	3.7	102.6	14.7	51.3	172.2	-												
Total	19.3	90.9	15.7	35.6	3.6	165.1	6.1	86.8	14.2	61.5	169.1	0.5												
<u>Thunder Bay</u>																								
Thunder Bay	16.2	181.8	15.5	24.6	8.4	246.4	13.6	172.7	11.0	54.3	251.6	-												

TABLE 106 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984-85

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³				Total	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis								
<u>Metro Toronto</u>																
Toronto Metro	16.0	45.7	8.2	38.4	8.1	99.1	10.0	56.6	0.5	174.3						
<u>Windsor</u>																
Essex	8.9	34.3	6.4	30.8	5.1	78.1	7.9	47.3	0.3	138.8						
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	15.4	73.2	13.0	37.4	8.9	108.4	13.5	53.4	0.9	185.1						

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 111 to 113.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1984-85 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1984-85) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1986); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 107

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	8.0	95.8	6.2	47.0	3.5	160.6	5.3	151.7	16.0	85.2	-	258.2
Prince Edward	-	52.9	17.6	17.6	-	88.1	22.0	154.2	17.6	57.3	-	251.1
Total	6.6	88.6	8.1	42.1	3.0	148.4	8.1	152.1	16.2	80.5	-	257.0
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	7.4	75.4	33.1	37.7	7.4	160.8	0.9	125.9	45.0	68.9	1.8	242.6
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	8.5	110.2	21.7	34.8	0.9	176.1	6.6	102.6	7.5	46.1	1.9	164.8
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	14.8	48.1	5.7	34.3	1.9	104.7	7.5	64.8	5.7	38.1	0.6	116.7
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>												
Simcoe	11.7	78.8	10.9	25.6	11.3	138.4	10.5	107.8	14.7	49.9	1.3	184.1
York	5.8	33.6	8.3	17.2	2.5	67.4	5.2	38.8	6.5	25.9	0.6	77.0
Total	8.3	52.7	9.4	20.8	6.2	97.5	7.5	68.0	9.9	36.0	0.9	122.3
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>												
Halton	10.8	54.1	13.7	32.6	3.3	114.6	4.4	63.0	9.6	36.0	0.4	113.5
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	15.8	68.9	6.6	37.5	1.9	130.7	9.9	89.6	8.7	61.8	2.1	172.2

TABLE 107 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population											
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Kenora												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	143.1	242.3	50.4	34.1	4.9	474.8	37.4	395.1	95.9	39.0	1.6	569.1
Rainy River	21.3	438.3	29.8	38.3	4.3	531.9	4.3	302.1	17.0	38.3	-	361.7
Total	109.4	296.5	44.7	35.3	4.7	490.6	28.2	369.4	74.1	38.8	1.2	511.8
Kingston												
Frontenac	23.8	71.3	9.7	44.9	2.6	152.3	11.4	258.8	40.5	88.0	-	398.8
Lennox and Addington	14.3	48.7	25.8	28.7	2.9	120.3	11.5	117.5	14.3	48.7	-	192.0
Total	21.5	66.0	13.5	41.1	2.7	144.8	11.4	225.6	34.3	78.8	-	350.2
Kitchener												
Dufferin	9.0	120.5	18.1	30.1	9.0	186.7	9.0	117.5	9.0	27.1	-	162.7
Waterloo	14.2	34.9	11.4	28.3	4.8	93.7	8.7	87.3	15.4	49.1	1.2	161.7
Wellington	14.5	105.9	20.3	21.8	5.1	167.5	13.1	110.9	18.9	49.3	0.7	192.9
Total	13.9	60.0	14.3	26.6	5.2	120.1	9.9	95.8	15.9	47.7	1.0	170.3
London												
Elgin	4.2	60.7	15.5	52.3	4.2	137.0	15.5	89.0	15.5	46.6	1.4	168.1
Huron	8.7	90.8	5.2	34.9	7.0	146.6	17.5	143.1	17.5	43.6	3.5	225.1
Middlesex	19.4	34.3	7.3	39.2	1.2	101.4	8.8	79.5	8.5	42.8	0.9	140.5
Oxford	11.3	87.3	21.5	21.5	3.4	145.1	5.7	80.5	10.2	54.4	-	150.8
Perth	10.3	109.0	42.7	25.0	7.4	194.4	7.4	125.2	28.0	47.1	1.5	209.1
Total	14.5	58.5	14.0	36.2	3.1	126.3	9.8	91.7	12.5	45.5	1.1	160.7
Niagara												
Niagara	13.6	55.5	13.6	45.1	3.7	131.5	6.7	90.4	13.3	59.8	1.6	171.8

TABLE 107 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985-86

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³					Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		Toxic Effect of Alcohol
North Bay												
Parry Sound	22.7	116.1	5.7	48.2	2.8	195.5	5.7	147.3	2.8	36.8	-	192.6
Nipissing	16.0	97.2	14.8	51.7	7.4	187.0	11.1	123.0	25.8	49.2	1.2	210.3
Timiskaming	31.0	183.3	28.6	38.1	7.1	288.1	16.7	226.2	11.9	69.0	-	323.8
Muskoka	9.7	97.3	9.7	48.7	17.0	182.5	9.7	104.6	17.0	68.1	-	199.5
Total	19.0	118.7	15.0	47.6	8.5	208.8	11.0	145.2	17.0	55.1	0.5	228.8
Ottawa-Carleton												
Prescott and Russell	6.9	32.8	1.7	13.8	1.7	57.0	6.9	86.4	-	39.7	-	133.0
Ottawa-Carleton	15.2	65.0	7.9	29.2	2.4	119.7	7.6	110.7	9.3	53.3	0.5	181.4
Total	14.5	62.1	7.4	27.8	2.3	114.1	7.5	108.5	8.5	52.1	0.5	177.1
Owen Sound												
Bruce	14.2	194.0	18.9	41.0	3.2	271.3	15.8	154.6	12.6	47.3	-	230.3
Grey	27.6	134.0	13.1	38.1	3.9	216.8	10.5	93.3	23.7	32.9	1.3	161.6
Total	21.5	161.3	15.8	39.4	3.6	241.6	12.9	121.1	18.6	39.4	0.7	192.8
Peel (Mississauga)												
Peel	10.6	42.6	8.8	24.3	2.8	89.0	5.1	61.2	5.6	27.8	1.6	101.3
Pembroke												
Renfrew	17.6	108.9	25.3	52.8	1.1	205.7	9.9	199.1	23.1	60.5	4.4	297.0
Perth												
Leeds-Grenville	12.8	55.9	11.6	26.8	7.0	114.1	10.5	147.8	19.8	78.0	1.2	257.3
Lanark	12.1	110.7	12.1	28.2	10.1	173.0	4.0	138.8	14.1	54.3	-	211.3
Total	12.5	76.0	11.8	27.3	8.1	135.7	8.1	144.5	17.7	69.3	0.7	240.4

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TABLE 107 (Continued)

Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population												
Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³					Secondary Diagnosis ³						
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Toxic Effect of Alcohol	Total
Metro Toronto												
Toronto Metro	14.2	42.7	8.7	41.0	2.4	109.1	9.0	99.2	9.1	57.9	0.5	175.7
Windsor												
Essex	13.2	37.8	8.2	41.9	3.8	105.0	6.9	91.7	13.6	70.9	1.3	184.4
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	15.2	68.0	12.1	36.5	4.0	135.8	8.8	104.2	13.2	52.9	0.9	179.9

¹ Countries have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 58 to 64); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary alcohol diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 111 to 113.

- R.M. - Regional Municipality
- T.D. - Territorial District
- P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1985-86 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1985-86) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1987); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1986).

TABLE 108

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	2	14	-	16	-	6	-	6
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	2	14	-	16	-	7	-	7
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	3	18	-	21	-	9	-	9
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	12	-	12	-	2	-	2
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	7	73	-	80	1	27	2	30
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	-	155	-	155	-	7	-	7
York	1	3	-	4	1	6	-	7
Total	1	158	-	159	1	13	-	14
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	2	46	-	48	-	2	-	2
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	10	45	-	55	1	8	1	10

TABLE 108 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	4	59	-	63	2	9	3	14
Rainy River	2	27	-	29	-	4	2	6
Total	6	86	-	92	2	13	5	20
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	10	78	-	88	-	13	-	13
Lennox and Addington	1	4	-	5	-	3	-	3
Total	11	82	-	93	-	16	-	16
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	27	-	27	-	3	-	3
Waterloo	6	77	-	83	-	15	-	15
Wellington	10	115	-	125	-	21	-	21
Total	16	219	-	235	-	39	-	39
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	2	69	3	74	1	25	2	28
Huron	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	3
Middlesex	9	187	-	196	3	40	-	43
Oxford	1	24	-	25	-	4	-	4
Perth	2	13	-	15	-	5	-	5
Total	14	297	3	314	4	77	2	83
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	2	27	-	29	-	5	2	7

TABLE 108 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	
<u>North Bay</u>							
Parry Sound	-	7	-	-	5	1	6
Nipissing	5	24	-	-	12	4	16
Timiskaming	1	5	-	-	8	-	8
Muskoka	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	51	-	-	25	5	30
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>							
Prescott and Russell	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa-Carleton	25	271	3	5	85	1	91
Total	26	277	3	5	85	1	91
<u>Owen Sound</u>							
Bruce	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grey	2	3	-	-	1	-	1
Total	3	6	-	-	1	-	1
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>							
Peel	2	28	1	-	14	-	14
<u>Pembroke</u>							
Renfrew	1	21	-	-	13	-	13
<u>Perth</u>							
Leeds-Grenville	8	210	-	-	24	-	24
Lanark	-	22	-	-	6	-	6
Total	8	232	-	-	30	-	30

TABLE 108 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	2
Northumberland	2	5	-	7	-	3	-	3
Peterborough	3	13	-	16	1	3	-	4
Victoria	3	4	-	7	-	-	-	-
Total	9	24	-	33	2	7	-	9
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	2	37	-	39	-	9	-	9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	3	26	-	29	-	4	1	5
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Halldimand-Norfolk	2	25	-	27	-	9	1	10
Brant	2	11	-	13	-	4	-	4
Total	4	36	-	40	-	13	1	14
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitowlin	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	18	161	1	180	-	13	1	14
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	18	169	1	188	-	13	1	14
Total								
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	15	222	3	240	6	43	7	56
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	2	20	-	22	2	6	1	9

TABLE 108 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Total			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Metro Toronto</u>									
Toronto Metro	52	286	42	380	1	228	12	241	
<u>Windsor</u>									
Essex	1	30	-	31	1	10	-	11	
Other	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Unknown	5	14	-	19	-	5	-	5	
Ontario	231	2,557	53	2,841	26	724	41	791	

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 100 to 103.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 109

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1 ONTARIO, 1981-82

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	
<u>Belleville</u>							
Hastings	1	19	-	1	1	2	2
Prince Edward	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	21	-	1	1	2	2
<u>Chatham</u>							
Kent	2	30	1	5	-	5	5
<u>Cornwall</u>							
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2	11	-	3	-	3	3
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>							
Durham	12	86	-	34	-	37	37
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>							
Simcoe	5	153	-	21	1	23	23
York	1	6	-	6	-	6	6
Total	6	159	-	27	1	29	29
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>							
Halton	2	29	1	3	-	3	3
<u>Hamilton</u>							
Hamilton-Wentworth	5	37	1	24	1	27	27

TABLE 109 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	3	52	2	57	1	14	3	18
Rainy River	2	18	2	22	-	7	-	7
Total	5	70	4	79	1	21	3	25
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	4	80	1	85	-	9	-	9
Lennox and Addington	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2
Total	4	85	1	90	-	11	-	11
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	1	20	-	21	-	1	-	1
Waterloo	5	71	-	76	2	15	-	17
Wellington	7	131	-	138	1	18	-	19
Total	13	222	-	235	3	34	-	37
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	5	58	-	63	-	16	-	16
Huron	-	13	-	13	-	3	1	4
Middlesex	10	211	-	221	-	31	-	31
Oxford	-	24	-	24	-	3	-	3
Perth	1	22	-	23	-	6	-	6
Total	16	328	-	344	-	59	1	60
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	4	31	-	35	1	5	-	6

TABLE 109 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome							
<u>North Bay</u>										
Parry Sound	2	12	15	1	15	-	3	-	3	
Nipissing	7	32	42	3	42	-	12	8	20	
Timiskaming	5	12	17	-	17	-	5	1	6	
Muskoka	1	18	19	-	19	-	3	1	4	
Total	15	74	93	4	93	-	23	10	33	
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>										
Prescott and Russell	2	7	9	-	9	-	6	-	6	
Ottawa-Carleton	16	230	249	3	249	5	78	1	84	
Total	18	237	258	3	258	5	84	1	90	
<u>Owen Sound</u>										
Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Grey	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	1	1	
Total	-	10	10	-	10	-	1	1	2	
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>										
Peel	2	31	36	3	36	1	8	2	11	
<u>Pembroke</u>										
Renfrew	2	12	15	1	15	-	4	1	5	
<u>Perth</u>										
Leeds-Grenville	7	136	148	5	148	-	111	3	114	
Lanark	5	13	18	-	18	-	2	-	2	
Total	12	149	166	5	166	-	113	3	116	

TABLE 109 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Total	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Alcoholic Psychoses		Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol		Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	6	5	11	-	11	2	-	2	-	2
Peterborough	1	5	7	1	7	1	1	1	-	2
Victoria	4	2	7	1	7	-	-	6	-	6
Total	11	12	25	2	25	1	1	9	-	10
<u>Sarnia</u>										
Lambton	2	29	31	-	31	5	-	5	2	7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>										
Algoma	2	20	22	-	22	7	-	7	5	12
<u>Simcoe</u>										
Halldimand-Norfolk	1	23	24	-	24	2	1	2	-	3
Brant	2	9	11	-	11	2	-	2	-	2
Total	3	32	35	-	35	4	1	4	-	5
<u>Sudbury</u>										
Manitoulin	-	9	9	-	9	1	-	1	-	1
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	12	161	173	-	173	8	1	8	-	9
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	170	182	-	182	9	1	9	-	10
Total	12	179	191	-	191	10	1	10	-	11
<u>Thunder Bay</u>										
Thunder Bay	25	211	241	5	241	23	2	23	6	31
<u>Timmins</u>										
Cochrane	6	49	56	1	56	14	-	14	2	16

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	54	265	36	355	8	157	50	215
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	2	30	-	32	-	12	-	12
Other	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	15	2	20	-	6	1	7
Ontario	242	2,458	70	2,770	30	706	91	827

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

2 Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnoses generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 100 to 103.

- * R.M. - Regional Municipality
- T.D. - Territorial District
- P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 110
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Alcohol Abuse of Alcohol		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcohol Abuse of Alcohol	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>										
Hastings	2	15	-	-	17	-	4	-	-	4
Prince Edward	-	4	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	19	-	-	21	-	5	-	-	5
<u>Chatham</u>										
Kent	1	27	1	-	29	-	3	1	-	4
<u>Cornwall</u>										
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	5	-	-	5	-	14	-	-	14
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>										
Durham	10	53	3	-	66	4	38	2	-	44
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>										
Simcoe	5	137	1	-	143	3	16	1	-	20
York	3	12	1	-	16	1	5	-	-	6
Total	8	149	2	-	159	4	21	1	-	26
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>										
Halton	2	40	-	-	42	-	7	-	-	7
<u>Hamilton</u>										
Hamilton-Wentworth	8	70	-	-	78	2	19	3	-	24

TABLE 110 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	2	58	-	60	-	6	-	6
Rainy River	-	31	1	32	-	8	2	10
Total	2	89	1	92	-	14	2	16
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	12	89	-	101	-	11	-	11
Lennox and Addington	-	9	-	9	-	1	-	1
Total	12	98	-	110	-	12	-	12
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	1	15	-	16	-	8	-	8
Waterloo	4	68	-	72	4	15	-	19
Wellington	8	133	-	141	3	26	-	29
Total	13	216	-	229	7	49	-	56
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	6	77	2	85	1	15	5	21
Huron	-	11	-	11	-	3	-	3
Middlesex	10	216	-	226	-	40	-	40
Oxford	1	27	1	29	-	2	-	2
Perth	1	16	-	17	-	3	-	3
Total	18	347	3	368	1	63	5	69
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	2	23	1	26	-	2	-	2

TABLE 110 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Total	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome		Alcoholic Psychoses	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome			Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Alcoholic Psychoses		
<u>North Bay</u>								
Parry Sound	-	3	4	1	3	-	-	3
Nipissing	9	27	39	3	12	1	4	17
Timiskaming	3	8	11	-	9	-	-	9
Muskoka	-	9	9	-	3	-	1	4
Total	12	47	63	4	27	1	5	33
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Prescott and Russell	2	4	7	1	6	-	-	6
Ottawa-Carleton	15	214	231	2	98	4	1	103
Total	17	218	238	3	104	4	1	109
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	4	4	-	2	1	-	3
Grey	2	2	4	-	1	-	-	1
Total	2	6	8	-	3	1	-	4
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	-	26	28	2	7	1	2	10
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1	9	11	1	9	-	-	9
<u>Perth</u>								
Leeds-Grenville	10	126	148	12	79	-	-	79
Lanark	2	9	11	-	3	-	-	3
Total	12	135	159	12	82	-	-	82

TABLE 110 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	2	5	-	7	-	1	-	1
Peterborough	1	8	-	9	2	1	-	3
Victoria	-	7	-	7	1	3	-	4
Total	3	20	-	23	3	5	-	8
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	2	32	-	34	-	6	-	6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	3	27	2	32	1	3	2	6
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	18	1	19	-	3	-	3
Brant	1	12	-	13	-	3	-	3
Total	1	30	1	32	-	6	-	6
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitowlin	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	9	174	-	183	-	16	-	16
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	182	-	191	-	16	-	16
Total	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	16	164	12	192	1	12	12	25
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	3	35	3	41	2	10	2	14

TABLE 110 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Number of Hospital Separations²

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>Metro Toronto</u>						
Toronto Metro	55	238	24	8	153	51
				317		212
<u>Windsor</u>						
Essex	2	32	-	-	7	-
				34		7
Other	-	4	-	-	2	-
				4		2
Unknown	4	27	-	-	5	-
				31		5
Ontario	220	2,368	75	40	704	89
				2,663		833

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 100 to 103.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985).

TABLE 111

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	
<u>Bellefille</u>							
Hastings	1.8	13.0	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	4.4
Total	1.5	10.7	-	-	5.3	-	5.3
<u>Chatham</u>							
Kent	2.7	16.6	-	-	8.3	-	8.3
<u>Cornwall</u>							
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	11.8	-	-	1.9	-	1.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>							
Durham	2.5	26.0	-	0.3	9.6	0.7	10.7
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>							
Simcoe	-	69.5	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
York	0.4	1.3	-	0.4	2.5	-	2.9
Total	0.2	34.3	-	0.2	2.8	-	3.0
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>							
Halton	0.7	18.3	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
<u>Hamilton</u>							
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.4	10.9	-	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.4

TABLE 111 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	
<u>Kenora</u>							
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	6.8	100.3	-	3.4	15.3	5.1	23.8
Rainy River	8.5	115.3	-	-	17.0	8.5	25.6
Total	7.2	104.6	-	2.4	15.8	6.0	24.3
<u>Kingston</u>							
Frontenac	9.2	72.0	-	-	12.0	-	12.0
Lennox and Addington	2.9	11.9	-	-	8.9	-	8.9
Total	7.7	57.8	-	-	11.2	-	11.2
<u>Kitchener</u>							
Dufferin	-	87.9	-	-	9.7	-	9.7
Waterloo	1.9	25.3	-	-	4.9	-	4.9
Wellington	7.7	89.4	-	-	16.3	-	16.3
Total	3.4	47.3	-	-	8.4	-	8.4
<u>London</u>							
Elgin	2.8	98.4	4.2	1.4	35.6	2.8	39.9
Huron	-	7.0	-	-	5.3	-	5.3
Middlesex	2.8	59.1	-	0.9	12.6	-	13.5
Oxford	1.1	27.8	-	-	4.6	-	4.6
Perth	2.9	19.4	-	-	7.4	-	7.4
Total	2.3	49.8	0.5	0.6	12.9	0.3	13.9
<u>Niagara</u>							
Niagara	0.5	7.3	-	-	1.4	0.5	1.9

TABLE 111 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound	-	20.8	-	-	14.9	3.0
Nipissing	6.2	29.6	-	-	14.8	4.9
Timiskaming	2.4	12.1	-	-	19.4	-
Muskoka	-	39.3	-	-	-	-
Total	3.1	26.2	-	-	12.9	2.6
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	1.9	11.4	-	-	-	-
Ottawa-Carleton	4.6	50.0	0.5	0.9	15.7	0.2
Total	4.4	46.6	0.5	0.8	14.3	0.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce	1.7	5.0	-	-	-	-
Grey	2.7	4.1	-	-	1.4	-
Total	2.2	4.5	-	-	0.7	-
<u>Pee1 (Mississauga)</u>						
Pee1	0.4	6.0	0.2	-	3.0	-
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	1.1	23.8	-	-	14.7	-
<u>Perth</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	9.8	258.9	-	-	29.5	-
Lanark	-	47.9	-	-	13.0	-
Total	6.2	182.6	-	-	23.6	-

TABLE 111 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES, 1 ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton	8.8	17.5	-	8.8	-	17.5
Northumberland	3.1	7.7	-	4.6	-	4.6
Peterborough	2.9	12.7	-	2.9	-	3.9
Victoria	6.3	8.4	-	-	-	-
Total	4.0	10.6	-	3.1	-	4.0
<u>Sarnia</u>						
Lambton	1.6	30.2	-	7.3	-	7.3
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>						
Algoma	2.3	19.8	-	3.0	0.8	3.8
<u>Simcoe</u>						
Haldimand-Norfolk	2.2	27.8	-	10.0	1.1	11.1
Brant	1.9	10.6	-	3.8	-	3.8
Total	2.1	18.6	-	6.7	0.5	7.2
<u>Sudbury</u>						
Manitoulin	-	72.7	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	9.6	85.8	0.5	6.9	0.5	7.5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	9.1	85.1	0.5	6.5	0.5	7.0
Total						
<u>Thunder Bay</u>						
Thunder Bay	9.7	143.7	1.9	27.8	4.5	36.2
<u>Timmins</u>						
Cochrane	2.1	20.8	-	6.2	1.0	9.3

TABLE 111 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
Metro Toronto						
Toronto Metro	2.4	13.4	2.0	..	10.7	0.6
Windsor						
Essex	0.3	9.5	-	0.3	3.2	-
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	....	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.7	29.8	0.6	0.3	8.4	0.5
				33.1		9.2

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol- or drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 104 to 107.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984).

TABLE 112
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	0.9	17.8	-	18.7	-	0.9	0.9	1.8
Prince Edward	4.5	9.0	-	13.5	-	-	-	-
Total	1.5	16.3	-	17.8	-	0.8	0.8	1.6
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	1.9	28.0	0.9	30.8	-	4.7	-	4.7
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2.0	10.9	-	12.9	-	3.0	-	3.0
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	4.2	30.3	-	34.5	1.1	12.0	-	13.1
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	2.2	68.0	-	70.2	0.4	9.3	0.4	10.2
York	0.4	2.4	-	2.8	-	2.4	-	2.4
Total	1.3	33.3	-	34.6	0.2	5.7	0.2	6.1
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	0.8	11.4	0.4	12.6	-	1.2	-	1.2
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	1.2	9.0	0.2	10.4	0.5	5.8	0.2	6.5

TABLE 112 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ¹	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ¹	
<u>Kenora</u>							
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	5.0	87.5	3.4	1.7	23.6	5.0	30.3
Rainy River	8.8	78.9	8.8	-	30.7	-	30.7
Total	6.1	85.1	4.9	1.2	25.5	3.6	30.4
<u>Kingston</u>							
Frontenac	3.7	74.0	0.9	-	8.3	-	8.3
Lennox and Addington	-	15.1	-	-	6.1	-	6.1
Total	2.8	60.2	0.7	-	7.8	-	7.8
<u>Kitchener</u>							
Dufferin	3.2	64.3	-	-	3.2	-	3.2
Waterloo	1.6	23.2	-	0.7	4.9	-	5.6
Wellington	5.4	101.2	-	0.8	13.9	-	14.7
Total	2.8	47.6	-	0.6	7.3	-	7.9
<u>London</u>							
Elgin	7.2	83.2	-	-	23.0	-	23.0
Huron	-	23.2	-	-	5.3	1.8	7.1
Middlesex	3.1	66.3	-	-	9.7	-	9.7
Oxford	-	27.9	-	-	3.5	-	3.5
Perth	1.5	33.3	-	-	9.1	-	9.1
Total	2.7	55.0	-	-	9.9	0.2	10.1
<u>Niagara</u>							
Niagara	1.1	8.4	-	0.3	1.4	-	1.6

TABLE 112 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound	6.0	35.8	3.0	-	8.9	-
Nipissing	8.7	39.9	3.7	-	14.9	10.0
Timiskaming	12.1	29.1	-	-	12.1	2.4
Muskoka	2.6	46.9	-	-	7.8	2.6
Total	7.8	38.2	2.1	-	11.9	5.2
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	3.8	13.3	-	-	11.4	-
Ottawa-Carleton	2.9	42.1	0.5	0.9	14.3	0.2
Total	3.0	39.5	0.5	0.8	14.0	0.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce	-	-	-	-	1.7	-
Grey	-	13.5	-	-	-	1.4
Total	-	7.5	-	-	0.7	1.5
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>						
Peel	0.4	6.3	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.4
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	2.3	13.7	1.1	-	4.6	1.1
<u>Perth</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	8.6	167.9	6.2	-	137.0	3.7
Lanark	10.9	28.5	-	-	4.4	-
Total	9.5	117.6	3.9	-	89.2	2.4
						140.7
						4.4
						91.6

TABLE 112 (Continued)

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population							
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Total	Secondary Diagnosis ³			Total
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ¹		Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol ¹	
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	9.2	7.7	-	16.9	-	3.1	-	3.1
Peterborough	1.0	4.9	1.0	6.8	1.0	1.0	-	2.0
Victoria	8.4	4.2	2.1	14.6	-	12.6	-	12.6
Total	4.9	5.3	0.9	11.0	0.4	4.0	-	4.4
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	1.6	23.5	-	25.1	-	4.1	1.6	5.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	1.5	15.0	-	16.5	-	5.2	3.7	9.0
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Halldimand-Norfolk	1.1	25.7	-	26.8	1.1	2.2	-	3.3
Brant	1.9	8.6	-	10.5	-	1.9	-	1.9
Total	1.5	16.5	-	18.0	0.5	2.1	-	2.6
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	81.8	-	81.8	-	9.1	-	9.1
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	6.4	86.1	-	92.6	0.5	4.3	-	4.8
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	6.1	85.9	-	92.0	0.5	4.5	-	5.0
Total								
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	16.2	137.0	3.2	156.5	1.3	14.9	3.9	20.1
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	6.2	50.6	1.0	57.8	-	14.4	2.1	16.5

TABLE 112 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
Metro Toronto							
Toronto Metro	2.5	12.4	1.7	16.6	0.4	7.3	2.3
Windsor							
Essex	0.6	9.6	-	10.2	-	3.8	-
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.8	28.5	0.8	32.1	0.3	8.2	1.1
							9.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol- or drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 104 to 107.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-521, 1984).

TABLE 113

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	1.8	13.8	-	-	3.6	-
Prince Edward	-	17.8	-	-	4.4	-
Total	1.5	14.5	-	-	3.8	-
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	0.9	25.3	0.9	-	2.8	0.9
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	4.9	-	-	13.7	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	3.4	18.2	1.0	1.3	13.1	0.7
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>						
Simcoe	2.2	60.0	0.4	1.3	7.0	0.4
York	1.1	4.5	0.4	0.4	1.9	-
Total	1.6	30.1	0.4	0.8	4.2	0.2
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>						
Halton	0.8	15.5	-	-	2.7	-
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	1.9	16.9	-	0.5	4.6	0.7

TABLE 113 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Kenora</u>						
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	3.3	95.4	-	9.9	-	9.9
Rainy River	-	134.8	4.3	34.8	8.7	43.5
Total	2.4	106.2	1.2	16.7	2.4	19.1
<u>Kingston</u>						
Frontenac	11.0	81.7	-	10.1	-	10.1
Lennox and Addington	-	27.1	-	3.0	-	3.0
Total	8.4	68.9	-	8.4	-	8.4
<u>Kitchener</u>						
Dufferin	3.1	46.9	-	25.0	-	25.0
Waterloo	1.3	21.9	-	4.8	-	6.1
Wellington	6.1	100.8	-	19.7	-	22.0
Total	2.7	45.5	-	10.3	-	11.8
<u>London</u>						
Elgin	8.7	111.1	2.9	21.6	7.2	30.3
Huron	-	19.4	-	5.3	-	5.3
Middlesex	3.1	67.3	-	12.5	-	12.5
Oxford	1.1	31.2	1.1	2.3	-	2.3
Perth	1.5	23.9	-	4.5	-	4.5
Total	3.0	57.8	0.5	10.5	0.8	11.5
<u>Niagara</u>						
Niagara	0.5	6.2	0.3	0.5	-	0.5

TABLE 113 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound	-	8.9	2.9	-	8.9	-
Nipissing	11.2	33.7	3.7	1.2	15.0	5.0
Timiskaming	7.2	19.3	-	-	21.7	-
Muskoka	-	23.1	-	-	7.7	2.6
Total	6.2	24.2	2.1	0.5	13.9	2.6
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	3.8	7.5	1.9	-	11.3	-
Ottawa-Carleton	2.7	38.6	0.4	0.7	17.7	0.2
Total	2.8	35.8	0.5	0.7	17.1	0.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce	-	6.6	-	1.6	3.3	-
Grey	2.7	2.7	-	-	1.3	-
Total	1.5	4.4	-	0.7	2.2	-
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>						
Peel	-	5.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.4
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	1.1	10.2	1.1	-	10.2	-
<u>Perth</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	12.3	156.1	14.8	-	97.8	-
Lanark	4.2	19.0	-	-	6.3	-
Total	9.4	105.5	9.4	-	64.0	-

TABLE 113 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY
 AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83

Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Total
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	3.0	7.6	-	10.6	-	1.5	-	1.5
Peterborough	1.0	7.8	-	8.7	1.9	1.0	-	2.9
Victoria	-	14.4	-	14.4	2.0	6.2	-	8.2
Total	1.3	8.7	-	10.0	1.3	2.2	-	3.5
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	1.6	25.2	-	26.8	-	4.7	-	4.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	2.2	19.5	1.4	23.1	0.7	2.2	1.4	4.3
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Halidiland-Norfolk	-	20.0	1.1	21.1	-	3.3	-	3.3
Brant	1.0	11.4	-	12.4	-	2.9	-	2.9
Total	0.5	15.4	0.5	16.4	-	3.1	-	3.1
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitowlin	-	72.7	-	72.7	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	4.8	93.3	-	98.2	-	8.6	-	8.6
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	4.6	92.2	-	96.8	-	8.1	-	8.1
Total								
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	10.3	105.9	7.8	124.0	0.6	7.8	7.8	16.1
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	3.0	35.6	3.0	41.7	2.0	10.2	2.0	14.2

TABLE 113 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982-83Separation² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Nondependent Abuse of Alcohol
<u>Metro Toronto</u>						
Toronto Metro	2.6	11.1	1.1	0.4	7.2	2.4
<u>Windsor</u>						
Essex	0.6	10.3	-	-	2.2	-
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.5	27.2	0.9	0.5	8.1	1.0
						9.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 65 to 71); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol- or drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary alcohol diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of alcohol hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 104 to 107.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Note: The data cover the 1982-83 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1982-83) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1985); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985).

TABLE 114

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

Selected Characteristics	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Facilities surveyed	31	92	103	101	97
Facilities responding	18	41	37	41	43
Number of approved beds	487	1,010	921	985	991
Average number of approved beds per facility	27.1	24.6	24.9	24.0	23.0
Number of separations ^{3,4}	2,201	6,280	5,441	4,901	6,030
Total cases under care ³	2,617	7,102	6,209	5,626 ⁵	6,728 ⁵
Total days of care	143,713	279,835	256,521	278,341	272,968
Average length of stay ^{3,6}	54.9	39.4	41.3	49.5 ⁵	40.6 ⁵
Number on books as of March 31st:					
Total	416	822	768 ⁷	786	770

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data do not include detox statistics. For similar data on detox statistics see Tables 95 to 99.

³ Includes both residential and non-residential cases.

⁴ Separations were not reported by 1 facility in 1979-80, 2 in 1980-81, 4 in 1981-82, 5 in 1982-83 and 7 in 1983-84.

⁵ In 1982-83, cases under care were not reported by 4 facilities, and in 1983-84 by 5 facilities.

⁶ Average length of stay in days equals total days of care divided by total cases under care.

⁷ Number on books as of March 31st for 1981-82 includes 50 persons for whom sex was not recorded.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 115

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF FACILITIES,
APPROVED BEDS AND PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY, ONTARIO COUNTIES, ³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Number of Facilities					Number of Approved Beds					Percentage Occupancy ⁴				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Algoma	-	1	1	1	1	-	14	14	14	14	-	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.3
Cochrane	-	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	50.6	-	-	-
Dundas-Glengarry- Stormont	-	-	-	2	1 ⁵	-	-	-	34	18 ⁵	-	-	-	64.3	46.4
Durham	2 ⁶	3 ⁶	3	2	1 ⁷	59 ⁶	61 ⁶	50	26	11 ⁷	91.5	93.6	78.1	87.2	92.0
Essex	1	2	2	2	2	20	32	32	32	32	100.0	88.2	94.4	100.0	100.0
Frontenac	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	74.7	-	-	-
Grey	-	1	1	1	1	-	14	15	15	15	-	74.0	61.4	64.8	54.0
Halton	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	83.0
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Hastings	-	1	1	1	-	-	18	16	16	-	-	95.0	85.5	95.9	-
Kenora	2	2	2	2	2	28	28	29	31	32	76.3	76.1	81.5	84.4	85.4
Kent	1	1	1	1	1	34	37	37	37	37	31.4	73.0	76.3	75.7	75.9
Leeds-Grenville	-	1	1	2	2	-	15	15	33	33	-	87.1	85.5	88.8	97.7
Manitoulin	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	2	3	5	5	4 ⁸	106	100	149	147	127 ⁸	97.9	94.4	84.8	89.4	88.4
Niagara	-	-	-	1	2 ⁹	-	-	-	22	66 ⁹	-	-	-	71.8	73.4
Nipissing	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3
Ottawa-Carleton	1	3	2	5	4 ¹⁰	20	130	120	163	61 ¹⁰	93.2	51.2	50.8	71.5	78.2
Parry Sound	-	1	1	1	1	-	14	18	16	16	-	78.6	61.5	91.1	90.8
Renfrew	-	1	1	1	1	-	20	20	20	20	-	80.0	82.9	81.6	83.3
Simcoe	1	1	1	2	2	34	34	15	49	49	81.0	92.7	97.1	95.3	98.3

TABLE 115 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF FACILITIES,
APPROVED BEDS AND PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Number of Facilities					Number of Approved Beds					Percentage Occupancy ⁴				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	1	3	4	3	4 ¹¹	18	45	57	49	59 ¹¹	100.0	86.2	82.6	80.2	86.7
Thunder Bay	-	1	-	1	2	-	20	-	13	32	-	53.2	-	84.7	59.1
Timiskaming	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	15	-	69.0	-	-	60.3
Toronto	4	8	8	6	8 ¹²	137	287	261	229	305 ¹²	66.9	63.5	69.9	62.2	56.8
Victoria	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Waterloo	1	1	1	-	-	8	16	16	-	-	63.1	100.0	100.0	-	-
Wellington	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	60.1	100.3
York	-	1	1	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
Ontario	18	41	37	41	43	487	1,010	921	985	991	80.8	75.9	76.3	77.4	75.5

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data do not include detox statistics. For similar data on detox statistics see Tables 95 to 99.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

⁴ Percentage occupancy is calculated taking into account total days of care and number of approved beds in a year (see Technical Notes).

⁵ In 1983-84, a facility reporting the previous year did not report.

⁶ In 1979-80 and 1980-81, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 42 and 43 cases under care respectively, and 12,775 days of care in each year (see Tables 116 and 117).

⁷ In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report.

⁸ In 1983-84, a facility reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report.

⁹ In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 189 cases under care and 11,189 days of care (see Tables 116 and 117).

¹⁰ In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in other years did not report. Additionally, 1 facility not reporting in other years, reported 14 cases under care and 4,610 days of care (see Tables 116 and 117).

TABLE 115 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION ¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES ² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF FACILITIES,
APPROVED BEDS AND PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY, ONTARIO COUNTIES, ³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

¹¹ In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 122 cases under care and 3,660 days of care respectively (see Tables 116 and 117).

¹² In 1983-84, 1 facility not reporting in other years, reported 47 cases under care and 4,476 days of care; another facility not reporting in 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1982-83, reported 107 cases under care and 11,315 days of care (see Tables 116 and 117).

Note: Due to variability in type of facilities reporting for different years within the same county, trends should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 116

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - TOTAL CASES UNDER CARE
AND CASES UNDER CARE PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Total Cases Under Care ⁴					Cases Under Care Per 100,000 Population ⁵				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Algoma	-	51	14	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵	-	38.8	10.5	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵
Cochrane	-	58	-	-	-	-	60.3	-	-	-
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	-	-	204	114 ⁶	-	-	-	200.6	110.6 ⁶
Durham	61 ⁷	100 ⁷	104	118	11 ⁸	22.2 ⁷	35.8 ⁷	36.7	40.6	3.7 ⁸
Essex	146	224	262	259	360	46.2	70.7	83.8	83.4	115.3
Frontenac	-	11	-	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	-
Grey	-	44	56	46	47	-	59.6	75.9	61.5	62.8
Halton	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	8.1
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	282	-	-	-	-	68.7	-	-	-
Hastings	-	67	75	72	-	-	62.3	70.2	66.5	-
Kenora	139	100	124	141	156	237.6	170.1	208.8	231.9	259.6
Kent	30	33	43	33	34	27.7	30.5	40.2	30.9	31.7
Leeds-Grenville	-	67	89	97	105 ⁵	-	82.6	109.9	120.2	128.2 ⁵
Manitoulin	67	-	-	-	-	609.1	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	967	954	1,159	1,167 ⁵	769 ^{5,9}	308.0	301.6	364.2	363.6 ⁵	237.8 ^{5,9}
Niagara	-	-	-	76	297 ¹⁰	-	-	-	20.6	80.1 ¹⁰
Nipissing	95	97	15	207	97	116.6	119.5	18.7	258.4	120.0
Ottawa-Carleton	77	619	551	830	200 ¹¹	14.3	114.2	100.8	149.6	35.2 ¹¹
Parry Sound	-	51	45	57	52	-	151.8	134.3	168.1	151.2
Renfrew	-	20	18	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵	-	22.6	20.6	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵
Simcoe	82	97	57	153	122	37.0	43.5	25.3	67.1	52.7

TABLE 116 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - TOTAL CASES UNDER CARE
AND CASES UNDER CARE PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Total Cases Under Care ⁴				1983-84	Cases Under Care Per 100,000 Population ⁴				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	105	267	481	267 ⁵	513 ¹²	55.7	142.3	257.4	143.2 ⁵	276.5 ¹²
Thunder Bay	-	1,686	-	54	1,763	-	1,091.3	-	34.9	1,135.2
Timiskaming	-	16	-	-	47	-	38.7	-	-	111.9
Toronto	838	2,134	2,999	1,802	1,970 ¹³	39.5	100.2	140.3	84.4	91.7 ¹³
Victoria	-	14	-	-	-	-	29.5	-	-	-
Waterloo	10	48	65	-	-	3.3	15.8	21.3	-	-
Wellington	-	-	-	43	50	-	-	-	32.6	37.5
York	-	62	52	-	-	-	26.1	20.6	-	-
Ontario	2,617	7,102	6,209	5,626 ⁵	6,728 ⁵	30.8	82.9	72.0	64.5 ⁵	76.3 ⁵

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data do not include detox statistics. For similar data on detox statistics see Tables 95 to 99.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

⁴ Includes both residential and non-residential cases.

⁵ In 1982-83, cases under care were not reported by 4 facilities reporting days of care in Algoma, Middlesex, Renfrew and Sudbury, and in 1983-84, by 5 facilities in Algoma, Leeds-Grenville, Middlesex and Renfrew.

⁶ In 1983-84, a facility reporting the previous year did not report.

⁷ In 1979-80 and 1980-81, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 42 and 43 cases under care respectively, and 12,775 days of care in each year (see Tables 115 and 117).

⁸ In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report.

⁹ In 1983-84, a facility reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report.

TABLE 116 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - TOTAL CASES UNDER CARE
AND CASES UNDER CARE PER 100,000 POPULATION, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

¹⁰ In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 189 cases under care and 11,189 days of care (see Tables 115 and 117).

¹¹ In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in other years did not report. Additionally, 1 facility not reporting in other years, reported 14 cases under care and 4,610 days of care (see Tables 115 and 117).

¹² In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 122 cases under care and 3,660 days of care (see Tables 115 and 117).

¹³ In 1983-84, 1 facility not reporting in other years, reported 47 cases under care and 4,476 days of care; another facility not reporting in 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1982-83, reported 107 cases under care and 11,315 days of care. Additionally, 1 facility reporting in 1982-83 did not report in 1983-84 (see Tables 115 and 117).

Note: Due to variability in type of facilities reporting for different years within the same county, trends should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 117

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
AND TOTAL DAYS OF CARE, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Average Length of Stay ⁴					Total Days of Care				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Algoma	-	98.3	365.0	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵	-	5,012	5,110	5,110	5,124
Cochrane	-	51.0	-	-	-	-	2,957	-	-	-
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	-	-	39.1	26.7	-	-	-	7,982	3,048 ⁶
Durham	323.1 ⁷	208.4 ⁷	137.0	70.1	335.8	19,710 ⁷	20,839 ⁷	14,246	8,273	3,694 ⁸
Essex	50.0	46.0	42.1	45.1	32.4	7,300	10,303	11,023	11,680	11,680
Frontenac	-	272.7	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Grey	-	85.9	60.0	77.2	62.9	-	3,781	3,362	3,550	2,957
Halton	-	-	-	-	144.3	-	-	-	-	3,031
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	25.9	-	-	-	-	7,300	-	-	-
Hastings	-	93.1	66.6	77.8	-	-	6,240	4,992	5,600	-
Kenora	56.1	77.8	69.5	67.7	63.9	7,793	7,777	8,622	9,547	9,975
Kent	129.8	298.6	239.5	309.7	301.4	3,893	9,855	10,299	10,220	10,248
Leeds-Grenville	-	71.2	52.6	110.2	112.0 ^{5,9}	-	4,770	4,679	10,690	11,764
Manitoulin	43.6	-	-	-	-	2,920	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	39.2	36.1	39.8	41.1 ^{5,9}	53.3 ^{5,9}	37,878	34,470	46,145	47,987	40,961 ¹⁰
Niagara	-	-	-	75.9	59.6 ¹¹	-	-	-	5,769	17,689 ¹¹
Nipissing	57.6	56.4	365.0	26.5	56.6	5,475	5,475	5,475	5,475	5,490
Ottawa-Carleton	88.3	39.3	40.4	51.2	87.1 ¹²	6,800	24,301	22,265	42,515	17,411 ¹²
Parry Sound	-	78.8	89.7	93.3	102.0	-	4,017	4,037	5,320	5,303
Renfrew	-	291.9	336.0	n.a. ⁵	n.a. ⁵	-	5,838	6,048	5,953	6,078

TABLE 117 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
AND TOTAL DAYS OF CARE, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Average Length of Stay ⁴					Total Days of Care				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Simcoe	122.6	118.6	93.3	111.4	144.0	10,056	11,500	5,316	17,044	17,573
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	62.6	53.1	35.7	53.7 ^{5,9}	36.4 ¹³	6,570	14,164	17,179	14,348	18,673 ¹³
Thunder Bay	-	2.3	-	74.5	3.9	-	3,882	-	4,021	6,900
Timiskaming	-	141.8	-	-	70.2	-	2,268	-	-	3,300
Toronto	39.9	31.2	22.2	28.8	32.1 ¹⁴	33,475	66,536	66,553	51,990	63,285 ¹⁴
Victoria	-	312.9	-	-	-	-	4,380	-	-	-
Waterloo	184.3	121.7	89.9	-	-	1,843	5,840	5,840	-	-
Wellington	-	-	-	122.5	175.7	-	-	-	5,267	8,784
York	-	247.3	294.8	-	-	-	15,330	15,330	-	-
Ontario	54.9	39.4	41.3	49.5	40.6	143,713	279,835	256,521	278,341	272,968

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data do not include detox statistics. For similar data on detox statistics see Tables 95 to 99.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

⁴ Average length of stay in days equals total days of care divided by total cases under care.

⁵ In 1982-83, cases under care were not reported by 4 facilities reporting days of care in Algoma, Middlesex, Renfrew and Sudbury, and in 1983-84, by 5 facilities in Algoma, Leeds-Grenville, Middlesex and Renfrew (see footnote 9).

⁶ In 1983-84, a facility reporting in the previous year did not report. This resulted in a decrease in total days of care from 1982-83.

⁷ In 1979-80 and 1980-81, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 42 cases under care with an average length of stay of 304.2 days, and 43 cases with an average length of stay of 297.1 days respectively and 12,775 days of care in each year. This resulted in a longer average length of stay in 1979-80 and 1980-81 relative to other years (see Tables 115 and 116).

⁸ In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report. This resulted in a decrease in total days of care from previous years.

TABLE 117 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
AND TOTAL DAYS OF CARE, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

⁹ Average length of stay is longer in counties where some facilities did not report cases under care but did report days of care (see footnote 5).

¹⁰ In 1983-84, a facility reporting in 1981-82 and 1982-83 did not report. This resulted in a decrease in total days of care from previous years.

¹¹ In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years reported 189 cases under care with an average length of stay of 59.2 days and 11,189 days of care. This resulted in a shorter average length of stay in 1983-84 relative to 1982-83 and an increase in total days of care (see Tables 115 and 116).

¹² In 1983-84, 2 facilities reporting in other years did not report. This resulted in a decrease in total days of care from previous years. Additionally, 1 facility not reporting in other years, reported 14 cases under care with an average length of stay of 329.3 days and 4,610 days of care. This resulted in a longer average length of stay in 1983-84 relative to other years (see Tables 115 and 116).

¹³ In 1983-84, a facility not reporting in other years, reported 122 cases under care with an average length of stay of 30.0 days and 3,660 days of care. This resulted in a shorter average length of stay in 1983-84 relative to other years and a slightly larger number of days of care (see Tables 115 and 116).

¹⁴ In 1983-84, 2 facilities not reporting in other years, reported 154 cases under care and 15,791 days of care, with a combined average length of stay of 102.5 days (see Tables 115 and 116).

Note: Due to variability in type of facilities reporting for different years within the same county, trends should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 118

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² AND CASES UNDER CARE
BY TYPE OF CARE, ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

Type of Care	Number of Facilities ³					Cases Under Care (%)				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Room and board	3	3	3	3	3	14	7	8	8	7
Room and board with guidance	18	38	41	43	50	76	76	77	80	87
Room and board with custodian care ⁵	-	4	4	4	1	-	5	4	6	..
Type I ⁶	2	5	4	4	3	3	8	9	4	4
Type II ⁷	1	2	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	-
Type III ⁸	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1
Higher type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ⁹	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	25	53	55	55	58	420	873	870	853	889

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data include detox statistics.

³ A facility that offers more than one type of care is included under each type of care that it has given to cases during the year.

⁴ Room and board with guidance/counselling with respect to social, employment, addiction problems, or parental guidance with skilled counselling (child care homes).

⁵ Room and board with custodial care and/or special school, sheltered workshop, etc.

⁶ Type I care includes supervision and/or assistance with daily living, and meeting psychosocial needs.

⁷ Type II care includes medical and professional nursing supervision, etc.

⁸ Type III care includes medical arrangement, skilled nursing care, etc.

⁹ Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 119

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT -
RESIDENTS ON BOOKS AS OF MARCH 31ST BY PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS,
ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

Principal Characteristics	1979-80 %	1980-81 %	1981-82 %	1982-83 %	1983-84 %
Alcohol/drug addicts	80	84	82	89	91
Mentally handicapped	6	5	6	4	3
Transients	5	3	6	4	2
Aged	5	3	3	1	1
Physically handicapped	3	1	1	1	..
Mentally retarded	1	1	1	..	..
Emotionally disturbed (child)	..	1	..	..	1
Delinquents	1	2	..	1	1
Unmarried mothers	-	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Others	-	..	1	..	..
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	420	873	870	853	889

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data include detox statistics.

³ Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 120

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT -
 NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ON BOOKS AS OF MARCH 31ST BY AGE
 AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

Age	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 17	2	5	2	4	1	10	2	10	2	2
18 - 44	44	24	48	56	55	57	62	70	56	81
45 - 64	41	24	40	22	36	20	33	18	39	12
65 - 69	6	11	5	3	6	11	2	-	3	2
70 - 74	4	11	3	3	1	-	1	2	1	1
75 - 79	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
80 - 84	1	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 and over	-	16	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	382	38	735	138	706 ⁴	110 ⁴	748	105	805	84

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data include detox statistics.

³ Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Excludes 54 persons whose sex was not recorded.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

TABLE 121

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
ON BOOKS MARCH 31ST BY SEX, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Algoma	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	14	14
Cochrane	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	-	-	95	44	-	-	-	5	56	-	-	-	20	9
Durham	72	55	72	62	100	28	45	28	38	-	54	55	36	21	11
Essex	100	63	100	77	84	-	37	-	23	16	20	32	59	52	55
Frontenac	-	55	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Grey	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	9	8
Halton	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	84	n.a.	-	100	-	16	n.a.	-	-	-	43	n.a.	-	4
Hastings	-	88	67	91	-	-	12	33	9	-	-	16	15	11	-
Kenora	77	67	65	60	62	23	33	35	40	38	22	27	26	30	26
Kent	68	74	85	82	82	32	26	15	18	18	25	27	33	28	28
Leeds-Grenville	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28	32
Manitoulin	88	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	100	97	89	87	98	-	3	11	13	2	100	115	150	155	121
Niagara	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	65
Nipissing	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15
Ottawa-Carleton	100	93	100	100	93	-	7	-	-	7	19	76	70	120	54
Parry Sound	100	50	n.a.	69	54	-	50	n.a.	31	46	-	4	n.a.	13	13
Renfrew	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	16	17
Simcoe	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	33	34	15	49	48

TABLE 121 (Continued)

ALCOHOL/DRUG ADDICTION¹ SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES² TREATMENT - NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
ON BOOKS MARCH 31ST BY SEX, ONTARIO COUNTIES,³ 1979-80 TO 1983-84

County	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sudbury (T.D. & R.M.)	100	64	73	63	75	-	36	27	37	25	17	39	49	46	61
Thunder Bay	-	83	86	100	100	-	17	14	-	-	-	12	7	17	19
Timiskaming	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	15
Toronto	91	86	86	88	91	9	14	14	12	9	101	206	223	160	235
Victoria	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Waterloo	100	94	100	100	83	-	6	-	-	17	6	31	16	15	12
Wellington	-	-	-	63	76	-	-	-	37	24	-	-	-	16	17
York	-	67	57	-	-	-	33	43	-	-	-	42	42	-	-
Ontario	91	84	87	88	91	9	16	13	12	9	420	873	816 ⁴	853	889

¹ A facility is classified as an alcohol/drug addiction treatment facility if the majority of patients on the books as of March 31st had primarily alcohol/drug addiction problems.

² Special care facilities provide nursing, custodial and/or counselling services for persons who are chronically ill or disabled. They differ from general and allied special hospitals where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. These data include detox statistics.

³ Data are presented in terms of counties according to location of facilities.

⁴ Excludes 54 persons whose sex was not recorded.

Note: Due to variability in type of facilities reporting for different years within the same county, trends should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Special Care Facilities - Alcohol/Drug Addiction Treatment Facilities, Ontario 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Institutional Statistics Section - special computer printout, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	1	13	14	-	0.9	12.0	12.9
Prince Edward	-	-	4	4	-	-	17.9	17.9
Total	-	1	17	18	-	0.8	13.0	13.8
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	-	6	6	-	-	5.6	5.6
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	-	1	18	19	-	1.0	17.7	18.7
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	1	5	15	21	0.3	1.7	5.2	7.2
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	-	6	35	41	-	2.6	15.3	18.0
York	-	1	14	15	-	0.4	5.2	5.6
Total	-	7	49	56	-	1.4	9.9	11.3
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	-	-	26	26	-	-	10.1	10.1
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	12	41	53	-	2.9	9.9	12.8
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	1	1	6	8	1.6	1.6	9.9	13.2
Rainy River	-	-	3	3	-	-	13.0	13.0
Total	1	1	9	11	1.2	1.2	10.7	13.1
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	1	1	11	13	0.9	0.9	10.1	11.9
Lennox & Addington	1	-	1	2	3.0	-	3.0	6.0
Total	2	1	12	15	1.4	0.7	8.4	10.5
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	-	5	5	-	-	15.6	15.6
Waterloo	-	3	23	26	-	1.0	7.4	8.4
Wellington	-	-	9	9	-	-	6.8	6.8
Total	-	3	37	40	-	0.6	7.8	8.4
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	1	10	11	-	1.4	14.4	15.9
Huron	-	2	2	4	-	3.5	3.5	7.1
Middlesex	1	9	33	43	0.3	2.8	10.3	13.4
Oxford	-	-	8	8	-	-	9.2	9.2
Perth	-	-	4	4	-	-	6.0	6.0
Total	1	12	57	70	0.2	2.0	9.5	11.7
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	-	8	58	66	-	2.2	15.7	17.9
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	-	4	4	-	-	10.3	10.3
Nipissing	-	5	6	11	-	6.2	7.5	13.7
Parry Sound	-	1	1	2	-	2.9	2.9	5.9
Timiskaming	-	2	7	9	-	4.8	16.9	21.7
Total	-	8	18	26	-	4.1	9.3	13.4

TABLE 122 (Continued)
 ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	2	16	68	86	0.4	2.9	12.3	15.5
Prescott & Russell	-	-	2	2	-	-	3.8	3.8
Total	2	16	70	88	0.3	2.6	11.5	14.5
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	-	6	6	-	-	9.9	9.9
Grey	-	1	4	5	-	1.3	5.3	6.7
Total	-	1	10	11	-	0.7	7.4	8.1
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	-	7	33	40	-	1.4	6.5	7.9
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	-	2	9	11	-	2.3	10.2	12.5
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	-	2	6	8	-	4.2	12.7	16.9
Leeds & Grenville	1	-	7	8	1.2	-	8.7	9.9
Total	1	2	13	16	0.8	1.6	10.2	12.5
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	2	2	-	-	17.5	17.5
Northumberland	-	-	12	12	-	-	18.2	18.2
Peterborough	1	2	16	19	1.0	1.9	15.5	18.4
Victoria	-	2	5	7	-	4.1	10.3	14.4
Total	1	4	35	40	0.4	1.7	15.3	17.5
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	1	10	11	-	0.8	7.9	8.7
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	3	6	9	-	2.2	4.3	6.5
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	3	4	7	-	2.9	3.8	6.7
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	-	9	9	-	-	10.0	10.0
Total	-	3	13	16	-	1.5	6.7	8.2
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	3	2	5	-	27.3	18.2	45.5
Sudbury (R.M.)	-	3	17	20	-	1.9	10.7	12.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	-	5	5	-	-	18.7	18.7
Total	-	6	24	30	-	3.0	12.2	15.2
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	-	5	17	22	-	3.2	11.0	14.2
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	-	2	12	14	-	2.0	12.2	14.2
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	8	70	248	326	0.4	3.3	11.6	15.3
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	-	5	30	35	-	1.6	9.7	11.3
Ontario	17	187 ³	893	1,097 ³	0.2	2.1	10.2	12.6

TABLE 122 (Continued)
 ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1982

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

³ Includes one case where county of residence was unknown.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
 T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1982 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	2	12	14	-	1.8	11.0	12.8
Prince Edward	-	-	4	4	-	-	17.9	17.9
Total	-	2	16	18	-	1.5	12.1	13.7
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	2	12	14	-	1.9	11.2	13.0
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	-	3	18	21	-	2.9	17.5	20.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	1	1	17	19	0.3	0.3	5.7	6.4
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	-	5	17	22	-	2.2	7.3	9.5
York	-	1	16	17	-	0.4	5.7	6.1
Total	-	6	33	39	-	1.2	6.5	7.6
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	-	2	16	18	-	0.8	6.2	6.9
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	16	49	65	-	3.8	11.7	15.5
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	-	5	3	8	-	8.3	5.0	13.3
Rainy River	-	-	3	3	-	-	12.9	12.9
Total	-	5	6	11	-	6.0	7.2	13.2
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	1	2	5	8	0.9	1.8	4.5	7.2
Lennox & Addington	-	-	2	2	-	-	5.9	5.9
Total	1	2	7	10	0.7	1.4	4.9	6.9
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	1	-	1	2	3.1	-	3.1	6.2
Waterloo	1	6	28	35	0.3	1.9	8.9	11.2
Wellington	1	1	11	13	0.7	0.7	8.2	9.7
Total	3	7	40	50	0.6	1.5	8.3	10.4
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	-	6	6	-	-	8.5	8.5
Huron	1	2	3	6	1.8	3.5	5.3	10.6
Middlesex	-	5	26	31	-	1.5	8.0	9.6
Oxford	-	-	9	9	-	-	10.3	10.3
Perth	-	-	8	8	-	-	11.9	11.9
Total	1	7	52	60	0.2	1.2	8.6	9.9
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	2	7	50	59	0.5	1.9	13.5	15.9
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	-	2	2	-	-	5.1	5.1
Nipissing	1	3	14	18	1.2	3.7	17.3	22.3
Parry Sound	-	-	3	3	-	-	8.7	8.7
Timiskaming	-	3	5	8	-	7.1	11.9	19.0
Total	1	6	24	31	0.5	3.1	12.2	15.8

TABLE 123 (Continued)
 ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
 REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ^a				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	-	10	45	55	-	1.8	7.9	9.7
Prescott & Russell	-	-	10	10	-	-	18.6	18.6
Total	-	10	55	65	-	1.6	8.8	10.5
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	-	7	7	-	-	11.1	11.1
Grey	-	3	8	11	-	4.0	10.7	14.7
Total	-	3	15	18	-	2.2	10.9	13.1
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	-	6	33	39	-	1.1	6.3	7.4
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	1	2	9	12	1.1	2.3	10.1	13.5
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	-	1	5	6	-	2.1	10.5	12.7
Leeds & Grenville	1	-	13	14	1.2	-	15.9	17.1
Total	1	1	18	20	0.8	0.8	13.9	15.5
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	1	1	-	-	8.6	8.6
Northumberland	-	2	6	8	-	3.0	9.0	12.0
Peterborough	1	3	9	13	1.0	2.9	8.7	12.6
Victoria	-	1	5	6	-	2.0	10.0	12.0
Total	1	6	21	28	0.4	2.6	9.1	12.1
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	-	7	7	-	-	5.5	5.5
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	2	19	21	-	1.5	13.8	15.2
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	3	16	19	-	2.8	15.1	17.9
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	1	9	10	-	1.1	9.9	11.0
Total	-	4	25	29	-	2.0	12.7	14.7
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	2	2	-	-	17.7	17.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	-	-	20	20	-	-	12.6	12.6
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	1	2	3	-	3.7	7.4	11.1
Total	-	1	24	25	-	0.5	12.2	12.7
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	-	4	20	24	-	2.6	12.9	15.5
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	1	3	11	15	1.0	3.0	11.2	15.2
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	4	51	245	300	0.2	2.4	11.4	14.0
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	-	4	43	47	-	1.3	13.8	15.1
Ontario	17	163	885	1,065	0.2	1.8	10.0	12.1

TABLE 123 (Continued)
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1983

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1983 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	-	15	15	-	-	13.6	13.6
Prince Edward	-	-	1	1	-	-	4.5	4.5
Total	-	-	16	16	-	-	12.0	12.0
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	1	12	13	-	0.9	11.1	12.0
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Dundas-Glengarry Stormont	-	-	13	13	-	-	12.4	12.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	1	6	17	24	0.3	2.0	5.5	7.8
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	-	6	24	30	-	2.5	10.2	12.7
York	1	2	25	28	0.3	0.7	8.3	9.3
Total	1	8	49	58	0.2	1.5	9.1	10.8
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	1	1	17	19	0.4	0.4	6.4	7.1
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	1	3	46	50	0.2	0.7	11.0	11.9
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	-	2	4	6	-	3.3	6.5	9.8
Rainy River	-	-	2	2	-	-	8.4	8.4
Total	-	2	6	8	-	2.4	7.1	9.4
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	1	1	12	14	0.9	0.9	10.6	12.4
Lennox & Addington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	12	14	0.7	0.7	8.1	9.5
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Dufferin	-	-	2	2	-	-	6.1	6.1
Waterloo	-	4	27	31	-	1.3	8.5	9.8
Wellington	-	2	10	12	-	1.5	7.4	8.9
Total	-	6	39	45	-	1.2	8.0	9.3
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	1	5	6	-	1.4	7.1	8.6
Huron	-	1	2	3	-	1.8	3.5	5.3
Middlesex	2	3	23	28	0.6	0.9	7.0	8.6
Oxford	-	-	8	8	-	-	9.2	9.2
Perth	-	1	11	12	-	1.5	16.4	17.9
Total	2	6	49	57	0.3	1.0	8.1	9.4
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	-	6	32	38	-	1.6	8.6	10.2
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	1	-	5	6	2.5	-	12.5	15.0
Nipissing	-	-	13	13	-	-	16.0	16.0
Parry Sound	-	-	4	4	-	-	11.5	11.5
Timiskaming	-	2	6	8	-	4.7	14.2	18.9
Total	1	2	28	31	0.5	1.0	14.1	15.6

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ^a				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	1	17	56	74	0.2	2.9	9.6	12.7
Prescott & Russell	-	2	5	7	-	3.6	8.9	12.5
Total	1	19	61	81	0.2	3.0	9.6	12.7
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	1	1	6	8	1.6	1.6	9.4	12.6
Grey	-	3	11	14	-	4.0	14.6	18.5
Total	1	4	17	22	0.7	2.9	12.2	15.8
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	1	4	28	33	0.2	0.7	5.1	6.0
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	-	3	14	17	-	3.4	15.6	19.0
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	1	1	4	6	2.0	2.0	8.1	12.2
Leeds & Grenville	-	1	14	15	-	1.2	16.6	17.8
Total	1	2	18	21	0.8	1.5	13.5	15.8
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	1	1	2	-	8.3	8.3	16.7
Northumberland	-	1	8	9	-	1.5	11.9	13.3
Peterborough	-	1	6	7	-	1.0	5.7	6.7
Victoria	-	-	2	2	-	-	3.9	3.9
Total	-	3	17	20	-	1.3	7.2	8.5
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	-	14	14	-	-	10.9	10.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	2	9	11	-	1.4	6.4	7.9
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	2	6	8	-	1.9	5.6	7.5
Halldimand-Norfolk	1	1	11	13	1.1	1.1	12.0	14.2
Total	1	3	17	21	0.5	1.5	8.6	10.6
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	1	1	-	-	8.8	8.8
Sudbury (R.M.)	-	3	10	13	-	1.9	6.3	8.2
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	-	5	5	-	-	18.3	18.3
Total	-	3	16	19	-	1.5	8.1	9.6
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	-	-	19	19	-	-	12.3	12.3
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	1	-	5	6	1.0	-	5.1	6.1
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	6	36	260	302	0.3	1.7	12.1	14.0
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	-	3	39	42	-	1.0	12.4	13.3
Ontario	20	124	870	1,014	0.2	1.4	9.7	11.3

TABLE 124 (Continued)
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1984

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1984 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1985)

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Belleville</u>								
Hastings	-	1	12	13	-	0.9	10.6	11.5
Prince Edward	-	2	4	6	-	8.8	17.6	26.4
Total	-	3	16	19	-	2.2	11.8	14.0
<u>Chatham</u>								
Kent	-	-	7	7	-	-	6.4	6.4
<u>Cornwall</u>								
Oundas-Glengarry Stormont	1	-	6	7	0.9	-	5.6	6.6
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>								
Durham	1	5	24	30	0.3	1.6	7.5	9.4
<u>Georgian Bay (Barrie)</u>								
Simcoe	1	3	21	25	0.4	1.3	8.8	10.5
York	1	-	20	21	0.3	-	6.2	6.5
Total	2	3	41	46	0.4	0.5	7.3	8.2
<u>Halton (Burlington)</u>								
Halton	-	3	25	28	-	1.1	9.3	10.4
<u>Hamilton</u>								
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	3	57	60	-	0.7	13.4	14.2
<u>Kenora</u>								
Kenora	-	3	8	11	-	4.9	13.0	17.9
Rainy River	-	1	2	3	-	4.3	8.5	12.8
Total	-	4	10	14	-	4.7	11.8	16.5
<u>Kingston</u>								
Frontenac	-	5	8	13	-	4.4	7.0	11.4
Lennox & Addington	-	1	2	3	-	2.9	5.7	8.6
Total	-	6	10	16	-	4.0	6.7	10.8
<u>Kitchener</u>								
Oufferin	-	3	2	5	-	9.0	6.0	15.1
Waterloo	-	3	25	28	-	0.9	7.8	8.7
Wellington	-	1	8	9	-	0.7	5.8	6.5
Total	-	7	35	42	-	1.4	7.1	8.5
<u>London</u>								
Elgin	-	1	4	5	-	1.4	5.6	7.1
Huron	-	2	4	6	-	3.5	7.0	10.5
Middlesex	1	7	29	37	0.3	2.1	8.8	11.2
Oxford	-	1	12	13	-	1.1	13.6	14.7
Perth	-	1	4	5	-	1.5	5.9	7.4
Total	1	12	53	66	0.2	2.0	8.6	10.8
<u>Niagara</u>								
Niagara	1	6	60	67	0.3	1.6	16.0	17.9
<u>North Bay</u>								
Muskoka	-	2	3	5	-	4.9	7.3	12.2
Nipissing	1	2	12	15	1.2	2.5	14.8	18.5
Parry Sound	-	-	7	7	-	-	19.8	19.8
Timiskaming	-	1	9	10	-	2.4	21.4	23.8
Total	1	5	31	37	0.5	2.5	15.5	18.5

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF

REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985

Centre/County	Number of Deaths ²				Rate Per 100,000 Population			
	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related	Alcoholic Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Total Alcohol-Related
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>								
Ottawa-Carleton	-	9	48	57	-	1.5	8.1	9.6
Prescott & Russell	-	-	3	3	-	-	5.2	5.2
Total	-	9	51	60	-	1.4	7.8	9.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>								
Bruce	-	1	5	6	-	1.6	7.9	9.5
Grey	1	-	14	15	1.3	-	18.4	19.7
Total	1	1	19	21	0.7	0.7	13.6	15.1
<u>Peel (Mississauga)</u>								
Peel	1	5	31	37	0.2	0.9	5.5	6.5
<u>Pembroke</u>								
Renfrew	-	1	8	9	-	1.1	8.8	9.9
<u>Perth</u>								
Lanark	-	-	2	2	-	-	4.0	4.0
Leeds & Grenville	-	3	14	17	-	3.5	16.3	19.8
Total	-	3	16	19	-	2.2	11.8	14.0
<u>Peterborough</u>								
Haliburton	-	-	1	1	-	-	8.2	8.2
Northumberland	-	1	6	7	-	1.5	8.7	10.2
Peterborough	-	2	12	14	-	1.9	11.4	13.2
Victoria	-	-	7	7	-	-	13.1	13.1
Total	-	3	26	29	-	1.2	10.8	12.1
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	1	14	15	-	0.8	10.8	11.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	-	2	14	16	-	1.4	10.1	11.5
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Brant	-	1	9	10	-	0.9	8.3	9.3
Haldimand-Norfolk	-	-	12	12	-	-	13.0	13.0
Total	-	1	21	22	-	0.5	10.5	11.0
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.)	1	1	16	18	0.6	0.6	10.2	11.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	16	18	0.5	0.5	8.2	9.2
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	1	4	11	16	0.6	2.5	7.0	10.2
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	-	2	7	9	-	2.0	7.1	9.1
<u>Metro Toronto</u>								
Toronto Metro	4	54	213	271	0.2	2.5	9.8	12.5
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	1	2	33	36	0.3	0.6	10.4	11.3
Ontario	16	146	855	1,017	0.2	1.6	9.4	11.2

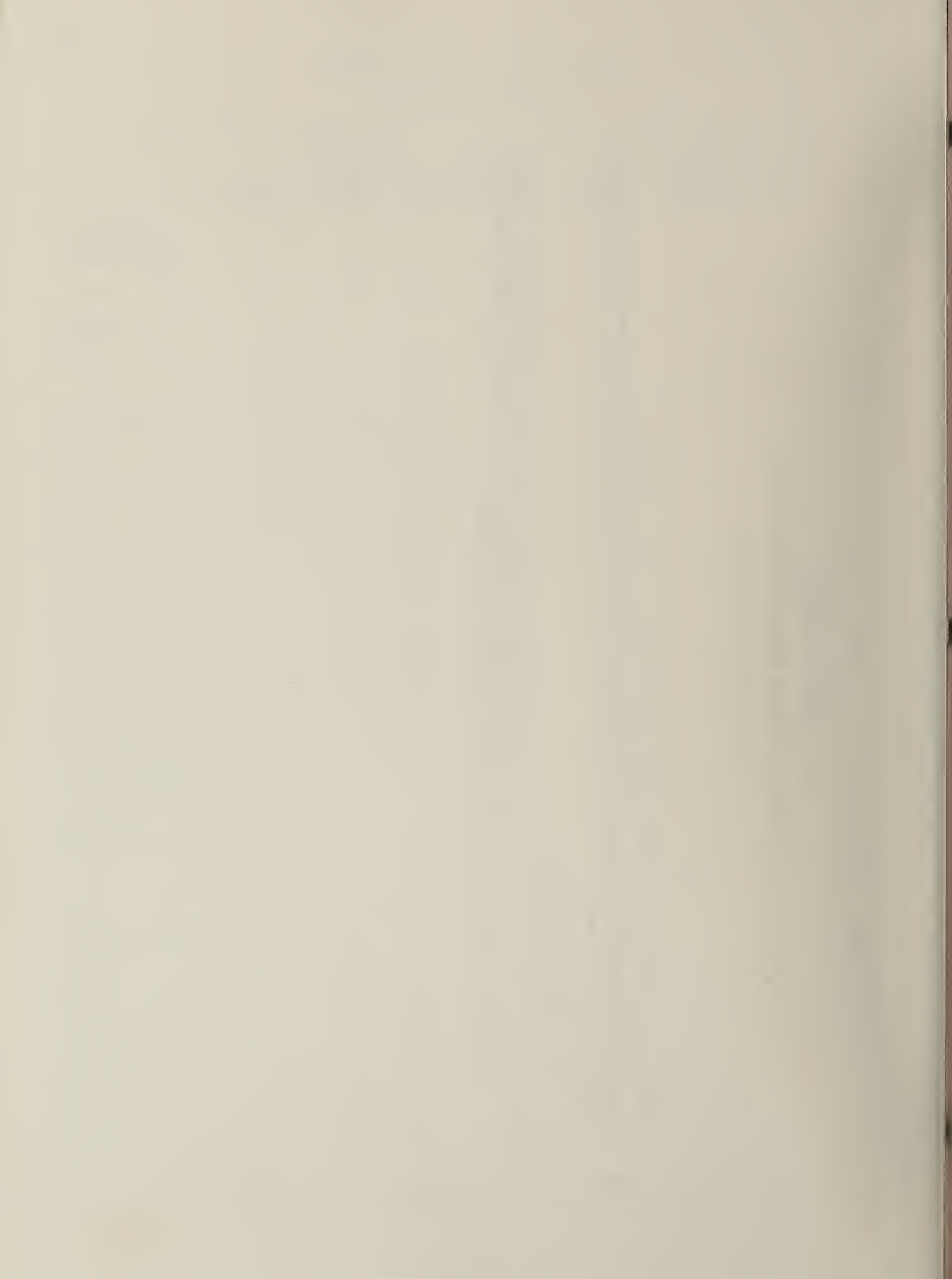
TABLE 125 (Continued)
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF
REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1985

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1985.

² Includes only those deaths, according to place of residence, where alcoholic psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were noted as the primary cause of death. For medical conditions included under these diagnostic categories see Technical Notes.

Note: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District

Sources: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, Vital Statistics for 1985 (Toronto: Registrar General, Province of Ontario, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-211, 1986)



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1981

Country or Area	Absolute Alcohol ² in Litres Per Capita											
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Africa												
Algeria	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.35	0.37	-
Angola	2.99	2.73	2.47	2.84	2.13	1.43	1.44	1.29	1.06	0.86	0.89	0.80
Benin (Dahomey)	0.62	0.58	0.60	0.57	0.77	1.32	1.23	1.71	1.32	1.28	1.34	1.35
Botswana	4.32	4.48	4.86	4.72	3.87	3.60	3.52	3.31	2.49	2.14	2.42	2.66
Burundi	7.22	7.11	6.75	7.66	7.49	7.73	7.80	7.97	8.11	8.14	8.17	8.07
Cape Verde Islands	1.23	1.16	1.75	1.72	1.83	2.15	1.39	1.34	1.05	1.23	1.25	-
Central African Republic ³	2.83	2.55	2.48	2.42	2.45	2.36	2.33	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.33	-
Chad	0.47	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.36
Comoros	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.03	n.a.
Congo	1.40	1.44	1.90	2.23	2.22	3.30	2.36	2.67	2.57	2.60	2.56	2.66
Egypt	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Ethiopia	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.86	0.81	0.80	0.88	0.74	0.76	-
Gabon	3.56	3.82	4.03	4.13	5.01	7.43	10.00	9.94	9.44	10.18	9.17	9.37
Gambia	1.86	2.05	1.96	2.03	2.25	2.16	1.15	0.97	1.09	1.16	1.14	-
Ghana	1.86	1.89	1.85	1.99	1.56	1.35	1.28	1.28	1.05	0.91	1.03	-
Guinea	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Guinea-Bissau	3.76	3.70	3.61	4.68	3.90	3.86	3.86	3.08	3.52	3.46	2.52	-
Ivory Coast	1.27	1.50	1.54	1.54	1.68	1.95	2.04	2.45	2.40	2.28	2.30	-
Kenya	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.72	1.75	1.72	1.54	1.61	-
Lesotho	1.69	1.72	1.47	1.46	1.96	1.90	1.61	1.88	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.26
Liberia	1.35	1.51	1.52	0.94	1.88	2.03	2.06	2.74	2.57	2.43	2.62	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ⁴	0.03	0.02	-	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1.34	1.36	1.27	1.36	1.27	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.44	1.03	0.98	-
Malawi	2.19	2.68	2.82	2.85	2.88	2.98	3.02	3.41	3.68	2.96	3.12	-
Mali	0.73	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.46
Mauritania	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	-
Mauritius	1.70	1.93	2.19	2.27	2.43	2.47	2.63	2.83	3.00	2.90	2.88	2.85
Morocco	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.38	0.33	-
Mozambique	1.19	0.99	0.99	0.85	0.67	0.49	0.41	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.35	-
Niger	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13
Nigeria	3.77	3.78	3.81	3.75	3.68	3.72	3.71	3.71	3.61	3.60	3.57	-
Réunion	4.57	4.85	5.09	5.24	5.11	5.02	5.28	4.85	5.12	5.19	5.33	-
Rwanda	14.43	14.06	13.75	13.93	12.97	13.33	14.01	14.49	15.25	15.28	14.73	-
Sao Tome and Principe	5.79	4.94	4.10	4.00	2.86	3.46	2.96	3.00	3.30	3.30	2.93	-
Senegal	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.31	0.29	0.43	0.48	0.53	0.45	0.46	0.35	0.40
Sierra Leone	6.99	6.27	5.71	4.97	4.96	5.37	5.29	5.34	5.14	5.01	5.05	-
Somalia	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
South Africa	4.75	5.54	5.94	6.14	6.35	6.36	6.10	6.02	6.04	5.88	5.84	5.93
Sudan	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.20	1.29	1.29	1.42	1.49	1.47	1.50	1.48	-
Swaziland	3.35	3.84	3.20	3.83	3.44	3.57	4.05	3.18	3.09	2.98	2.91	3.35
Togo	1.71	1.73	1.87	2.05	1.79	2.18	2.16	2.53	2.46	2.46	2.38	2.27
Tunisia	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.67	0.70	0.63	0.56	0.67	0.68	0.73	0.74	-
Uganda	12.65	12.64	12.61	13.03	12.63	11.86	11.49	11.09	9.63	9.62	10.35	10.24
United Republic of Cameroon	7.90	7.75	8.16	7.60	8.29	8.97	8.93	8.71	8.26	8.67	8.60	-
United Republic of Tanzania	3.73	3.24	3.26	3.28	3.23	3.59	3.69	3.81	3.76	3.37	3.59	-
Upper Volta	2.38	2.20	2.21	2.39	2.68	2.93	2.73	3.02	2.88	2.82	2.66	-
Zaire	2.13	2.24	2.29	2.39	2.51	2.53	2.48	2.40	2.48	2.40	2.39	-
Zambia	5.22	5.68	5.40	4.89	4.80	4.91	4.72	4.52	3.77	3.34	3.28	-
Zimbabwe	3.15	3.67	3.64	3.58	4.15	4.02	3.74	3.25	3.09	2.89	3.42	3.94
America, North												
Antigua	3.49	3.50	3.56	3.63	3.33	3.59	3.44	3.41	3.56	3.24	3.45	-
Bahamas	11.04	10.83	11.67	12.30	12.14	10.95	11.48	11.16	11.54	11.90	12.09	-

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1981

Country or Area	Absolute Alcohol ² in Litres Per Capita											
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>America, North</u> (Cont'd)												
Barbados	4.98	5.09	5.70	5.63	5.26	5.60	5.84	6.94	6.71	6.95	7.44	6.76
Belize	3.06	3.13	3.02	3.47	3.73	3.06	3.99	4.05	3.99	3.93	4.01	-
Bermuda	6.42	6.74	7.20	7.72	7.94	7.68	7.98	8.28	7.88	8.08	9.42	9.52
Canada ⁵	6.07	6.42	7.04	7.36	7.78	8.11	8.28	8.32	8.53	8.58	8.61	8.51
Costa Rica	2.23	2.18	2.33	2.26	2.12	2.04	2.57	2.96	3.53	3.56	3.03	-
Cuba	1.59	1.81	2.34	2.21	1.82	2.14	2.20	2.22	2.24	2.24	2.26	-
Dominica	3.77	2.96	4.46	3.13	3.06	3.33	2.94	3.26	3.48	3.28	3.43	-
Dominican Republic	1.49	1.54	1.65	1.62	1.89	2.08	2.19	2.44	2.36	2.47	2.54	2.49
El Salvador	0.89	0.94	0.97	1.03	1.19	1.36	1.38	1.35	1.32	1.29	1.31	-
Greenland ⁶	7.22	8.16	9.76	10.74	11.30	11.34	11.54	12.12	12.50	9.58	8.50	10.52
Grenada	4.50	4.42	4.18	3.85	4.48	4.39	4.65	4.58	4.10	4.55	4.61	4.82
Guadeloupe	7.00	7.08	8.60	8.11	8.39	6.71	8.72	9.95	9.27	10.29	10.51	-
Guatemala	1.89	2.07	2.12	2.77	2.71	2.61	2.72	2.47	2.48	2.59	2.52	-
Haiti	4.34	4.36	4.40	4.51	4.53	4.55	4.55	4.48	4.48	4.56	4.64	-
Honduras	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.30	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.51	1.58	1.55	1.60	-
Jamaica	2.08	2.09	2.30	2.42	2.27	2.69	2.59	2.56	2.80	2.65	2.60	1.88
Martinique	10.72	10.27	10.80	10.97	10.57	10.43	11.31	11.48	11.08	11.05	11.61	-
Mexico	2.01	1.85	1.94	2.03	2.21	2.27	2.22	2.49	2.44	2.61	2.59	-
Netherlands Antilles	4.43	4.19	4.35	4.78	4.82	4.73	5.46	5.72	6.31	6.80	6.63	-
Nicaragua	2.78	2.77	2.69	2.75	2.69	2.66	2.71	2.78	2.61	2.44	2.30	-
Panama ⁷	2.85	2.96	2.40	2.82	2.97	3.10	3.11	2.77	3.07	3.46	3.12	-
Puerto Rico ⁸	9.31	9.74	10.43	9.78	9.08	8.41	9.15	7.19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3.33	2.67	3.60	3.58	2.50	2.84	2.82	3.04	3.04	3.16	3.32	3.44
St. Lucia	5.27	5.20	6.24	5.06	4.92	5.12	5.44	5.45	5.48	6.05	6.23	6.36
St. Vincent	1.43	1.51	1.35	1.16	1.17	1.46	1.70	1.67	1.52	1.56	1.36	1.63
Trinidad and Tobago	3.06	3.15	3.28	3.19	3.86	4.47	4.27	4.27	4.76	5.02	5.25	5.07
United States of America	6.87	7.02	7.21	7.43	7.63	7.76	7.58	7.76	8.02	8.14	8.26	8.36
<u>America, South</u>												
Argentina	13.28	12.34	11.83	11.01	11.68	12.77	13.12	13.74	12.96	12.89	12.59	-
Bolivia	1.74	1.77	1.56	1.76	2.08	2.13	1.87	2.58	3.13	2.80	2.30	2.94
Brazil	1.82	1.88	1.89	1.97	1.99	1.99	2.07	2.17	2.39	2.48	2.55	-
Chile	6.11	7.73	8.61	7.66	6.27	5.75	6.28	6.93	6.50	6.86	6.72	-
Colombia	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.14	2.34	2.18	2.52	2.60	2.73	2.53	2.68	n.a.
Ecuador	0.94	0.95	1.13	1.23	1.43	1.70	1.98	1.98	2.10	1.93	1.92	1.89
French Guiana	12.14	11.86	12.98	12.38	12.26	10.47	10.93	11.62	12.43	13.23	11.66	-
Guyana	3.45	3.63	3.10	3.59	3.48	3.51	3.60	3.42	3.26	3.21	2.32	-
Paraguay	2.35	2.16	2.17	2.40	2.88	3.26	3.03	3.20	3.58	3.94	3.71	3.66
Peru	2.21	2.40	2.40	2.52	2.58	2.65	2.69	2.62	2.45	2.46	2.38	-
Suriname	3.84	3.53	3.70	3.99	3.94	3.70	4.25	4.58	4.86	4.76	3.76	4.48
Uruguay	5.71	5.80	6.13	5.89	6.08	6.49	6.54	4.61	4.48	4.55	4.15	-
Venezuela	4.02	3.90	4.02	3.58	3.87	4.17	4.27	4.63	4.70	4.35	4.37	-
<u>Asia</u>												
Afghanistan	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	..	..	-	-	..	..	..	-	-
Bhutan	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.21	2.19	2.28	2.39	2.38
Brunei	3.52	3.44	3.58	3.41	3.59	3.46	3.90	3.86	4.39	4.24	4.26	4.29
Burma	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	-
China, People's Republic of ⁹	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.89	1.08	1.20	1.20
Cyprus	3.32	3.51	3.84	3.85	3.32	3.77	3.85	4.00	4.27	4.29	4.46	-
Hong Kong	1.75	1.96	1.84	2.23	1.79	1.84	2.10	2.28	2.35	2.26	2.24	-
India	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Indonesia	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	-

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS: PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 1970 TO 1981

Absolute Alcohol ² in Litres Per Capita												
Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Asia (Cont'd)</u>												
Iran	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.30 ¹⁰	0.32 ¹⁰	0.33 ¹⁰
Iraq	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39
Israel	3.05	3.12	3.42	3.29	3.20	3.42	3.28	3.19	3.20	2.96	2.86	2.89
Japan	5.60	5.76	6.00	6.28	6.12	6.12	5.93	6.39	6.30	6.59	6.68	6.75
Jordan	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.32
Kampuchea Democratic Republic	1.29	1.27	1.06	0.93	0.89	0.66	-	-	-	0.39 ¹⁰	0.58 ¹⁰	-
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	3.65	3.17	3.39	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.58	3.56	3.57	3.66	3.72	-
Korea, Republic of	3.63	4.52	4.77	5.53	6.15	6.89	7.46	7.84	7.59	7.64	8.01	8.10
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.41	1.27	1.00	1.12	1.20	-
Lebanon	1.81	2.06	1.95	1.96	1.93	1.90	1.77	1.88	2.00	2.05	2.05	-
Macau	2.10	2.26	2.20	2.77	2.33	2.21	2.37	2.31	2.96	2.75	2.70	-
Malaysia	6.63	6.63	6.54	6.47	6.52	6.44	6.54	6.38	6.36	6.08	6.26	-
Mongolia	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.91	1.10	1.31	1.39	1.53	1.42	1.48	1.54	-
Nepal	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	-
Pakistan	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Philippines	3.04	3.18	n.a.	3.62	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.93	2.72	2.78	2.76	-
Saudi Arabia	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	..	..	..	-
Singapore	1.39	1.36	1.48	1.46	2.12	1.64	1.63	1.32	1.38	1.40	1.92	1.64
Sri Lanka	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.42	0.41	-
Syrian Arab Republic	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.18	-
Thailand	0.41	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.45	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.74	1.20	0.96	0.91
Turkey	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.77	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.85	0.89
Vietnam	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.43	-
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31	-
<u>Europe</u>												
Albania	0.56	0.64	0.66	0.84	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.55	0.57
Austria	10.88	11.53	11.76	10.90	10.53	10.80	11.01	10.91	10.62	10.75	11.04	9.72
Belgium ¹¹	9.14	9.45	9.75	10.44	10.25	10.49	10.54	10.60	10.73	11.68	11.33	-
Bulgaria	8.80	9.17	9.23	9.90	10.22	10.40	11.00	10.89	11.57	11.06	11.08	11.77
Czechoslovakia	8.98	9.42	9.26	9.44	9.49	9.63	9.71	9.80	9.88	9.66	10.07	10.29
Denmark	6.37	6.94	7.48	8.07	8.04	8.73	9.12	8.88	8.68	9.17	9.48	9.73
Faeroe Islands ¹²	2.53	2.70	3.23	2.38	2.22	3.05	3.43	3.78	-	-	-	-
Finland	4.47	4.92	5.34	5.89	6.87	6.71	6.77	6.84	6.58	6.53	6.63	6.64
France	19.77	19.38	19.16	19.06	18.75	18.61	18.31	17.40	17.67	17.41	17.07	16.23
German Democratic Republic	5.62	5.98	6.27	6.60	7.00	7.34	7.67	7.90	8.21	8.69	9.09	9.21
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.24	12.04	11.74	11.99	11.47	12.27	12.76	12.23	12.23	12.56	12.42	12.14
Greece	5.90	5.87	5.92	5.68	5.88	6.00	6.30	6.57	7.05	7.02	7.23	7.31
Hungary	9.71	10.05	10.06	10.12	10.11	10.81	11.51	12.18	12.38	11.94	12.69	12.90
Iceland ¹³	2.66	2.76	2.89	3.22	3.32	3.20	3.33	3.56	3.59	3.50	3.52	3.28
Ireland ¹⁴	4.24	4.38	4.65	5.04	5.53	5.71	5.56	5.73	6.11	6.24	5.97	n.a.
Italy	14.45 ¹⁰	14.10 ¹⁰	14.07 ¹⁰	14.24 ¹⁰	14.21 ¹⁰	13.24 ¹⁰	12.78 ¹⁰	12.43 ¹⁰	12.38 ¹⁰	12.43 ¹⁰	12.56 ¹⁰	12.55 ¹⁰
Luxembourg ¹⁵	10.19	10.88	11.47	n.a.	12.72	12.35	13.47	14.37	14.28	13.90	18.46	18.27
Malta	2.28	2.43	2.38	2.62	2.63	2.74	3.08	3.29	3.13	3.23	3.43	3.44
Netherlands	5.67	6.14	6.69	7.55	8.12	8.95	8.41	8.84	9.13	9.51	8.98	8.94
Norway	3.59	3.75	3.92	3.98	4.27	4.39	4.37	4.45	4.05	4.45	4.73	4.1510
Poland	5.66	6.18	6.64	7.05	6.86	7.70	8.62	9.10	8.90	9.02	9.45	7.38
Portugal	9.87	14.27	11.76	12.03	13.98	13.32	14.14	12.36	10.42	10.85	11.05	11.60
Romania	6.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.67	7.38	7.53	8.23	8.79	7.97	-
Spain	11.27	11.24	11.92	13.03	13.68	14.04	13.28	12.66	13.08	12.58	12.45	11.92

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Austria								
1972	4,925	613	1,264 ³		127	2,724	195	12
1973	4,466	502	130	899	86	2,701	145	3
1974	4,866	527	174	947	90	2,942	183	3
1975	4,490	448	180	931	70	2,704	154	3
1976	4,240	447	134	908	67	2,562	115	7
1977	4,266	405	146	890	82	2,622	116	5
1978	3,868	396	123	633	85	2,513	117	1
1979	4,211	395	122	693	115	2,770	114	2
1980	4,093	396	93	686	70	2,730	117	1
1981	4,105	344	135	711	86	2,682	147	-
1982	4,332	353	133	718	84	2,926	118	-
1983	4,323	362	119	697	103	2,925	114	3
Belgium								
1974	1,613	75	90	172	50	1,164	59	3
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	1,459	62	82	152	35	1,084	40	4
1977	1,527	69	72	141	33	1,168	43	1
1978	1,898	100	98	163	32	1,440	62	3
1979	1,779	76	63	133	43	1,407	53	4
1980	1,861	89	80	169	31	1,435	54	3
1981	1,788	80	72	135	39	1,407	53	2
1982	1,696	79	65	138	33	1,319	60	2
1983	1,801	67	70	139	40	1,427	54	4
Canada (province of Ontario)								
1972	12,653	664	n.a.			11,989		
1973	13,627	603	n.a.			13,024		
1974	14,362	532	n.a.			13,830		
1975	13,874	576	n.a.			13,298		
1976	12,486	507	n.a.			11,979		
1977	14,326	679	n.a.			13,647		
1978	14,193	607	n.a.			13,586		
1979	15,417	719	n.a.			14,698		
1980	15,245	599	n.a.			14,646		
1981	15,019	618	n.a.			14,401		
1982	13,488	613	n.a.			12,875		
1983	12,616	657	n.a.			11,959		
1984	12,328	616	n.a.			11,712		
1985	11,706	557	n.a.			11,149		
1986	10,133	570	n.a.			9,563		
Cyprus								
1972	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973	30	1	1	-	1	27	-	-
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czechoslovakia								
1972	6,563	881				5,682 ³		
1973	5,613	886				4,727 ³		
1974	5,875	918				4,957 ³		
1975	5,711	809				4,902 ³		
1976	6,416	847				5,569 ³		
1977	6,330	829				5,501 ³		
1978	3,522	876	210	224	375	1,626	211	-
1979	3,359	866	244	254	325	1,478	192	-
1980	3,274	801	252	233	267	1,521	200	-
1981	3,127	688	229	247	261	1,513	189	-
1982	3,270	821	310	240	251	1,482	154	12
1983	3,536	957	365	258	209	1,577	157	13
Denmark								
1972 ⁴	2,980	163	105	602	152	1,719	239	-
5	2,595	127	77	537	130	1,509	215	-
6	2,103	112	70	469	98	1,183	171	-
1973 ⁴	2,974	190	68	537	176	1,784	218	1
7	487	22	2	58	44	324	37	-
8	958	40	14	164	57	606	76	1
9	1,197	89	35	248	57	681	87	-

TABLE 127 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Denmark (cont'd)								
1974 ^a	2,850	143	75	644	177	1,595	214	2
7	499	13	6	76	49	316	38	1
8	962	29	13	198	69	585	68	-
9	1,127	78	34	299	44	584	37	1
1975 ^a	2,958	117	76	649	210	1,695	211	-
7	531	18	8	77	51	343	34	-
8	967	25	15	188	46	579	64	-
9	1,238	55	39	310	58	681	95	-
1976 ^a	2,796	130	62	634	275	1,502	193	-
7	2,796	130	62	634	275	1,502	193	-
8	2,520	126	57	586	230	1,342	179	-
10	1,217	83	31	331	73	613	96	-
1977 ^a	2,929	142	79	560	286	1,614	248	-
7	2,929	142	79	560	286	1,614	248	-
8	2,677	132	73	528	259	1,460	225	-
10	1,412	87	50	318	100	736	121	-
1978 ^a	3,061	129	94	564	321	1,702	251	-
7	3,061	129	94	564	321	1,702	251	-
8	2,790	121	93	528	284	1,535	229	-
10	1,491	83	67	308	113	798	122	-
1979 ^a	2,599	118	77	469	254	1,466	215	-
7	2,599	118	77	469	254	1,466	215	-
8	2,354	109	73	430	225	1,324	193	-
10	1,304	69	46	261	101	718	109	-
1980 ^a	2,597	140	88	475	245	1,424	225	-
7	2,597	140	88	475	245	1,424	225	-
8	2,396	135	81	445	223	1,303	209	-
10	1,357	88	51	277	110	712	119	-
1981 ^a	2,461	145	110	467	234	1,283	222	-
7	2,461	145	110	467	234	1,283	222	-
8	2,275	135	108	439	207	1,178	208	-
10	1,269	91	67	274	87	622	128	-
1982 ^a	2,270	125	105	430	174	1,218	218	-
7	2,270	125	105	430	174	1,218	218	-
8	2,066	113	100	404	151	1,098	200	-
10	1,202	77	69	268	67	601	120	-
1983 ^a	2,207	129	126	398	203	1,168	175	8
7	2,207	129	126	399	203	1,168	175	8
8	2,015	118	115	498	186	1,054	153	6
10	1,177	83	74	252	84	583	95	6
Finland								
1972	1,652	563	75	101	52	757	101	3
1973	1,763	496	65	128	94	843	131	5
1974	1,754	539	87	102	94	835	96	1
1975	1,636	387	85	88	92	895	87	2
1976	1,397	339	67	88	76	755	69	3
1977 ^a	1,360	367	86	71	61	696	76	3
1978 ^a	966	128	63	83	44	599	49	-
7	431	25	10	44	22	311	19	-
8	409	24	10	39	22	296	18	-
9	311	21	9	27	15	225	14	-
1979 ^a	894	133	60	82	37	527	54	1
7	335	10	7	41	17	236	24	-
8	314	9	7	39	16	220	23	-
9	227	9	7	32	9	153	17	-
1980 ^a	828	143	68	63	36	472	46	-
7	262	9	7	23	18	190	15	-
8	246	9	7	21	14	181	14	-
9	184	7	6	11	10	140	10	-
1981 ^{a,12}	854	135	73	72	27	509	38	-
7,12	314	22	12	31	11	226	12	-
8	289	22	12	27	10	206	12	-
9	213	20	8	23	4	148	10	-
1982 ^{a,12}	921	144	104	60	41	527	45	-
7,12	693	74	83	50	28	425	33	-
8	655	69	79	49	25	402	31	-
9	544	65	69	31	20	334	25	-
1983 ^{a,12}	867	116	120	59	26	510	36	-
7,12	680	63	91	46	24	426	30	-
8	649	63	90	42	23	404	27	-
9	529	59	77	30	16	324	23	-

TABLE 127 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL ¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
France								
1972	n. a.	1,170		2,945 ³		8,437	752	n. a.
1973	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1974	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1975	13,570	1,040	181	2,455	188	8,987	713	6
1976	13,859	957	173	2,431	201	9,288	794	15
German Democratic Republic								
1973	3,154	709	344	505	841	608	131	16
1974	3,169	751	302	530	883	549	126	28
1975	3,247	742	308	597	844	624	114	18
1976	3,522	782	304	722	841	756	102	15
1977	3,932	949	333	739	862	857	167	25
1978	4,014	988	321	807	792	960	130	16
1979	3,937	1,068	266	866	695	885	144	13
1980	3,811	1,005	282	834	667	863	142	18
1981	3,773	1,036	293	845	573	991	122	13
1982	3,764	1,026	322	863	581	881	82	9
1983	3,618	938	336	872	531	865	70	6
Germany, Federal Republic of								
1972	58,511	4,782	1,753	3,391	1,981	44,926	1,647	31
1973	50,182	4,446	1,714	3,658	1,994	36,930	1,405	35
1974	49,572	4,466	1,766	4,193	2,281	35,528	1,290	48
1975	49,447	4,137	1,796	6,997 ³		35,235	1,199	83
1976	50,008	4,126	1,815	7,689 ³		35,157	1,156	65
1977	51,190	4,204	1,738	7,975 ³		36,081	1,136	56
1978	50,031	4,113	1,688	7,611 ³		35,427	1,149	43
1979	48,328	3,908	1,629	7,992 ³		33,657	1,103	39
1980	50,221	3,919	1,766	7,970 ³		35,547	978	41
1981	47,145	3,893	1,865	7,336 ³		33,107	913	31
1982	45,716	3,664	2,263	7,294 ³		31,655	785	55
1983	45,300	3,805	2,611	6,862 ³		31,234	758	30
Greece								
1975	165	39			126 ³			n. a.
1976	135	12			123 ³			
Hungary ¹¹								
1972	3,367	748	180	547	991	546	244	111
1973	3,250	635	543	183	1,005	612	154	118
1974	3,414	716	596	209	903	694	161	135
1975	3,660	710	635	329	880	804	167	135
1976 ⁴	3,155	629	553	261	679	764	157	112
7	3,155	629	553	261	679	764	157	112
8	2,405	330	425	215	557	651	129	98
1977 ^{4, 12}	3,308	588	674	317	679	780	145	125
7, 12	3,040	510	607	296	635	740	132	120
8	2,564	355	520	260	567	637	121	104
1978 ^{4, 12}	3,265	648	589	307	587	875	154	105
7, 12	3,028	574	542	286	557	825	147	97
8	2,605	435	456	259	503	742	127	83
1979 ^{4, 12}	3,472	603	615	404	578	1,016	137	119
7, 12	3,230	542	376	572	540	956	131	113
8	2,725	407	330	434	472	869	119	94
1980 ^{4, 12}	3,324	609	504	449	467	1,083	212	-
7, 12	3,068	554	445	427	435	1,018	189	-
8	2,621	440	368	376	380	999	158	-
1981 ^{4, 12}	3,274	564	486	484	403	1,103	234	-
7, 12	3,131	540	542	467	386	1,059	222	-
8	2,650	419	372	417	335	912	195	-
1982 ^{4, 12}	3,410	577	526	490	397	1,194	225	1
7, 12	3,301	555	501	474	390	1,164	216	1
8	2,852	433	421	435	348	1,025	189	1
1983 ^{4, 12}	3,716	569	572	585	442	1,264	284	-
7, 12	3,603	547	545	574	427	1,234	276	-
8	3,220	472	456	525	390	1,136	241	-

TABLE 127 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
 DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cvcles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Iceland								
1976 ^h	60	11	-	3	1	45 ³	-	-
7	60	11	-	3	1	45 ³	-	-
8	32	2	-	1	-	29 ³	-	-
9	22	1	-	1	-	20 ³	-	-
1977 ^h	52	13	-	1	-	37	-	1
7	52	13	-	1	-	37	-	1
8	28	5	-	1	-	21	-	1
9	27	5	-	1	-	20	-	1
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ^h	50	15	1	-	-	34	-	-
7	50	15	1	-	-	34	-	-
8	22	7	1	-	-	14	-	-
9	13	4	-	-	-	9	-	-
1980 ^h	67	15	-	-	-	52	-	-
7	67	15	-	-	-	52	-	-
8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
1981 ^h	44	14	-	-	-	30	-	-
7	44	14	-	-	-	30	-	-
8	44	14	-	-	-	30	-	-
9	29	6	-	-	-	23	-	-
1982 ^h	59	16	-	1	1	41	-	-
7	59	16	-	1	1	41	-	-
8	38	7	-	1	1	29	-	-
9	26	4	-	-	1	21	-	-
1983 ^h	69	12	-	-	-	57	-	-
7	69	12	-	-	-	57	-	-
8	33	7	-	-	-	26	-	-
9	22	4	-	-	-	18	-	-
Italy								
1972 ¹³	323	6	317 ³					
1973 ¹³	191	14	177 ³					
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ¹³	159	2	157 ³					
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	134	2	132 ³					
1982	128	2	126 ³					
Luxembourg								
1972	180	13	5 ³		5	157 ³		n.a.
1973	201	9	3	4	1	170	14	-
1974	217	19	3	8	1	177	9	-
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	210	10	1	4	1	182	-	12
1978	206	4	1	5	-	194	-	2
1979	227	4	1	9	6	205	-	2
1980	591	17	1	7	6	536	24	-
Netherlands								
1972	4,453	207	173	953	47	2,944	126	3
1973	5,114	244	194	1,173	62	3,261	179	1
1974	5,398	238	259	1,408	86	3,241	166	-
1975	3,600	176	202	677	69	2,375	100	1
1976	4,806	199	290	858	107	3,193	159	-
1977	5,512	233	325	930	174	3,720	128	2
1978	5,384	235	299	813	165	3,735	132	5
1979	4,817	222	286	645	149	3,389	111	15
1980	4,724	222	295	595	153	3,321	124	14
1981 ^h	4,549	212	322	563	144	3,202	103	3
7	2,470	32	95	248	72	1,954	68	1
1982 ^h	4,492	210	361	525	132	3,159	104	1
7	2,457	25	102	241	70	1,954	65	-

TABLE 127 (Continued)

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Poland								
1972	5,771	2,090	537 ³		1,310	816	320	199 ¹⁴
1973	5,745	2,158	512 ³		1,120	850	923	132 ¹⁴
1974	5,642	2,352	542 ³		1,026	880	720	122 ¹⁴
1975	8,258	3,682	363	719	1,625	934	934 ¹⁴	1
1976	8,672	4,207	328	733	1,446	1,021	937 ¹⁴	-
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982	9,382	3,461	300	709	1,502	2,517	893	-
1983	9,907	4,473	327	633	1,396	2,325	753	-
Romania								
1974	459	129	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain								
1972	714	219	119 ³		53	291	29	3
1973	697	187	7	116	33	312	40	2
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	931	178	7	89	22	561	71	3
1976 ⁸	973	163	6	121	17	595	71	-
1977 ⁸	814	147	4	86	12	517	48	-
1978 ⁸	918	151	7	71	14	614	51	-
1979	998	147	2	75	19	719	32	4
1980	783	143	1	60	18	515	45	1
1981	1,330	133	176 ³		64	861	97	9
Sweden								
1973 ¹³	1,507	-	-	157	66	1,249	35	-
1974 ¹³	1,521	-	-	162	86	1,239	34	-
1975 ¹³	1,556	n.a.	n.a.	185	64	1,275	32	-
1976 ¹³	1,525	n.a.	n.a.	154	68	1,263	40	-
1977	1,732	205	69	152	55	1,207	40	4
1978	1,724	184	87	133	61	1,225	32	2
1979	1,560	217	70	93	57	1,079	32	12
1980	1,522	185	96	80	59	1,064	30	3
1981	1,341	142	98	69	80	917	28	7
1982	1,441	134	122	71	84	975	50	5
1983	1,570	147	117	75	90	1,077	56	3
Switzerland								
1972 ^{4,5}	2,969	229	74	582	260	1,734	87	3
15	201	6	5	16	9	157	8	-
16	956	26	19	105	61	712	31	2
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975 ^{4,5}	5,686	165	73	619	237	4,442	141	9
7	374	8	2	19	19	314	12	-
8	1,343	17	9	112	49	1,126	29	1
9	2,105	54	26	251	90	1,619	62	3
1976 ^{4,5}	5,726	171	77	578	246	4,480	162	12
7	4,004	117	53	402	168	3,147	110	7
8	3,524	106	49	378	146	2,740	99	6
9	2,077	82	35	256	84	1,545	72	3
1977 ^{4,5}	6,347	158	76	544	301	5,080	180	8
7	4,253	107	56	352	193	3,415	124	6
8	3,782	53	53	326	163	3,022	110	6
9	2,202	69	37	233	93	1,700	65	5
1978 ^{4,5}	3,057	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	1,965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	1,696	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ^{4,5}	3,014	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	2,140	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	1,071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980 ^{4,5}	2,978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	2,017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	1,027	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 127 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Number of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Switzerland (cont'd)								
1981 ^{4,5}	2,893	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	1,902	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	925	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982 ^{4,5}	2,854	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	1,899	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	904	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983 ^{4,5}	3,026	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	2,044	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey								
1972	742	153	17	193		71	103	379
United Kingdom								
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52	576	9,376	1,221	64
1973 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	26	91	758	12,486	1,572	114
1974	14,227	-	18	113	758	11,903	1,435 ³	
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	151	918	9,878	1,184	1
1977 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	19	149	1,072	9,549	1,092	1
1978 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	24	145	1,168	10,543	1,109	-
1979 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	42	167	1,406	11,329	1,183	25
1980 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	30	166	1,559	10,965	951	4
1981 ¹⁷	12,553	-	15	118	1,325	10,324	768	3
1982 ¹⁸	13,759	-	16	150	1,409	11,364	49	771
1983 ¹⁸	12,817	-	19	194	1,324	10,405	54	690
United States of America								
1979 ^{4,19}	20,786	2,144	49	16	1,742	12,362	4,457	16
7	11,932	1,345	31	8	1,173	6,914	2,459	2
8	11,019	1,272	27	8	1,056	6,390	2,265	1
9	7,713	1,005	16	7	671	4,404	1,609	1
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981 ^{4,19,20}	21,674	2,344	72	20	1,912	12,543	4,771	12
7,20	12,796	1,488	34	11	1,304	7,273	2,679	7
8,20	11,874	1,388	28	10	1,188	6,751	2,503	6
9,20	8,462	1,083	18	6	769	4,757	1,825	4
1982 ^{4,12,20}	26,545	2,740 ³			1,900 ³	14,600	7,305	-
7,12,20	23,465	2,470 ³			1,680 ³	12,900	6,415	-
8,20	20,510	2,195 ³			1,415 ³	11,200	5,700	-
9,20	13,920	1,645 ³			885 ³	7,470	3,920	-
1983 ^{4,12,20}	25,325	2,590 ³			1,930 ³	13,885	6,920	-
7,12,20	22,465	2,335 ³			1,670 ³	12,235	6,225	-
8,20	20,200	2,075 ³			1,415 ³	11,240	5,470	-
9,20	13,535	1,555 ³			900 ³	7,275	3,805	-
Yugoslavia								
1972	7,996	985	1,192	1,192 ³		3,815	745	67
1973	5,914	806	871	-	588	3,164	447	38
1974	5,759	714	934	671 ³		2,964	423	53
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	6,308	894	843	-	436	3,584	535	16
1979	6,855	927	407	571	462	3,923	509	56
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982	5,576	1,100	435	550	332	2,807	3	349

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

² These statistics comprise road traffic accidents involving personal injury only. Accidents with only material or property damage are excluded.

TABLE 127 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS AND/OR
DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

- ³ Accidents involving drivers for whom information on type of vehicle was not available.
- ⁴ Total number of road traffic accidents involving one or more persons under the influence of alcohol.
- ⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was not stated.
- ⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.0% and over.
- ⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.5% and over.
- ⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.8% and over.
- ⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.5% and over.
- ¹⁰ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.6% and over.
- ¹¹ In Hungary, the law does not allow any alcohol content; the permissible limit is therefore 0.
- ¹² The difference between footnote 4 and footnote 7 consists of cases falling into the category "up to 0.5%."
- ¹³ Legislation does not require persons involved in road traffic accidents to have their alcohol concentration tested. Figures in this table relate to accidents where one or more of the persons involved was suspected by the police of being under the influence of alcohol.
- ¹⁴ Including drivers of horse-drawn vehicles.
- ¹⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was below 1.0%.
- ¹⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was between 1.0% and 1.5%.
- ¹⁷ Including drivers who were given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more than 80 mg per 100 ml (0.8%).
- ¹⁸ Including drivers who were given given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more then 50 mg per 100 ml (0.5%).
- ¹⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.1% and over.
- ²⁰ Only fatal accidents.

Sources: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: U.N. Economic Commission for Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); for Canada, 1972 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
<u>Austria</u>								
1972	65.8	8.2	16.9 ³		1.7	36.4	2.5	0.2
1973	59.3	6.7	1.7	11.9	1.1	35.9	1.9	..
1974	64.6	7.0	2.3	12.6	1.2	39.1	2.4	..
1975	59.7	6.0	2.4	12.4	0.9	36.0	2.0	..
1976	56.5	6.0	1.8	12.1	0.9	34.1	1.5	0.1
1977	56.7	5.4	1.9	11.8	1.1	34.9	1.5	0.1
1978	51.5	5.3	1.6	8.4	1.1	33.5	1.6	..
1979	56.1	5.3	1.6	9.2	1.5	36.9	1.5	..
1980	54.5	5.3	1.2	9.1	0.9	36.4	1.6	..
1981	54.7	4.6	1.8	9.5	1.1	35.7	2.0	-
1982	57.2	4.7	1.8	9.5	1.1	38.7	1.6	-
1983	57.3	4.8	1.6	9.2	1.4	38.7	1.5	..
<u>Belgium</u>								
1974	16.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.5	11.9	0.6	..
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	14.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.4	11.0	0.4	..
1977	15.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	11.9	0.4	..
1978	19.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.3	14.6	0.6	..
1979	18.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	14.3	0.5	..
1980	18.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	14.6	0.5	..
1981	18.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.4	14.3	0.5	..
1982	17.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	13.4	0.6	..
1983	18.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.4	14.5	0.5	..
<u>Canada (province of Ontario)</u>								
1972	162.0	8.5	n.a.			153.5		
1973	172.3	7.6	n.a.			164.7		
1974	178.3	6.6	n.a.			171.7		
1975	169.8	7.0	n.a.			162.7		
1976	151.1	6.1	n.a.			144.9		
1977	171.5	8.1	n.a.			163.4		
1978	168.2	7.2	n.a.			161.0		
1979	181.3	8.5	n.a.			172.9		
1980	177.9	7.0	n.a.			170.9		
1981	174.1	7.2	n.a.			167.0		
1982	154.7	7.0	n.a.			147.7		
1983	143.1	7.5	n.a.			135.7		
1984	137.9	6.9	n.a.			131.0		
1985	129.1	6.1	n.a.			123.0		
1986	110.4	6.2	n.a.			104.2		
<u>Cyprus</u>								
1972	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1973	4.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	4.4	-	-
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>								
1972	45.4	6.1				39.3 ³		
1973	38.6	6.1				32.5 ³		
1974	40.0	6.2				33.7 ³		
1975	38.6	5.5				33.1 ³		
1976	43.0	5.7				37.3 ³		
1977	42.1	5.5				36.6 ³		
1978	23.3	5.8	1.4	1.5	2.5	10.7	1.4	-
1979	22.0	5.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	9.7	1.3	-
1980	21.4	5.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	9.9	1.3	-
1981	20.4	4.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	9.9	1.2	-
1982	21.3	5.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	9.6	1.0	0.1
1983	22.9	6.2	2.4	1.7	1.4	10.2	1.0	0.1
<u>Denmark</u>								
1972 ⁴	59.7	3.3	2.1	12.1	3.0	34.4	4.8	-
5	52.0	2.5	1.5	10.8	2.6	30.2	4.3	-
6	42.1	2.2	1.4	9.4	2.0	23.7	3.4	-
1973 ⁴	59.2	3.8	1.4	10.7	3.5	35.5	4.3	..
7	9.7	0.4	..	1.2	0.9	6.5	0.7	-
8	19.1	0.8	0.3	3.3	1.1	12.1	1.5	..
9	23.8	1.8	0.7	4.9	1.1	13.6	1.7	-

TABLE 128 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Orivers of:					
			Cycles	Moeds	Motorcvcles	Private Cars	Other Driven	Power- Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Denmark (cont'd)								
1974 ^a	56.4	2.8	1.5	12.8	3.5	31.6	4.2	..
7	9.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	6.3	0.8	..
8	19.0	0.6	0.3	3.9	1.4	11.6	1.4	-
9	22.3	1.5	0.7	5.9	0.9	11.6	1.7	..
1975 ^a	58.5	2.3	1.5	12.8	4.2	33.5	4.2	-
7	10.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	6.8	0.7	-
8	19.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	1.9	11.4	1.3	-
9	24.5	1.1	0.8	6.1	1.1	13.5	1.9	-
1976 ^a	55.1	2.6	1.2	12.5	5.4	29.6	3.8	-
7	55.1	2.6	1.2	12.5	5.4	29.6	3.8	-
8	49.7	2.5	1.1	11.6	4.5	26.5	3.5	-
10	24.0	1.6	0.6	6.5	1.4	12.1	1.7	-
1977 ^a	57.5	2.8	1.6	11.0	5.6	31.7	4.9	-
7	57.5	2.8	1.6	11.0	5.6	31.7	4.9	-
8	52.6	2.6	1.4	10.4	5.1	28.7	4.4	-
10	27.7	1.7	1.0	6.2	2.0	14.5	2.4	-
1978 ^a	60.0	2.5	1.8	11.1	6.3	33.4	4.9	-
7	60.0	2.5	1.8	11.1	6.3	33.4	4.9	-
8	54.7	2.4	1.8	10.4	5.6	30.1	4.5	-
10	29.2	1.6	1.3	6.0	2.2	15.6	2.4	-
1979 ^a	50.8	2.3	1.5	9.2	5.0	28.6	4.2	-
7	50.8	2.3	1.5	9.2	5.0	28.6	4.2	-
8	46.0	2.1	1.4	8.4	4.4	25.9	3.8	-
10	25.5	1.3	0.9	5.1	2.0	14.0	2.1	-
1980 ^a	50.7	2.7	1.7	9.3	4.8	27.8	4.4	-
7	50.7	2.7	1.7	9.3	4.8	27.8	4.4	-
8	46.8	2.6	1.6	8.7	4.4	25.4	4.1	-
10	26.5	1.7	1.0	5.4	2.1	13.9	2.3	-
1981 ^a	48.1	2.8	2.1	9.1	4.6	25.1	4.3	-
7	48.1	2.8	2.1	9.1	4.6	25.1	4.3	-
8	44.4	2.6	2.1	8.6	4.0	23.0	4.1	-
10	24.8	1.8	1.3	5.4	1.7	12.1	2.5	-
1982 ^a	44.3	2.4	2.1	8.4	3.4	23.8	4.3	-
7	44.3	2.4	2.1	8.4	3.4	23.8	4.3	-
8	40.4	2.2	2.0	7.9	2.9	21.4	3.9	-
10	23.5	1.5	1.3	5.2	1.3	11.7	2.3	-
1983 ^a	43.2	2.5	2.5	7.8	4.0	22.9	3.4	0.2
7	43.2	2.5	2.5	7.8	4.0	22.9	3.4	0.2
8	39.4	2.3	2.3	9.7	3.6	20.6	3.0	0.1
10	23.0	1.6	1.4	4.9	1.6	11.4	1.9	0.1
Finland								
1972	35.6	12.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	16.3	2.2	..
1973	37.8	10.6	1.4	2.7	2.0	18.1	2.8	0.1
1974	37.4	11.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	17.8	2.0	..
1975	34.7	8.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	19.0	1.8	..
1976	29.5	7.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	16.0	1.5	..
1977	28.7	7.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	14.7	1.6	..
1978 ^a	20.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	12.6	1.0	-
7	9.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	6.5	0.4	-
8	8.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	6.2	0.4	-
9	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.7	0.3	-
1979 ^a	18.8	2.8	1.3	1.7	0.8	11.1	1.1	..
7	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	5.0	0.5	-
8	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.5	-
9	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	-
1980 ^a	17.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	9.9	1.0	-
7	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	4.0	0.3	-
8	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.8	0.3	-
9	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	-
1981 ^{a, 12}	17.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.6	10.6	0.8	-
7, 12	6.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.2	-
8	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.2	-
9	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.2	-
1982 ^{a, 12}	19.1	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.9	10.9	0.9	-
7, 12	14.4	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	8.8	0.7	-
8	13.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	8.3	0.6	-
9	11.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	6.9	0.5	-
1983 ^{a, 12}	17.8	2.4	2.5	1.2	0.5	10.5	0.7	-
7, 12	14.0	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	8.8	0.6	-
8	13.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	8.3	0.6	-
9	10.9	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	6.7	0.5	-

TABLE 128 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
France								
1972	n.a.	2.3		5.7 ³		16.3	1.5	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	25.7	2.0	0.3	4.7	0.4	17.1	1.4	..
1976	26.2	1.8	0.3	4.6	0.4	17.6	1.5	..
German Democratic Republic								
1973	18.6	4.2	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.6	0.8	..
1974	18.7	4.4	1.8	3.1	5.2	3.2	0.7	0.2
1975	19.3	4.4	1.8	3.5	5.0	3.7	0.7	0.1
1976	21.0	4.7	1.8	4.3	5.0	4.5	0.6	..
1977	23.4	5.7	2.0	4.4	5.1	5.1	1.0	0.1
1978	23.9	5.9	1.9	4.8	4.7	5.7	0.8	0.1
1979	23.5	6.4	1.6	5.2	4.2	5.3	0.9	..
1980	22.8	6.0	1.7	5.0	4.0	5.2	0.8	0.1
1981	22.5	6.2	1.8	5.0	3.4	5.3	0.7	0.1
1982	22.5	6.1	1.9	5.2	3.5	5.3	0.5	0.1
1983	21.7	5.6	2.0	5.2	3.2	5.2	0.4	..
Germany, Federal Republic of								
1972	94.9	7.8	2.8	5.5	3.2	72.8	2.7	..
1973	81.0	7.2	2.8	5.9	3.2	59.6	2.3	..
1974	79.9	7.2	2.8	6.8	3.7	57.3	2.1	..
1975	80.0	6.7	2.9		11.3 ³	57.0	1.9	0.1
1976	81.3	6.7	3.0		12.5 ³	57.2	1.9	0.1
1977	83.4	6.8	2.8		13.0 ³	58.8	1.9	..
1978	81.6	6.7	2.8		12.4 ³	57.8	1.9	..
1979	78.8	6.4	2.7		13.0 ³	54.9	1.8	..
1980	81.6	6.4	2.9		12.9 ³	57.7	1.6	..
1981	76.4	6.3	3.0		11.9 ³	53.7	1.5	0.1
1982	74.2	5.9	3.7		11.8 ³	51.4	1.3	0.1
1983	73.8	6.2	4.3		11.2 ³	50.9	1.2	0.1
Greece								
1975	1.8	0.4			1.4 ³			n.a.
1976	1.5	0.1			1.3 ³			
Hungary ¹¹								
1972	32.4	7.2	1.7	5.3	9.5	5.3	2.3	1.1
1973	31.2	6.1	5.2	1.8	9.6	5.9	1.5	1.1
1974	32.6	6.8	5.7	2.0	8.6	6.6	1.5	1.3
1975	34.8	6.7	6.0	3.1	8.4	7.6	1.6	1.3
1976 ^a	29.8	5.9	5.2	2.5	6.4	7.2	1.5	1.1
1976 ^b	29.8	5.9	5.2	2.5	6.4	7.2	1.5	1.1
1976 ^c	22.7	3.1	4.0	2.0	5.3	6.1	1.2	0.9
1977 ^{a, 12}	31.1	5.5	6.3	3.0	6.4	7.3	1.4	1.2
1977 ^{b, 12}	28.6	4.8	5.7	2.8	6.0	7.0	1.2	1.1
1977 ^c	24.1	3.3	4.9	2.4	5.3	6.0	1.1	1.0
1978 ^{a, 12}	30.6	6.1	5.5	2.9	5.5	8.2	1.4	1.0
1978 ^{b, 12}	28.4	5.4	5.1	2.7	5.2	7.7	1.4	0.9
1978 ^c	24.4	4.1	4.3	2.4	4.7	7.0	1.2	0.8
1979 ^{a, 12}	32.4	5.6	5.7	3.8	5.4	9.5	1.3	1.1
1979 ^{b, 12}	30.2	5.1	3.5	5.3	5.0	8.9	1.2	1.1
1979 ^c	25.5	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	8.1	1.1	0.9
1980 ^{a, 12}	31.0	5.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	10.1	2.0	-
1980 ^{b, 12}	28.6	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	9.5	1.8	-
1980 ^c	24.5	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	8.4	1.5	-
1981 ^{a, 12}	30.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	3.8	10.3	2.2	-
1981 ^{b, 12}	29.2	5.0	5.1	4.4	3.6	9.9	2.1	-
1981 ^c	24.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.1	8.5	1.8	-
1982 ^{a, 12}	31.9	5.4	4.9	4.6	3.7	11.2	2.1	..
1982 ^{b, 12}	30.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.6	10.9	2.0	..
1982 ^c	26.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.3	9.6	1.8	..
1983 ^{a, 12}	34.8	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.1	11.8	2.7	-
1983 ^{b, 12}	33.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.0	11.5	2.6	-
1983 ^c	30.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.6	10.6	2.3	-

TABLE 128 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
<u>Iceland</u>								
1976 ⁴	27.3	5.0	-	1.4	0.5		20.5 ³	-
7	27.3	5.0	-	1.4	0.5		20.5 ³	-
8	14.5	0.9	-	0.5	-		13.2 ³	-
9	10.0	0.5	-	0.5	-		9.1 ³	-
1977 ⁴	23.6	5.9	-	0.5	-	16.8	-	0.5
7	23.6	5.9	-	0.5	-	16.8	-	0.5
8	12.7	2.3	-	0.5	-	9.5	-	0.5
9	12.3	2.3	-	0.5	-	9.1	-	0.5
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ⁴	21.7	6.5	0.4	-	-	14.8	-	-
7	21.7	6.5	0.4	-	-	14.8	-	-
8	9.6	3.0	0.4	-	-	6.1	-	-
9	5.7	1.7	-	-	-	3.9	-	-
1980 ⁴	29.1	6.5	-	-	-	22.6	-	-
7	29.1	6.5	-	-	-	22.6	-	-
8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	13.5	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-
1981 ⁴	19.1	6.1	-	-	-	13.0	-	-
7	19.1	6.1	-	-	-	13.0	-	-
8	19.1	6.1	-	-	-	13.0	-	-
9	12.6	2.6	-	-	-	10.0	-	-
1982 ⁴	25.7	7.0	-	0.4	0.4	17.8	-	-
7	25.7	7.0	-	0.4	0.4	17.8	-	-
8	16.5	3.0	-	0.4	0.4	12.6	-	-
9	11.3	1.7	-	-	0.4	9.1	-	-
1983 ⁴	28.8	5.0	-	-	-	23.8	-	-
7	28.8	5.0	-	-	-	23.8	-	-
8	13.8	2.9	-	-	-	10.8	-	-
9	9.2	1.7	-	-	-	7.5	-	-
<u>Italy</u>								
1972 ¹³	0.6	..	0.6 ³					
1973 ¹³	0.3	..	0.3 ³					
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979 ¹³	0.3	..	0.3 ³					
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	0.2	..	0.2 ³					
1982	0.2	..	0.2 ³					
<u>Luxembourg</u>								
1972	51.4	3.7	1.4 ³		1.4	44.9 ³		n.a.
1973	57.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.3	48.6	4.0	-
1974	60.3	5.3	0.8	2.2	0.3	49.2	2.5	-
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	58.3	2.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	50.6	-	3.3
1978	57.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	-	53.9	-	0.6
1979	63.1	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.7	56.9	-	0.6
1980	164.2	4.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	148.9	6.7	-
<u>Netherlands</u>								
1972	33.4	1.6	1.3	7.1	0.4	22.1	0.9	..
1973	38.1	1.8	1.4	8.7	0.5	24.3	1.3	..
1974	39.9	1.8	1.9	10.4	0.6	23.9	1.2	-
1975	26.4	1.3	1.5	5.0	0.5	17.4	0.7	..
1976	34.9	1.4	2.1	6.2	0.8	23.2	1.2	-
1977	39.8	1.7	2.3	6.7	1.3	26.9	0.9	..
1978	38.6	1.7	2.1	5.8	1.2	26.8	0.9	..
1979	34.3	1.6	2.0	4.6	1.1	24.2	0.8	0.1
1980	33.4	1.6	2.1	4.2	1.1	23.5	0.9	0.1
1981 ⁴	31.9	1.5	2.3	4.0	1.0	22.5	0.7	..
7	17.3	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.5	13.7	0.5	..
1982 ⁴	31.4	1.5	2.5	3.7	0.9	22.1	0.7	..
7	17.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.5	13.7	0.5	-

TABLE 128 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

Rates Per 100,000 Population of Pedestrians and/or Drivers Under the Influence of Alcohol Involved in Accidents

Country/Year	Total	Pedestrians	Drivers of:					
			Cycles	Mopeds	Motorcycles	Private Cars	Other Power-Driven Vehicle	Other Vehicles
Switzerland (cont'd)								
1981 ^{4,5}	45.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	29.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	14.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982 ^{4,5}	45.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	30.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	14.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983 ^{4,5}	46.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	31.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	15.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey								
1972	2.0	0.4	..	— 0.1 ³ —		0.2	0.3	1.0
United Kingdom								
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1.0	16.8	2.2	0.1
1973 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.2	1.4	22.3	2.8	0.2
1974	25.4	-	..	0.2	1.4	21.3	2.6 ³	
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	1.6	17.7	2.1	..
1977 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	1.9	17.1	2.0	..
1978 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.1	18.9	2.0	-
1979 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.5	20.3	2.1	..
1980 ¹⁷	n.a.	n.a.	..	0.3	2.8	19.6	1.7	..
1981 ¹⁷	22.3	-	..	0.2	2.4	18.3	1.4	..
1982 ¹⁸	24.4	-	..	0.3	2.5	20.2	0.1	1.4
1983 ¹⁸	23.0	-	..	0.3	2.4	18.7	0.1	1.2
United States of America								
1979 ^{4,19}	9.2	1.0	..	..	0.8	5.5	2.0	..
7	5.3	0.6	..	..	0.5	3.1	1.1	..
8	4.9	0.6	..	..	0.5	2.8	1.0	..
9	3.4	0.4	..	..	0.3	2.0	0.7	..
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981 ^{4,19,20}	9.4	1.0	..	..	0.8	5.5	2.1	..
7,20	5.6	0.6	..	..	0.6	3.2	1.2	..
8,20	5.2	0.6	..	..	0.5	2.9	1.1	..
9,20	3.7	0.5	..	..	0.3	2.1	0.8	..
1982 ^{4,12,20}	11.4	— 1.2 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	6.3	3.1	-
7,12,20	10.1	— 1.1 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	5.6	2.8	-
8,20	8.8	— 0.9 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	4.8	2.5	-
9,20	6.0	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	3.2	1.7	-
1983 ^{4,12,20}	10.8	— 1.1 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	— 0.8 ³ —	5.9	3.0	-
7,12,20	9.6	— 1.0 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.7 ³ —	5.2	2.7	-
8,20	8.6	— 0.9 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	— 0.6 ³ —	4.8	2.3	-
9,20	5.8	— 0.7 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	— 0.4 ³ —	3.1	1.6	-
Yugoslavia								
1972	38.5	4.7	5.7	— 5.7 ³ —		18.4	3.6	0.3
1973	28.2	3.8	4.2	-	2.8	15.1	2.1	0.2
1974	27.2	3.4	4.4	— 3.2 ³ —		14.0	2.0	0.3
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	28.7	4.1	3.8	-	2.0	16.3	2.4	..
1979	30.9	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	17.7	2.3	0.3
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982	24.4	4.8	1.9	2.4	1.5	12.3	..	1.5

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

² These statistics comprise road traffic accidents involving personal injury only. Accidents with only material or property damage are excluded.

³ Accidents involving drivers for whom information on type of vehicle was not available.

TABLE 128 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS
AND/OR DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, 1972 TO 1983

- ⁴ Total number of road traffic accidents involving one or more persons under the influence of alcohol.
- ⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was not stated.
- ⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.0% and over.
- ⁷ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.5% and over.
- ⁸ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.8% and over.
- ⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.5% and over.
- ¹⁰ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 1.6% and over.
- ¹¹ In Hungary, the law does not allow any alcohol content; the permissible limit is therefore 0.
- ¹² The difference between footnote 4 and footnote 7 consists of cases falling into the category "up to 0.5%."
- ¹³ Legislation does not require persons involved in road traffic accidents to have their alcohol concentration tested. Figures in this table relate to accidents where one or more of the persons involved was suspected by the police of being under the influence of alcohol.
- ¹⁴ Including drivers of horse-drawn vehicles.
- ¹⁵ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was below 1.0%.
- ¹⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was between 1.0% and 1.5%.
- ¹⁷ Including drivers who were given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more than 80 mg per 100 ml (0.8%).
- ¹⁸ Including drivers who were given a breath test indicating a blood alcohol content of more than 50 mg per 100 ml (0.5%).
- ¹⁹ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.1% and over.
- ²⁰ Only fatal accidents.

Sources: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: U.N. Economic Commission for Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1981 and 1983, Table Five: Estimates of Mid-Year Population (New York: U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1983 and 1985 respectively); for Canada, 1972 to 1976, Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1980 respectively); for 1977 to 1984, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated); for 1985 and 1986, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Road Safety Annual Report 1985 and 1986 (Toronto: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated).

INTERNATIONAL ¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL,³ 1972 TO 1983

Country/Year	Number			Rates Per 100,000 Population		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<u>Austria</u>						
1972	4,828	375	7,197	64.5	5.0	96.1
1973	4,369	369	6,422	58.0	4.9	85.3
1974	4,758	372	7,075	63.2	4.9	94.0
1975	4,416	365	6,741	58.7	4.9	89.6
1976	4,140	352	6,104	55.1	4.7	81.3
1977	4,163	288	6,154	55.4	3.8	81.8
1978	3,768	268	5,621	50.2	3.6	74.8
1979	4,100	283	6,108	54.7	3.8	81.4
1980	4,001	245	6,032	53.3	3.3	80.3
1981	4,022	229	5,936	53.6	3.0	79.0
1982	4,229	262	6,331	55.9	3.5	83.6
1983	4,219	263	6,379	55.9	3.5	84.5
<u>Belgium</u>						
1972	3,938	230	5,551	40.6	2.4	57.2
1973	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1974	1,603	69	2,302	16.4	0.7	23.6
1975	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1976	1,451	63	2,104	14.8	0.6	21.4
1977	1,509	72	2,221	15.4	0.7	22.6
1978	1,866	121	3,776	19.0	1.2	38.4
1979	1,753	102	3,587	17.8	1.0	36.5
1980	1,832	79	2,656	18.6	0.8	27.0
1981	1,767	80	2,531	17.9	0.8	25.7
1982	1,660	85	2,373	16.9	0.9	24.1
1983	1,783	77	2,536	18.1	0.8	25.7
<u>Cyprus</u>						
1976	7	1	11	1.1	0.2	1.8
1977	9	2	11	1.5	0.3	1.8
1978	3	1	4	0.5	0.2	0.6
1979	11	5	4	1.8	0.8	0.6
1980	18	1	10	2.9	0.2	1.6
1981	18	3	8	2.8	0.5	1.2
1982	23	5	18	3.5	0.8	2.8
1983	26	4	22	4.0	0.6	3.4
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>						
1972 ⁵	n. a.	305	4,279	n. a.	2.1	29.6
1973 ⁵	n. a.	249	3,413	n. a.	1.7	23.4
1974	n. a.	180	3,390	n. a.	1.2	23.1
1975	n. a.	199	3,260	n. a.	1.3	22.0
1976	n. a.	251	3,771	n. a.	1.7	25.3
1977	n. a.	174	3,424	n. a.	1.2	22.8
1978	3,522	278	4,425	23.3	1.8	29.2
1979	3,359	258	4,090	22.0	1.7	26.8
1980	3,274	253	4,124	21.4	1.7	26.9
1981	3,127	268	3,855	20.4	1.7	25.2
1982	3,270	264	3,954	21.3	1.7	25.7
1983	3,536	272	4,311	22.9	1.8	28.0
<u>Denmark</u>						
1972	2,926	252	3,980	58.6	5.1	79.8
1973	2,922	258	3,948	58.2	5.1	78.6
1974	2,801	223	3,696	55.5	4.4	73.2
1975	2,899	239	3,910	57.3	4.7	77.3
1976	2,746	234	3,581	54.2	4.6	70.6
1977	2,981	238	3,889	58.6	4.7	76.4
1978	3,100	278	4,081	60.8	5.5	80.0
1979	2,630	211	3,351	51.4	4.1	65.4
1980	2,622	246	3,408	51.2	4.8	66.6
1981	2,500	225	3,169	48.8	4.4	61.9
1982	2,324	197	2,944	45.4	3.8	57.5
1983	2,315	191	2,870	45.3	3.7	56.2
<u>Finland</u>						
1972	1,587	230	2,090	34.2	5.0	45.0
1973	1,677	224	2,208	35.9	4.8	47.3
1974	1,693	209	2,204	36.1	4.5	47.0
1975	1,598	215	2,165	33.9	4.6	46.0
1976	1,362	151	1,846	28.8	3.2	39.0
1977	1,325	163	1,777	28.0	3.4	37.5

TABLE 129 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL,³ 1972 TO 1983

Country/Year	Number			Rates Per 100,000 Population		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<u>Finland (cont'd)</u>						
1978	962	135	1,177	20.3	2.8	24.8
1979	888	129	1,127	18.7	2.7	23.7
1980	818	98	981	17.1	2.1	20.5
1981	847	98	1,066	17.6	2.0	22.2
1982	913	102	1,124	18.9	2.1	23.3
1983	861	112	1,042	17.7	2.3	21.4
<u>German Democratic Republic</u>						
1972	3,119	260	3,668	18.3	1.5	21.5
1973	3,154	297	3,973	18.6	1.7	23.4
1974	3,169	290	3,729	18.7	1.7	22.0
1975	3,247	323	3,811	19.3	1.9	22.6
1976	3,522	303	4,186	21.0	1.8	24.9
1977	3,932	380	4,611	23.4	2.3	27.5
1978	4,014	409	4,585	23.9	2.4	27.4
1979	3,937	413	4,492	23.5	2.5	26.8
1980	3,811	371	4,450	22.8	2.2	26.6
1981	3,773	343	4,339	22.5	2.0	25.9
1982	3,764	348	4,352	22.5	2.1	26.1
1983	3,618	309	4,220	21.7	1.9	25.3
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>						
1975	48,346	3,318	69,129	78.2	5.4	111.8
1976	48,917	3,247	68,738	79.5	5.3	111.8
1977	50,136	3,413	70,724	81.7	5.6	115.2
1978	49,005	3,152	68,980	79.9	5.1	112.5
1979	47,327	2,930	66,165	77.0	4.8	107.7
1980	49,210	2,919	68,434	79.9	4.7	111.2
1981	46,212	2,650	64,326	74.9	4.3	104.3
1982	44,742	2,579	61,857	72.6	4.2	100.4
1983	44,222	2,547	60,928	72.0	4.1	99.2
<u>Greece</u>						
1973	167	18	254	1.9	0.2	2.8
1974	189	34	254	2.1	0.4	2.8
<u>Hungary</u>						
1972	3,461	253	4,524	33.3	2.4	43.5
1973	3,339	244	4,320	32.0	2.3	41.4
1974	3,480	237	4,464	33.2	2.3	42.6
1975	3,730	238	4,787	35.4	2.3	45.5
1976	3,218	287	4,015	30.4	2.7	37.9
1977	3,346	359	4,126	31.4	3.4	38.8
1978	3,305	381	3,989	31.0	3.6	37.4
1979	3,498	337	4,251	32.7	3.1	39.7
1980	3,354	313	4,118	31.3	2.9	38.5
1981	3,299	340	4,167	30.8	3.2	38.9
1982	3,433	338	4,187	32.1	3.2	39.1
1983	3,716	387	4,621	34.8	3.6	43.2
<u>Iceland</u>						
1976	60	2	71	27.3	0.9	32.3
1977	56	4	70	25.5	1.8	31.8
1978	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1979	n. a.	3	60	n. a.	1.3	26.1
1980	90	6	103	39.1	2.6	44.8
1981	43	6	60	18.7	2.6	26.1
1982	60	6	81	26.1	2.6	35.2
1983	71	6	46	29.6	2.5	19.2
<u>Italy⁴</u>						
1972	239	27	296	0.4	..	0.5
1973	198	16	237	0.4	..	0.4
1974	210	27	251	0.4	..	0.5
1975	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1976	196	31	235	0.3	0.1	0.4
1977	170	18	203	0.3	..	0.4
1978	147	19	157	0.3	..	0.3

TABLE 129 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING ONE OR MOREPERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL,³ 1972 TO 1983

Country/Year	Number			Rates Per 100,000 Population		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<u>Italy⁴ (cont'd)</u>						
1979	175	25	193	0.3	..	0.3
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	135	11	160	0.2	..	0.3
1982	138	15	156	0.2	..	0.3
<u>Luxembourg</u>						
1972	175	19	229	50.0	5.4	65.4
1973	196	19	298	56.0	5.4	85.1
1974	214	20	330	59.4	5.6	91.7
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	224	n.a.	n.a.	62.2	n.a.	n.a.
1977	210	10	320	58.3	2.8	88.9
1978	203	19	304	56.4	5.3	84.4
1979	225	13	340	62.5	3.6	94.4
1980	283	n.a.	n.a.	78.6	n.a.	n.a.
1981	264	n.a.	n.a.	71.4	n.a.	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1983	197	16	181	53.2	4.3	49.9
<u>Netherlands</u>						
1972	4,237	391	5,352	31.8	2.9	40.2
1973	4,842	414	5,969	36.0	3.1	44.4
1974	5,094	392	6,278	37.6	2.9	46.4
1975	3,449	262	4,320	25.3	1.9	31.6
1976	4,585	313	5,730	33.3	2.3	41.6
1977	5,255	386	6,638	37.9	2.8	47.9
1978	5,120	344	6,478	36.7	2.5	46.5
1979	4,598	300	5,873	32.8	2.1	41.9
1980	4,472	304	5,625	31.6	2.1	39.8
1981	4,377	276	5,550	30.7	1.9	38.9
1982	4,293	260	5,411	30.0	1.8	37.8
<u>Norway</u>						
1972	1,058 ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	26.9	n.a.	n.a.
1973	1,095 ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	27.7	n.a.	n.a.
1974	975 ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	n.a.	n.a.
1975	1,131 ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	28.2	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Poland</u>						
1972	5,771	743	6,322	17.5	2.2	19.1
1973	5,745	663	6,353	17.2	2.0	19.0
1974	5,642	714	6,244	16.7	2.1	18.5
1975	8,272	1,621	8,726	24.3	4.8	25.6
1976	8,666	1,585	9,289	25.2	4.6	27.0
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1982	9,324	1,718	10,669	25.7	4.7	29.4
1983	9,836	1,614	10,813	26.9	4.4	29.6
<u>Romania</u>						
1974	459	243	343	2.2	1.2	1.6
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980	686	217	309	3.1	1.0	1.4
<u>Spain</u>						
1972	708	74	924	2.1	0.2	2.7
1973	691	78	955	2.0	0.2	2.7
1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	919	108	1,298	2.6	0.3	3.6
1976 ⁶	964	69	1,397	2.7	0.2	3.9
1977	803	52	1,202	2.2	0.1	3.3
1978	1,389	62	1,327	3.8	0.2	3.6
1979	1,045	82	1,644	2.8	0.2	4.4

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL,³ 1972 TO 1983

Country/Year	Number			Rates Per 100,000 Population		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<u>Spain (cont'd)</u>						
1980	1,286	104	2,108	3.4	0.3	5.6
1981	2,006	147	3,298	5.3	0.4	8.8
1982	2,277	174	3,841	6.0	0.5	10.1
<u>Sweden</u>						
1979	1,560	124	1,436	18.8	1.5	17.3
1980	1,522	105	1,417	19.3	1.3	17.1
1981	1,341	98	1,243	16.1	1.2	14.9
1982	1,441	95	1,346	17.3	1.1	16.2
<u>Switzerland</u>						
1972	2,969	270	2,699	46.5	4.2	42.2
1973	2,348	209	2,323	36.5	3.3	36.1
1974	2,453	235	2,402	38.1	3.6	37.3
1975	2,643	239	2,409	41.2	3.7	37.6
1976	2,635	234	3,343	41.5	3.7	52.6
1977	2,939	270	3,823	46.4	4.3	60.4
1978	3,057	228	3,894	48.2	3.6	61.4
1979	3,014	247	4,012	47.4	3.9	63.1
1980	2,978	266	3,915	46.6	4.2	61.3
1981	2,893	217	3,799	45.0	3.4	59.1
1982	2,854	221	3,624	45.0	3.5	57.2
1983	3,026	215	3,984	46.5	3.3	61.2
<u>Turkey</u>						
1972	700	120	622	1.9	0.3	1.7
<u>United Kingdom</u>						
1978 ⁷	13,903	501	21,442	24.9	0.9	38.4
1979	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1980 ⁷	13,646	540	21,084	24.4	1.0	37.7
1981 ⁷	10,307	365	15,100	18.3	0.6	26.8
1982 ⁸	13,715	500	21,111	24.3	0.9	37.5
1983 ⁸	12,635	379	18,836	22.7	0.7	33.9
<u>United States of America</u>						
1976	19,800	22,700	n. a.	9.1	10.4	n. a.
1977	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1978	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1979	n. a.	22,671	19,746	n. a.	10.1	8.8
1980	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1981 ⁹	20,374	23,137	20,042	8.9	10.1	8.7
1982	n. a.	24,920	n. a.	n. a.	10.7	n. a.
1983	n. a.	22,500	n. a.	n. a.	9.6	n. a.
<u>Yugoslavia</u>						
1972	7,996	659	5,914	38.5	3.2	28.5
1973	5,914	635	6,634	28.2	3.0	31.7
1974	5,759	619	6,595	27.2	2.9	31.2
1975	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1976	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1977	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1978	6,308	909	9,334	28.7	4.1	42.5
1979	6,855	832	9,428	30.9	3.8	42.5
1980	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1981	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1982	5,660	467	5,687	25.0	2.1	25.1

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

² These statistics comprise road traffic accidents involving personal injury only. Accidents with only material or property damage are excluded.

³ Including road users judged to be under the influence of alcohol but for whom the alcohol concentration was not specified, unless otherwise stated.

TABLE 129 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS² INVOLVING ONE OR MORE
 PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL,³ 1972 TO 1983

⁴ Italian legislation does not require persons involved in road accidents to have their alcohol concentration tested. Figures in this table relate to accidents where one or more of the persons involved was obviously drunk.

⁵ Accidents in which the principal cause was assumed to be connected with the driver who had to undergo an alcohol test, the results of such tests not being available in time to be included in the accident report. The total number of accidents in which one or more drivers underwent an alcohol test was 1,477 in 1972, 1,562 in 1973, 1,416 (of which 223 were fatal) in 1974, and 1,589 (of which 134 were fatal) in 1975.

⁶ Including persons whose blood alcohol concentration was 0.8% and over.

⁷ Including drivers whose blood alcohol concentration was more than 80 mg per 100 ml (0.8%).

⁸ Including drivers whose blood alcohol concentration was more than 50 mg per 100 ml (0.5%).

⁹ Including fatal accidents only.

Sources: United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Geneva, Switzerland: U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1981 and 1983, Table Five: Estimates of Mid-Year Population (New York: U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1983 and 1985 respectively).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Africa											
Egypt	T	3,553	3,598	3,673	3,857	3,992 ³					
	M	2,520	2,555	2,658	2,728	2,816					
	F	1,033	1,043	1,015	1,129	1,176	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	T	86	89	124	108	89	86 ³	111 ³	109 ³	91 ³	117 ³
	M	75	78	112	95	75	72	100	96	75	106
	F	11	11	12	13	14	14	11	13	16	11
Seychelles	T						1 ³	8 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	1			
America											
Antigua	T	9	4	6					9 ^{3,4}		
	M	6	4	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3	-	1					3		
Argentina	T		4,624	4,167	3,654 ³		3,812 ³				
	M	n.a.	3,452	3,135	2,741	n.a.	2,876	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1,172	1,032	913		936				
Bahamas	T		41 ⁵		45 ⁵		25 ³				
	M	n.a.	29	n.a.	28	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		12		17		13				
Barbados	T	17	19	19	25 ³	13 ³	14 ³	15 ³	12 ³	9 ³	
	M	13	12	12	21	7	6	7	8	6	n.a.
	F	4	7	7	4	6	8	8	4	3	
Belize	T		8		4			7 ³	9 ³		
	M	n.a.	6	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	4	8	n.a.	n.a.
	F		2		3			3	1		
Bermuda	T	13	6	7							
	M	9	4	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4	2	2							
Brazil	T				9,043 ³	9,642 ³					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,942	7,518	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				2,101	2,124					
Canada	T	2,791	2,762	2,838	2,657 ³	2,682 ³	2,713 ³	2,389 ³	2,352 ³	2,219 ³	
	M	1,941	1,924	1,942	1,801	1,848	1,839	1,590	1,583	1,470	n.a.
	F	850	838	896	856	834	874	799	769	749	
Cayman Islands	T				-						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Chile	T	2,804	3,205	3,882	3,636	3,292 ³	3,282 ³	3,390 ³	4,095 ³		
	M	1,992	2,291	2,793	2,576	2,344	2,391	2,474	2,938	n.a.	n.a.
	F	812	914	1,089	1,060	948	891	916	1,157		
Colombia	T		630								
	M	n.a.	427	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		203								
Costa Rica	T	104	120	133	112	143 ³	137 ³	141 ³	142 ³		
	M	63	88	86	72	107	91	90	95	n.a.	n.a.
	F	41	32	47	40	36	46	51	47		
Cuba	T	481	544	530			601 ³	609 ³	594 ³		
	M	298	307	296	n.a.	n.a.	364	333	338	n.a.	n.a.
	F	183	237	234			237	276	256		
Dominica	T			8			4 ³	5 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	2	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4			2	2			
Dominican Republic	T	401	442	451				662 ³			
	M	253	269	289	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	405	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	148	173	162				257			
Ecuador	T		406	401		462 ³					
	M	n.a.	293	294	n.a.	323	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		113	107		139					
El Salvador	T						308 ³	310 ³	322 ³	286 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	243	251	267	233	n.a.
	F						65	59	55	53	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<i>America (Cont'd)</i>											
French Guiana	T		20	23							
	M	n.a.	14	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		6	5							
Grenada	T		6	8							
	M	n.a.	5	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1	2							
Guadeloupe	T	78	92	85							
	M	57	64	56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	21	28	29							
Guatemala	T	519	530	559	586 ³	434 ³	534 ³				
	M	366	383	391	378	323	385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	153	147	168	208	111	149				
Guyana	T		117								
	M	n.a.	96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		21								
Honduras	T	92	115	102	124 ³	103 ³	162 ³				
	M	57	78	75	82	81	121	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	35	37	27	42	22	41				
Martinique	T						36 ³	33 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						22	16			
Mexico	T	12,242					14,851 ³	15,933 ³			
	M	9,413	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,482	12,532	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,829					3,369	3,401			
Montserrat	T				1						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Netherlands Antilles	T						5 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						1				
Nicaragua	T	103	84	50							
	M	80	62	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	23	22	15							
Panama	T					71 ³	96 ³	87 ³	79 ³	88 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	64	59	60	54	n.a.
	F					26	32	28	19	34	
Paraguay	T	64 ⁶	86 ⁶	65 ⁶	70 ³	100 ³		86 ³	91 ³	99 ³	
	M	48	68	46	50	72	n.a.	58	70	75	n.a.
	F	16	18	19	20	28		28	21	24	
Peru	T		867	862		1,082 ³	898 ³	1,018 ³			
	M	n.a.	568	581	n.a.	737	607	696	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		299	281		345	291	322			
Puerto Rico	T	737	710		834 ³	837 ³		725 ³	792 ³		
	M	582	550	n.a.	671	671	n.a.	576	627	n.a.	n.a.
	F	155	160		163	166		149	165		
St. Christopher & Nevis	T						3 ³	6 ³	4 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	4	3	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	2	1		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	T		5	8	6 ³	10 ³					
	M	n.a.	4	3	3	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1	5	3	1					
St. Lucia	T		29	14		31 ³	18 ³				
	M	n.a.	22	10	n.a.	13		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		7	4		18	5				
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T	3									
	M	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	-									
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T			2	2						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	1	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			1	-						
Suriname	T	38	21	43	46 ³	24 ³	40 ³	43 ³			
	M	32	20	35	31	17	26	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6	1	8	15	7	14	17			

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>America (Cont'd)</u>											
Trinidad & Tobago	T	125	150								
	M	98	125	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	27	25								
United States of America	T	31,453	30,848	30,066	29,720 ³	30,583 ³	29,308 ³	27,690 ³	27,266 ³		
	M	20,668	20,167	19,693	19,369	19,768	18,894	17,917	17,530	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10,785	10,681	10,373	10,351	10,815	10,414	9,773	9,736		
Uruguay	T	241	204	259				264 ³	279 ³	300 ³	
	M	188	152	182	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	203	212	231	n.a.
	F	53	52	77				61	67	69	
Venezuela	T	781	887	968		1,008 ³	1,073 ³		1,087 ³		
	M	573	647	708	n.a.	774	827	n.a.	826	n.a.	n.a.
	F	208	240	260		234	246		261		
<u>Asia</u>											
Burma	T		487 ^{5, 7}	516 ⁵							
	M	n.a.	393	403	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		94	113							
Hong Kong	T	383	352	295	383 ³	389 ³	351 ³			304 ³	321 ³
	M	307	256	223	287	297	258	n.a.	n.a.	239	221
	F	76	96	72	96	92	93			65	100
Iran	T			1,250 ⁸	589 ⁸	496 ⁸	567 ^{5, 8}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	770	389	289	363	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			480	200	207	204				
Israel	T	193	260	215	252 ³	303 ³	223 ³	240 ³	213 ³	294 ³	
	M	137	163	138	162	209	141	152	119	188	n.a.
	F	56	97	77	90	94	82	88	94	106	
Japan	T	15,462	15,453	16,077	16,382 ³	16,490 ³	16,641 ³	16,562 ³	16,795 ³	16,991 ³	17,174 ³
	M	11,332	11,191	11,678	11,987	11,941	11,913	11,838	11,949	12,044	12,054
	F	4,130	4,262	4,399	4,395	4,549	4,728	4,724	4,846	4,947	5,120
Jordan	T				69 ⁵						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				29						
Kuwait	T	47 ⁵	36	48	49 ³	63 ³	50 ³	43 ³	33 ³		35 ³
	M	39	30	33	36	51	41	34	27	n.a.	30
	F	8	6	15	13	12	9	9	6		5
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T		237	251 ^{5, 9}	238 ⁵						
	M	n.a.	202	202	183	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		35	49	55						
Malaysia: Sabah	T		16 ⁵								
	M	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		4								
Philippines	T	1,823	1,815								
	M	1,429	1,355	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	394	460								
Singapore	T	165	122	118	129 ³	122 ³	140 ³		132 ³	135 ³	150 ³
	M	123	94	84	94	87	115	n.a.	102	97	108
	F	42	28	34	35	35	25		30	38	42
Sri Lanka	T		477 ⁵			521 ³					
	M	n.a.	392	n.a.	n.a.	436	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		85			85					
Syrian Arab Republic	T	132	112	102		98 ³	116 ³				
	M	82	69	68	n.a.	69	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	50	43	34		29	38				
Thailand	T	1,360	1,631	1,684	1,958 ³	2,414 ³	3,274 ³				
	M	1,026	1,208	1,198	1,453	1,733	2,376	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	334	423	486	505	681	898				
Turkey	T			803 ^{5, 10}	956 ⁵						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	538	638	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			265	318						

TABLE 130 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Europe											
Austria	T	2,314	2,442	2,345	2,304	2,283 ³	2,197 ³	2,155 ³	2,281 ³	2,329 ³	2,281 ³
	M	1,648	1,727	1,673	1,625	1,602	1,540	1,521	1,567	1,676	1,602
	F	666	715	672	679	681	657	634	714	653	679
Belgium	T	1,417	1,304	1,364	1,320 ³			1,335 ³	1,343 ³	1,315 ³	
	M	861	803	849	808	n.a.	n.a.	831	793	798	n.a.
	F	556	501	515	512			504	550	517	
Bulgaria	T	708	819	838	913	903 ³	1,012 ³	1,180 ³	1,247 ³	1,330 ³	
	M	480	589	610	677	641	750	852	907	980	n.a.
	F	228	230	228	236	262	262	328	340	350	
Czechoslovakia	T						2,921 ³	2,745 ³	3,125 ³	3,031 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,065	1,958	2,238	2,217	n.a.
	F						856	787	887	814	
Denmark	T	537	479	498	536	586	531	559	547	618	
	M	341	303	315	348	396	371	335	381	424	n.a.
	F	196	176	183	188	190	160	224	166	194	
Finland	T	268	254	268	264	302	287	281	340	316	
	M	168	179	186	190	220	197	183	228	202	n.a.
	F	100	75	82	74	82	90	98	112	114	
France	T	17,418	16,728	15,398	15,940 ³	15,148 ³	14,915 ³	14,286 ³	14,081 ³	14,425 ³	
	M	12,322	11,923	11,572	11,300	10,652	10,449	10,049	9,828	9,476	n.a.
	F	5,096	4,805	4,826	4,640	4,496	4,466	4,237	4,253	3,949	
German Democratic Republic ¹¹	T	2,191		2,355						2,532 ³	
	M	1,335	n.a.	1,476	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	n.a.
	F	856		879						957	
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹¹	T	17,305	16,938	16,952	16,876 ³	16,418 ³	16,594 ³	15,507 ³	15,416 ³	14,498 ³	14,513 ³
	M	11,729	11,352	11,351	11,177	10,909	10,981	10,134	10,148	9,430	9,350
	F	5,576	5,586	5,601	5,699	5,509	5,613	5,373	5,268	5,068	5,163
Greece	T	1,207	1,210	1,176	1,160 ³	1,076 ³	1,098 ³	1,119 ³	1,026 ³	977 ³	
	M	834	846	811	804	770	760	788	750	666	n.a.
	F	373	364	365	356	306	338	331	276	311	
Hungary	T	2,031	2,142	2,461	2,769 ³	2,968 ³	3,470 ³	3,451 ³	4,193 ³	4,599 ³	4,587 ³
	M	1,302	1,376	1,646	1,850	2,039	2,357	2,336	3,225	3,225	3,218
	F	729	766	815	919	939	1,113	1,115	1,315	1,374	1,369
Iceland	T	-	4	3	3	2	4 ³	2 ³	4 ³	2 ³	
	M	-	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	n.a.
	F	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Ireland	T	121 ⁵	108	123	111 ³	132 ³	111 ³	97 ³	102 ³		
	M	75	60	70	71	82	61	45	71	n.a.	n.a.
	F	46	42	53	40	50	50	52	31		
Italy	T	19,210	19,106	19,672	19,545 ³	19,573 ³	19,009 ³				
	M	13,609	13,489	13,830	13,719	13,691	13,211	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5,601	5,617	5,842	5,826	5,882	5,798				
Luxembourg	T	96	108	96	88 ³	87 ³	102 ³	89 ³	74 ³	94 ³	71 ³
	M	69	75	75	62	63	57	61	49	67	45
	F	27	33	21	26	24	45	28	25	27	26
Malta	T	27	23				17 ³	34 ³	26 ³	41 ³	23 ³
	M	20	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	26	23	29	20
	F	7	3				5	8	3	12	3
Netherlands	T	663	630	730	747 ³	662 ³	716 ³	780 ³	755 ³	756 ³	
	M	433	385	453	492	410	460	506	475	476	n.a.
	F	230	245	277	255	252	256	274	280	280	
Norway	T	219	170	205	212	248	205	191	240	252	
	M	136	97	132	132	162	140	132	155	153	n.a.
	F	83	73	73	80	86	65	59	85	99	
Poland	T	3,722	3,979	4,195	4,150	4,361 ³	3,834 ³	3,565 ³	3,768 ³	4,177 ³	
	M	2,340	2,552	2,665	2,715	2,821	2,491	2,195	2,355	2,654	n.a.
	F	1,382	1,427	1,530	1,435	1,540	1,343	1,370	1,413	1,523	

TABLE 130 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Absolute Numbers

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Europe</u> (Cont'd)											
Portugal	T	3,592	3,391	2,931	2,601	2,866 ³	3,193 ³	2,988	3,183 ³	3,043 ³	3,009 ³
	M	2,477	2,408	2,075	1,878	2,015	2,228	2,134	2,301	2,177	2,160
	F	1,115	983	856	723	851	965	854	882	866	849
Romania	T	4,702	5,113	5,388		6,401 ³	6,720 ³	6,885 ³	7,291 ³	7,519 ³	
	M	2,928	3,165	3,356	n.a.	3,919	4,247	4,295	4,458	4,699	n.a.
	F	1,774	1,948	2,032		2,482	2,473	2,590	2,833	2,820	
Spain	T	8,422	8,175	8,287	8,293	8,406 ³					
	M	5,790	5,771	5,819	5,883	5,916	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2,632	2,404	2,468	2,410	2,490					
Sweden	T	1,062	1,022	1,031	1,013	1,013	873	726	687	680	
	M	717	703	720	721	677	581	517	452	448	n.a.
	F	345	319	311	292	336	292	209	235	232	
Switzerland	T	806	809	839	857	838	819	812	799	792	751
	M	608	620	618	644	632	609	613	584	590	552
	F	198	189	221	213	206	210	199	215	202	199
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	1,890	1,820	1,926	2,186 ³	2,218 ³	2,212 ³	2,152 ³	2,184 ³	2,280 ³	
	M	1,038	991	1,023	1,198	1,163	1,159	1,145	1,111	1,210	n.a.
	F	852	829	903	988	1,055	1,053	1,007	1,073	1,070	
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	80	64	56	59 ³	72 ³	65 ³		64 ³	75 ³	69 ³
	M	44	39	29	34	34	41	n.a.	23	40	39
	F	36	25	27	25	38	24		41	35	30
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	319	336	382	431 ³	406 ³	450 ³	422 ³	431 ³	423 ³	423 ³
	M	179	200	221	255	241	259	230	244	228	242
	F	140	136	161	176	165	191	192	187	195	181
Yugoslavia	T	2,862	3,290	3,602	4,129 ³	4,457 ³	4,589 ³	4,907 ³			
	M	2,004	2,250	2,498	2,877	3,146	3,207	3,575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	858	1,030	1,104	1,252	1,311	1,382	1,332			
<u>Oceania</u>											
Australia	T	1,127	1,171	1,185	1,174 ³	1,231 ³	1,214 ³	1,258 ³	1,162 ³	1,112 ³	
	M	801	851	879	863	910	885	895	825	849	n.a.
	F	326	320	306	311	321	329	363	337	263	
Fiji	T			28							
	M	n.a.	n.a.	22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			6							
New Zealand	T	150	179	141	166 ³	149 ³	144 ³	140 ³	122 ³	126 ³	
	M	100	122	89	111	99	109	92	76	80	n.a.
	F	50	57	52	55	50	35	48	46	40	
Papua, New Guinea	T		15 ¹²			33 ³					
	M	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		4			10					

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁴ For Antigua and Barbuda.

⁵ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁶ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁷ Selection of towns only.

⁸ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

⁹ Medically certified (21,039) and inspected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.

TABLE 130 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

¹⁰ Provincial capitals and district centres only.

¹¹ Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹² Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Sources: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I -Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively); World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Africa</u>											
Egypt	T	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.4 ³					
	M	13.1	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7					
Mauritius	T	9.9	10.1	13.8	11.8	9.6	9.2 ³	11.7 ³	11.3 ³	9.3 ³	11.9 ³
	M	17.3	17.8	25.2	21.2	16.5	15.7	21.5	19.9	15.4	21.5
	F	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.2
Seychelles	T						1.6 ³	12.4 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	21.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	3.1			
<u>America</u>											
Antigua	T	12.7 ⁴	5.6	8.1					11.5 ^{3,5}		
	M	17.8	11.7	14.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F	8.0	-	2.6					7.6		
Argentina	T		17.7	15.8	13.4 ³		13.3 ³				
	M	n.a.	26.5	23.8	20.1	n.a.	16.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		9.0	7.8	6.7		8.2				
Bahamas	T		18.6 ⁶		20.1 ⁶		11.9 ³				
	M	n.a.	26.6	n.a.	25.2	n.a.	11.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		10.8		15.0		12.3				
Barbados	T	6.9	7.5	7.2	10.0 ³	5.1 ³	5.3 ³	5.6 ³	4.8 ³	3.6 ³	
	M	11.2	9.9	9.5	17.4	5.8	4.5	5.4	6.6	5.0	n.a.
	F	3.1	5.3	5.1	3.1	4.6	6.0	5.7	3.0	2.3	
Belize	T				2.5			4.1 ³	5.6 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	10.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F				3.8			3.5	1.2		
Bermuda	T	22.8	10.3	12.1							
	M	31.4	13.7	17.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	14.1	6.9	6.9							
Brazil	T				9.2 ³	8.1 ³					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.2	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				4.2	3.5					
Canada	T	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.2 ³	11.2 ³	11.1 ³	9.7 ³	9.4 ³	8.8 ³	
	M	17.0	16.6	16.6	15.3	15.5	15.2	13.0	12.8	11.8	n.a.
	F	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.9	
Cayman Islands	T				-						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Chile	T	26.8	30.1	35.8	33.3	29.6 ³	29.1 ³	29.5 ³	35.1 ³		
	M	38.6	43.6	52.1	47.6	42.6	42.7	43.5	50.8	n.a.	n.a.
	F	15.3	16.9	19.8	19.2	16.9	15.6	15.8	19.6		
Colombia	T		2.5								
	M	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1.6								
Costa Rica	T	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.2	6.4 ³	6.0 ³	6.1 ³	6.0 ³		
	M	6.2	8.5	8.0	6.6	9.5	8.0	7.7	8.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.1	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.9		
Cuba	T	5.1 ⁴	5.7	5.5			6.2 ³	6.2 ³	6.0 ³		
	M	6.1	6.3	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.7	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.0	5.0	4.9			4.9	5.7	5.3		
Dominica	T			9.8			4.8 ³	5.8 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			9.3			4.7	4.6			
Dominican Republic	T	8.3	8.9	8.8				11.5 ³			
	M	10.5	10.8	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.1	6.9	6.3				8.9			
Ecuador	T		5.4	5.1		5.5 ³					
	M	n.a.	7.7	7.4	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.0	2.7		3.4					
El Salvador	T						6.2 ³	6.2 ³	6.2 ³	5.3 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	10.0	10.2	8.6	n.a.
	F						2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>America (Cont'd)</u>											
French Guiana	T		31.3	34.8							
	M	n.a.	40.5	50.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		20.4	16.5							
Grenada	T		5.5	7.3							
	M	n.a.	9.7	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1.7	3.4							
Guadeloupe	T	21.7	27.9	25.8							
	M	32.3	39.5	34.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.5	16.7	17.3							
Guatemala	T	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.3 ³	6.0 ³	7.1 ³				
	M	11.5	11.4	11.7	10.7	9.3	10.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.9	2.9	4.0				
Guyana	T		14.4								
	M	n.a.	23.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.1								
Honduras	T	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.5 ³	2.8 ³	4.2 ³				
	M	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.2	2.2				
Martinique	T						11.6 ³	10.1 ³			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.3	10.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						13.8	9.5			
Mexico	T	19.6					20.8 ³	21.8 ³			
	M	29.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.2	34.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.2					9.5	9.3			
Montserrat	T				10.0 ⁷						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Netherlands Antilles	T						2.0 ³				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						0.8				
Nicaragua	T	4.6	3.6	2.1							
	M	7.3	5.5	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.0	1.9	1.2							
Panama	T					3.9 ³	4.8 ³	4.3 ³	3.8 ³	4.1 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.0	n.a.
	F					2.9	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.3	
Paraguay	T	4.3 ⁸	6.4 ⁸	2.3 ^{7,8}	4.1 ³	5.7 ³		4.2 ³	4.3 ³	4.4 ³	
	M	6.5	10.3	3.2	5.8	8.3	n.a.	5.6	6.6	6.6	n.a.
	F	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.1		2.7	2.0	2.1	
Peru	T		5.3 ⁷	5.1 ⁷		6.1 ³	5.3 ³	5.6 ³			
	M	n.a.	6.9	6.9	n.a.	8.3	7.1	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.7	3.3		3.9	3.4	3.6			
Puerto Rico	T	22.9	21.4		24.5 ³	26.1 ³		18.3 ³	23.6 ³		
	M	37.0	33.8	n.a.	40.2	42.7	n.a.	29.9	38.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.5	9.5		9.4	10.1		7.4	9.6		
St. Christopher & Nevis	T						7.5 ³	11.8 ³	7.7 ³		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.2	15.9	11.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	7.7	3.8		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	T		10.4	16.5	12.3 ³	20.4 ³					
	M	n.a.	17.3	13.2	13.1	39.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		4.0	19.5	11.6	3.9					
St. Lucia	T		25.9	12.5		25.8 ³	14.8 ³				
	M	n.a.	41.6	18.9	n.a.	21.7	22.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		11.8	6.8		30.0	7.8				
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T	60.0 ⁴									
	M	121.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	-									
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T			2.1	1.8						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			2.0	-						
Suriname	T	10.3 ⁷	5.7	11.5	12.1 ³	6.2 ³	11.4 ³	11.9 ³			
	M	n.a.	10.8	18.7	16.3	8.8	15.4	14.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		0.5	4.3	7.9	3.6	7.7	9.3			

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>America (Cont'd)</u>											
Trinidad & Tobago	T	11.4 ⁴	13.4								
	M	18.0	22.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.9	4.5								
United States of America	T	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.2 ³	13.5 ³	12.8 ³	12.0 ³	11.7 ³		
	M	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.7	17.9	17.0	15.9	15.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	8.1		
Uruguay	T	8.6	7.2	9.0				8.9 ³	9.4 ³	10.0 ³	
	M	13.5	10.9	13.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.0	14.5	15.7	n.a.
	F	3.8	3.6	5.3				4.1	4.5	4.5	
Venezuela	T	6.3	7.0	7.4		7.2 ³	6.9 ³		6.6 ³		
	M	9.3	10.2	10.8	n.a.	11.1	10.6	n.a.	10.1	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.4	3.8	4.0		3.4	3.2		3.2		
<u>Asia</u>											
Burma	T		1.5 ^{6,9}	1.6 ^{6,7}							
	M	n.a.	2.5	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		0.6	0.7							
Hong Kong	T	8.6	7.8	6.4	7.8 ³	7.7 ³	6.8 ³			5.7 ³	5.9 ³
	M	13.5	11.1	9.5	11.3	11.2	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	7.9
	F	3.5	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.8			2.5	3.8
Iran	T										
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F										
Israel	T	5.5	7.2	5.8	6.7 ³	7.8 ³	5.6 ³	6.0 ³	5.3 ³	7.1 ³	
	M	7.7	9.0	7.5	8.6	10.8	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	n.a.
	F	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	
Japan	T	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2 ³	14.1 ³	14.1 ³	14.0 ³	14.1 ³	14.2 ³	14.3 ³
	M	20.5	20.0	20.7	21.1	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.4
	F	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4
Jordan	T				3.2 ⁶						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				2.8						
Kuwait	T	4.4 ^{6,11}	3.2 ¹¹	4.0	3.8 ^{3,7}	4.6 ³	3.4 ^{3,7}	2.7 ³	2.1 ³		2.0 ³
	M	6.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.6	5.1	3.7	3.0	n.a.	3.1
	F	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.9		0.7
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T		2.2 ⁷	2.3 ^{6,11,12}	2.2 ^{6,11}						
	M	n.a.	3.8	3.7	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		0.7	0.9	1.0						
Malaysia: Sabah	T		1.7 ^{6,7}								
	M	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		0.9								
Philippines	T	4.2	4.1								
	M	6.6	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1.8	2.1								
Singapore	T	7.2	5.3	5.1	5.5 ³	5.1 ³	5.7 ³		5.3 ³	5.3 ³	5.9 ³
	M	10.6	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.1	9.2	n.a.	8.0	7.5	8.3
	F	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1		2.4	3.1	3.3
Sri Lanka	T		3.4 ^{4,6}			3.5 ³					
	M	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1.3			1.2					
Syrian Arab Republic	T	1.7	1.4 ¹³	1.2		1.1 ³	1.2 ³				
	M	2.1	1.7	1.6	n.a.	1.5	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1.4	1.1	0.8		0.7	0.8				
Thailand	T	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.3 ³	5.2 ³	6.9 ³				
	M	5.0	5.5	5.3	6.3	7.4	10.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.8				
Turkey	T			1.9 ^{6,7,14}	2.2 ^{6,7}						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			1.2	1.5						

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Europe</u>											
Austria	T	30.8	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.4 ³	29.3 ³	28.7 ³	30.2 ³	30.8 ³	30.2 ³
	M	46.5	48.7	47.2	45.8	45.1	43.3	42.7	43.8	46.8	44.7
	F	16.8	18.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	16.6	16.1	18.0	16.4	17.1
Belgium	T	14.4	13.3	13.9	13.4 ³			13.5 ³	13.6 ³	13.3 ³	
	M	17.9	16.7	17.6	16.8	n.a.	n.a.	17.3	16.5	16.6	n.a.
	F	11.1	10.0	10.3	10.2			10.0	10.9	10.3	
Bulgaria	T	8.1	9.3	9.5	10.3	10.2 ³	11.4 ³	13.2 ³	13.9 ³	14.8 ³	
	M	11.0	13.4	13.9	15.4	14.5	16.9	19.2	20.4	22.0	n.a.
	F	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	
Czechoslovakia	T						19.1 ³	17.9 ³	20.3 ³	19.6 ³	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.7	26.2	29.8	29.5	n.a.
	F						10.9	10.0	11.2	10.3	
Denmark	T	10.6	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.4	10.4	10.9	10.7	12.1	
	M	13.6	12.0	12.5	13.8	15.7	14.7	13.3	15.1	16.8	n.a.
	F	7.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.2	8.6	6.4	7.5	
Finland	T	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.5	
	M	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.2	9.5	8.5	7.8	9.7	8.5	n.a.
	F	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.5	
France	T	32.9	31.5	30.8	29.8 ³	28.2 ³	27.6 ³	26.2 ³	25.7 ³	24.4 ³	
	M	47.6	45.9	44.3	43.1	40.5	39.5	37.8	36.8	35.4	n.a.
	F	18.9	17.7	17.8	17.0	16.4	16.2	15.2	15.2	14.0	
German Democratic Republic ¹⁵	T	13.1		14.1						15.2 ³	
	M	17.1	n.a.	18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	n.a.
	F	9.5		9.8						10.9	
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹⁵	T	28.1	27.6	27.6	27.5 ³	26.7 ³	26.9 ³	25.2 ³	25.1 ³	23.7 ³	23.8 ³
	M	40.0	38.8	38.9	38.2	37.1	37.2	34.4	34.6	32.2	32.0
	F	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.1	17.4	16.7	16.4	15.9	16.2
Greece	T	13.2	13.1	12.6	12.3 ³	11.2 ³	11.3 ³	11.4 ³	10.4 ³	9.9 ³	
	M	18.6	18.6	17.7	17.4	16.3	15.9	16.4	15.5	13.7	n.a.
	F	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.7	5.5	6.2	
Hungary	T	19.2	20.1	23.0	25.9 ³	27.7 ³	32.4 ³	32.2 ³	39.2 ³	43.1 ³	43.1 ³
	M	25.3	26.6	31.7	35.7	39.1	45.4	45.1	55.7	62.5	62.6
	F	13.4	14.0	14.8	16.7	17.0	20.1	20.2	23.8	24.9	24.9
Iceland	T	-	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7 ³	0.9 ³	1.7 ³	0.8 ³	
	M	-	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	n.a.
	F	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.8	
Ireland	T	3.8 ^{6,11}	3.3	3.7	3.3 ³	3.9 ³	3.2 ³	2.8 ³	2.9 ³		
	M	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	3.5	2.6	4.0	n.a.	n.a.
	F	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.8		
Italy	T	34.2	33.8	34.7	34.3 ³	34.3 ³	33.2 ³				
	M	49.5	48.9	49.9	49.3	49.1	47.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	19.5	19.5	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.8				
Luxembourg	T	26.8 ⁴	30.0 ¹¹	26.9	24.3 ³	23.9 ³	28.0 ¹¹	24.3 ³	20.2 ³	25.7 ³	19.4 ³
	M	39.3	42.1	43.0	35.0	35.4	32.0	34.3	27.6	37.7	25.3
	F	14.7	18.2	11.5	14.0	12.9	24.1	14.9	13.3	14.4	13.8
Malta	T	8.9	7.4				5.3 ³	10.4 ³	7.9 ³	12.3 ³	6.9 ³
	M	13.7	13.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	16.4	14.4	18.0	12.3
	F	4.5	1.9				3.0	4.8	1.8	7.0	1.7
Netherlands	T	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.3 ³	4.7 ³	5.0 ³	5.4 ³	5.3 ³	5.2 ³	
	M	6.3	5.6	6.5	7.1	5.8	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.7	n.a.
	F	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	
Norway	T	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.0	4.6	5.8	6.1	
	M	6.8	4.8	6.6	6.5	8.0	6.9	6.5	7.6	7.5	n.a.
	F	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.1	2.	4.1	4.7	
Poland	T	10.8	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.3 ³	10.7 ³	9.8 ³	10.3 ³	11.3 ³	
	M	14.0	15.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	14.2	12.4	13.2	14.7	n.a.
	F	7.8	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	
Portugal	T	37.0	34.7	29.8	26.4	29.0 ³	32.5 ³	30.1 ³	31.8 ³	30.0 ³	29.6 ³
	M	53.9	52.0	44.6	40.2	43.0	47.0	44.6	47.7	44.5	44.1
	F	21.8	19.1	16.6	13.9	16.4	18.9	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.2

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

Rates of Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 100,000 Population

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>											
Romania	T	21.9	23.6	24.7		28.8 ³	30.1 ³	30.6 ³	32.3 ³	33.2 ³	
	M	27.7	29.6	31.1	n.a.	35.8	38.5	38.7	40.1	42.1	n.a.
	F	16.3	17.7	18.3		22.1	21.8	22.7	24.8	24.6	
Spain	T	23.4	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.4 ³					
	M	32.9	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	14.4	13.0	13.2	12.8	13.0					
Sweden	T	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	10.5	8.7	8.2	8.2	
	M	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.5	16.4	14.1	12.6	11.0	10.9	n.a.
	F	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	
Switzerland	T	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.6
	M	19.8	20.2	20.2	21.0	20.6	19.7	19.7	18.6	18.8	17.5
	F	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.0
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4 ³	4.5 ³	4.5 ³	4.3 ³	4.4 ³	4.6 ³	
	M	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.0	n.a.
	F	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	5.2	4.2	3.6	3.8 ³	4.7 ³	4.2 ³		4.1 ³	4.8 ³	4.4 ³
	M	5.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.4	n.a.	3.0	5.2	5.1
	F	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.0		5.1	4.3	3.8
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	6.1	6.5	7.4	8.3 ³	7.9 ³	8.7 ³	8.2 ³	8.4 ³	8.2 ³	8.2 ³
	M	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.2	9.7	10.4	9.2	9.8	9.2	9.8
	F	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.8
Yugoslavia	T	13.3	15.1	16.4	18.6 ³	20.0 ³	20.5 ³	21.6 ³			
	M	18.9	21.1	23.1	26.4	28.6	29.9	31.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	7.8	9.3	9.9	11.1	11.6	12.2	11.6			
<u>Oceania</u>											
Australia	T	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1 ³	8.4 ³	8.1 ³	8.3 ³	7.6 ³	7.1 ³	
	M	11.5	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.8	10.7	10.9	n.a.
	F	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.4	
Fiji	T			4.6							
	M	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			2.0							
New Zealand	T	4.8	5.8	4.5	5.3 ³	4.8 ³	4.6 ³	4.4 ³	3.8 ³	3.9 ³	
	M	6.4	7.9	5.7	7.1	6.3	6.9	5.8	4.7	4.9	n.a.
	F	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	
Papua, New Guinea	T		0.5 ^{16,17}			1.1 ³					
	M	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		0.3			0.7					

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁴ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using World Health Organization population figures.

⁵ For Antigua and Barbuda.

⁶ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁷ Sex-specific rates were calculated using figures estimated on the basis of the most recent proportional sex distribution data for that country.

⁸ These rates, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁹ Selection of towns only.

¹⁰ Rates for Jordan have been calculated using population figures adjusted to correspond to the population figures used by the World Health Organization for the 1973 rates.

TABLE 131 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

- ¹¹ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures.
- ¹² Medically certified (21,039) and insoected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.
- ¹³ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which include Palestinian refugees numbering 193,000 at midyear 1977.
- ¹⁴ Provincial capitals and district centres only.
- ¹⁵ Figures for the German Democratic Reoublic and for the Federal Reoublic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).
- ¹⁶ Rates, including total, male and female, have been calculated using United Nations population figures which do not include urban population.
- ¹⁷ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Sources: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I -Vital Statistics and Causes of Death 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 1981 and 1982 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 resoeectively); World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Africa											
Egypt	T	8.0 ³	7.9 ³	8.8 ³	8.7 ³	9.5 ^{3,4}					
	M	10.8	10.6	11.8	11.7	12.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.9					
Mauritius	T	12.6	12.8 ³	19.4 ³	16.3 ³	13.3 ³	13.4 ^{3,4}	17.4 ^{3,4}	17.2 ^{3,4}	14.2 ^{3,4}	17.5 ^{3,4}
	M	18.9	19.2	30.1	23.9	19.6	19.7	27.4	26.9	20.1	27.4
	F	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.0	3.9
Seychelles	T						2.3 ^{3,4}	16.6 ^{3,4}			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	24.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	5.1			
America											
Antigua	T	18.3	8.1	14.9					28.8 ^{3,4,5}		
	M	25.8	16.7	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F	11.6	-	5.1					21.9		
Argentina	T		19.4 ³	17.8 ³	15.6 ^{3,4}		15.8 ^{3,4}				
	M	n.a.	24.9	23.2	20.3	n.a.	20.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		11.7	10.5	9.1		9.0				
Bahamas	T		38.5 ^{3,6}		36.3 ^{3,6}		20.7 ^{3,4}				
	M	n.a.	50.0	n.a.	40.1	n.a.	18.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		24.7		31.4		23.9				
Barbados	T	7.3	8.8	9.3	11.7 ^{3,4}	6.5 ^{3,4}	7.5 ^{3,4}	8.7 ^{3,4}	6.0 ^{3,4}	4.4 ^{3,4}	
	M	11.4	12.0	13.0	21.0	7.5	6.6	8.7	8.4	6.2	n.a.
	F	3.3	6.1	6.2	3.5	5.5	8.3	8.7	3.8	2.8	
Belize	T		10.5		6.1			10.0 ^{3,4}	12.5 ^{3,4}		
	M	n.a.	14.5	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	20.3	n.a.	n.a.
	F		5.8		9.3			9.0	3.1		
Bermuda	T	33.8	16.3	19.3							
	M	39.5	17.8	24.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	25.5	13.9	12.7							
Brazil	T				12.7 ⁴	12.9 ^{3,4}					
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	17.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
					5.3	6.7					
Canada	T	16.7 ³	16.5 ³	16.9 ³	15.8 ^{3,4}	15.6 ^{3,4}	15.9 ^{3,4}	13.7 ^{3,4}	13.5 ^{3,4}	12.6 ^{3,4}	
	M	20.1	19.9	20.0	18.7	18.9	18.9	16.2	16.2	15.0	n.a.
	F	12.1	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.3	11.8	10.5	10.0	9.6	
Cayman Islands	T				-						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Chile	T	35.3 ³	43.6 ³	53.7 ³	49.0 ³	44.7 ^{3,4}	47.0 ^{3,4}	48.5 ^{3,4}	55.0 ^{3,4}		
	M	46.4	56.0	68.8	62.6	57.7	61.7	63.0	69.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	22.3	28.0	34.3	32.1	28.7	28.6	29.9	35.8		
Colombia	T		4.3 ³								
	M	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.1								
Costa Rica	T	11.1 ³	13.5	15.4 ³	12.2 ³	15.4 ^{3,4}	15.2 ^{3,4}	15.4 ^{3,4}	15.1 ^{3,4}		
	M	12.0	17.2	17.3	13.6	19.5	17.9	17.2	17.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F	10.0	8.5	12.8	10.4	9.5	11.8	12.9	11.4		
Cuba	T	9.1	9.7	9.6 ³			10.4 ^{3,4}	10.8 ^{3,4}	10.2 ^{3,4}		
	M	9.9	9.6	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	10.4	10.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F	8.1	9.9	9.9			9.5	11.4	10.2		
Dominica	T			19.2			11.8 ^{3,4}	12.3 ^{3,4}			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	19.6	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	14.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			18.9			12.9	10.4			
Dominican Republic	T	16.0	17.7	19.5 ³				24.9 ^{3,4}			
	M	18.4	19.6	22.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	13.0	15.3	15.5				21.8			
Ecuador	T		6.8 ³	7.1 ³		8.1 ^{3,4}					
	M	n.a.	9.5	9.8	n.a.	10.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		4.0	4.0		5.3					
El Salvador	T						8.2 ^{3,4}	9.3 ^{3,4}	9.8 ^{3,4}	9.9 ^{3,4}	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	12.3	13.5	13.4	n.a.
	F						4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<i>America (Cont'd)</i>											
French Guiana	T		42.7	49.3							
	M	n.a.	48.8	62.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		33.1	28.2							
Grenada	T		7.4	10.5							
	M	n.a.	13.2	16.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		2.3	5.0							
Guadeloupe	T	32.9	40.6	41.7							
	M	44.6	51.2	51.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	19.3	27.6	30.6							
Guatemala	T	6.2	8.1 ³	8.7 ³	8.2 ^{3,4}	6.1 ^{3,4}	7.4 ^{3,4}				
	M	8.4	10.8	11.0	9.9	8.0	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	3.6	5.2				
Guyana	T		19.9 ³								
	M	n.a.	29.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		8.0								
Honduras	T	5.1 ³	6.2	5.6	6.7 ⁴	5.6 ^{3,4}	8.8 ^{3,4}				
	M	5.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	11.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.2	4.4	3.3	5.1	2.7	5.1				
Martinique	T						19.6 ^{3,4}	17.9 ^{3,4}			
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.4	17.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						25.6	18.9			
Mexico	T	27.0 ³					35.2 ^{3,4}	38.9 ^{3,4}			
	M	37.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	53.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	14.0					18.8	19.6			
Montserrat	T				9.1						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				-						
Netherlands Antilles	T						5.6 ^{3,4}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F						2.2				
Nicaragua	T	8.3 ³	6.7	5.4							
	M	11.5	8.8	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	4.3	4.0	3.8							
Panama	T					8.9 ^{3,4}	12.0 ^{3,4}	10.7 ^{3,4}	9.3 ^{3,4}	10.7 ^{3,4}	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	14.0	12.6	12.4	11.6	n.a.
	F					7.7	9.4	8.0	5.2	9.5	
Paraguay	T	4.8 ⁷	6.6 ⁷	5.0 ⁷	5.3 ^{3,4}	7.7 ⁴		7.0 ^{3,4}	6.7 ^{3,4}	7.0 ^{3,4}	
	M	7.0	9.9	6.8	7.5	10.6	n.a.	9.0	10.0	10.2	n.a.
	F	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.5		4.8	3.2	3.6	
Peru	T		10.7	10.5		10.3 ^{3,4}	10.2 ^{3,4}	11.9 ^{3,4}			
	M	n.a.	13.4	13.7	n.a.	13.5	13.2	15.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		7.7	7.1		6.8	6.9	7.9			
Puerto Rico	T	37.0 ³	35.7 ³		40.9 ^{3,4}	41.0 ^{3,4}		33.9 ^{3,4}	37.0 ^{3,4}		
	M	50.2	47.6	n.a.	56.2	56.4	n.a.	46.8	50.5	n.a.	n.a.
	F	18.7	19.2		19.2	19.5		16.3	18.4		
St. Christopher & Nevis	T						6.7 ^{3,4}	11.9 ^{3,4}	8.4 ^{3,4}		
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.6	16.7	13.2	n.a.	n.a.
	F						-	7.6	4.0		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	T		10.0	17.2	11.3 ⁴	20.3 ⁴					
	M	n.a.	14.8	14.6	11.7	36.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		4.3	19.2	11.0	4.0					
St. Lucia	T		35.5	17.7		35.9 ⁴	21.4 ^{3,4}				
	M	n.a.	51.5	24.8	n.a.	32.7	32.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		17.9	10.3		38.5	11.4				
St. Pierre & Miquelon	T	90.0									
	M	142.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	-									
St. Vincent & Grenadines	T			2.7	2.9						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			2.7	-						
Suriname	T	14.7	8.3	15.8	17.0 ^{3,4}	8.6 ^{3,4}	17.1 ^{3,4}	18.1 ^{3,4}			
	M	22.3	14.5	22.8	20.6	10.7	22.2	20.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	5.2	0.9	6.7	12.6	5.8	11.9	15.8			

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>America (Cont'd)</u>											
Trinidad & Tobago	T	16.9	20.5 ³								
	M	24.5	31.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	8.0	7.6								
United States of America	T	16.5 ³	16.2 ³	15.6 ³	15.5 ^{3,4}	15.4 ^{3,4}	14.8 ^{3,4}	14.0 ^{3,4}	13.5 ^{3,4}		
	M	19.6	19.3	18.7	18.5	18.4	17.8	17.0	16.4	n.a.	n.a.
	F	12.6	12.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.4	10.6	10.3		
Uruguay	T	8.4 ³	7.1 ³	9.2 ³				9.7 ^{3,4}	9.8 ^{3,4}	10.0 ^{3,4}	
	M	11.6	9.4	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.4	13.4	13.9	n.a.
	F	4.2	4.1	6.2				5.1	5.3	5.1	
Venezuela	T	10.2 ³	11.9 ³	13.4 ³		13.1 ^{3,4}	13.4 ^{3,4}		14.2 ^{3,4}		
	M	13.5	15.5	17.2	n.a.	17.6	18.1	n.a.	18.7	n.a.	n.a.
	F	6.1	7.3	8.3		7.1	7.1		8.0		
<u>Asia</u>											
Burma	T		8.9 ^{3,6,8}	9.0 ^{3,6}							
	M	n.a.	13.3	12.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.8	4.3							
Hong Kong	T	16.5	15.0 ³	12.9 ³	14.6 ^{3,4}	15.0 ^{3,4}	14.1 ^{3,4}			11.9 ^{3,4}	12.7 ^{3,4}
	M	23.8	20.0	17.9	19.7	20.5	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	16.6	15.7
	F	7.4	9.0	6.9	8.3	8.0	8.4			5.8	3.9
Iran	T			15.2 ⁹	10.7 ⁹	7.4 ⁹	8.2 ^{3,6,9}				
	M	n.a.	n.a.	16.5	12.5	7.3	8.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			13.5	8.3	7.4	7.3				
Israel	T	8.0 ³	10.4 ³	8.5 ³	9.8 ^{3,4}	11.5 ^{3,4}	8.6 ^{3,4}	8.7 ^{3,4}	7.7 ^{3,4}	10.6 ^{3,4}	
	M	10.4	12.1	10.1	11.7	14.8	10.2	10.4	8.1	12.6	n.a.
	F	5.2	8.4	6.7	7.6	7.8	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.2	
Japan	T	22.0	22.4 ³	23.1 ³	23.8 ^{3,4}	22.8 ^{3,4}	23.1 ^{3,4}	23.3 ^{3,4}	22.7 ^{3,4}	22.9 ^{3,4}	22.8 ^{3,4}
	M	29.9	30.1	31.1	32.1	30.6	30.7	30.7	29.8	29.9	29.6
	F	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.9
Jordan	T				10.5 ^{3,6}						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F				11.9						
Kuwait	T	10.1 ⁶	6.7	9.7	9.7 ⁴	12.8 ⁴	10.7 ⁴	8.6 ^{3,4}	7.1 ^{3,4}		7.4 ^{3,4}
	M	13.9	9.1	10.5	11.6	16.8	14.2	10.6	9.2	n.a.	10.0
	F	4.3	2.9	8.4	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.5		2.9
Malaysia: Peninsular Malaysia	T		9.7 ³	10.6 ^{3,6,10}	10.2 ^{3,6}						
	M	n.a.	13.3	13.8	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.8	5.5	6.2						
Malaysia: Sabah	T		4.1 ^{3,6}								
	M	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		2.6								
Philippines	T	6.1 ³	5.9 ³								
	M	8.4	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.0	3.4								
Singapore	T	14.2	10.2 ³	9.8 ³	10.3 ^{3,4}	9.8 ^{3,4}	10.9 ^{3,4}		9.9 ^{3,4}	10.3 ^{3,4}	11.2 ^{3,4}
	M	17.9	13.5	12.0	13.1	12.1	15.6	n.a.	13.3	12.6	14.2
	F	8.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	4.6		5.3	6.9	7.3
Sri Lanka	T		4.6 ^{3,6}			5.7 ^{3,4}					
	M	n.a.	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	8.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		1.9			2.2					
Syrian Arab Republic	T	4.3	3.7	3.6		3.1 ^{3,4}	3.4 ^{3,4}				
	M	4.7	3.9	4.1	n.a.	3.8	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.7	3.3	2.8		2.1	2.4				
Thailand	T	6.3	6.9 ³	7.2 ³	8.1 ^{3,4}	9.7 ^{3,4}	13.7 ^{3,4}				
	M	8.3	9.0	8.9	10.4	12.0	16.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.0	6.5	9.1				
Turkey	T			6.7 ^{3,6,11}	7.6 ^{3,6}						
	M	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	8.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			5.1	6.0						

TABLE 132 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Europe</u>											
Austria	T	24.3	26.4 ³	24.8 ³	25.0 ³	24.7 ^{3,4}	23.7 ^{3,4}	23.6 ^{3,4}	24.5 ^{3,4}	26.3 ^{3,4}	25.5 ³
	M	36.0	38.8	36.7	36.6	36.3	34.8	35.0	35.7	39.9	38.3
	F	13.5	14.9	13.7	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.2	14.5	14.0	14.2
Belgium	T	11.9 ³	11.6 ³	11.8 ^{3,4}	11.8 ^{3,4}			11.9 ^{3,4}	11.7 ^{3,4}	11.8 ^{3,4}	
	M	13.8	13.6	14.1	13.7	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	13.5	13.9	n.a.
	F	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.6			9.3	9.8	9.6	
Bulgaria	T	8.0	8.7 ³	9.1 ³	9.7 ³	9.2 ^{3,4}	10.6 ^{3,4}	11.8 ^{3,4}	12.2 ^{3,4}	13.1 ^{3,4}	
	M	10.1	11.5	12.3	13.2	12.0	14.4	15.6	16.1	17.5	n.a.
	F	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	
Czechoslovakia	T						16.2 ^{3,4}	15.2 ^{3,4}	16.7 ^{3,4}	16.5 ^{3,4}	
	M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.0	20.8	23.1	23.2	n.a.
	F						10.0	9.0	9.8	9.2	
Denmark	T	10.0	9.5 ³	9.5 ³	9.9 ³	10.5 ³	9.5 ³	10.1 ³	9.6 ³	10.9 ³	
	M	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.8	13.1	12.3	11.4	12.6	14.2	n.a.
	F	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.2	8.7	6.2	7.2	
Finland	T	6.0 ³	5.7 ³	6.1 ³	6.0 ³	6.8 ³	6.4 ³	6.4 ³	7.5 ³	7.0 ³	
	M	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	8.0	9.6	8.6	n.a.
	F	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.2	
France	T	31.3 ³	31.2 ³	30.1 ³	29.4 ^{3,4}	27.7 ^{3,4}	26.9 ^{3,4}	26.3 ^{3,4}	25.2 ^{3,4}	24.7 ^{3,4}	
	M	42.6	42.4	40.5	39.8	37.3	36.3	35.6	34.0	33.5	n.a.
	F	19.1	18.89	18.6	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.2	
German Democratic Republic ¹²	T	9.4		10.1 ³						11.4 ^{3,4}	
	M	12.5	n.a.	13.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.1	n.a.
	F	6.7		7.0						7.8	
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹²	T	23.6 ³	24.0 ³	23.4 ³	23.7 ^{3,4}	23.0 ^{3,4}	23.0 ^{3,4}	21.7 ^{3,4}	21.5 ^{3,4}	20.8 ^{3,4}	20.6 ³
	M	32.5	32.6	31.9	32.2	31.3	31.5	29.4	29.5	28.3	28.0
	F	15.0	15.6	15.2	15.6	15.0	15.0	14.5	14.1	14.0	14.0
Greece	T	14.8 ³	14.4 ³	14.3 ³	14.1 ^{3,4}	12.3 ^{3,4}	12.7 ^{3,4}	13.0 ^{3,4}	11.3 ^{3,4}	11.0 ^{3,4}	
	M	19.8	19.6	19.1	18.8	17.1	17.0	17.5	15.9	14.4	n.a.
	F	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.0	7.2	8.1	8.0	6.3	7.4	
Hungary	T	15.4	16.2 ³	17.6 ³	20.2 ^{3,4}	20.4 ^{3,4}	24.0 ^{3,4}	23.9 ^{3,4}	28.2 ^{3,4}	31.3 ^{3,4}	31.1 ³
	M	19.0	20.0	22.5	25.7	26.4	30.8	30.6	36.6	41.2	41.2
	F	11.4	12.1	12.2	14.2	13.7	16.3	16.4	18.8	20.1	19.7
Iceland	T	-	2.8 ³	2.1 ³	2.0 ³	1.3 ³	2.4 ^{3,4}	1.3 ^{3,4}	2.4 ^{3,4}	1.3 ^{3,4}	
	M	-	5.0	2.6	2.4	1.1	3.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	n.a.
	F	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	4.3	1.4	
Ireland	T	3.5 ^{3,6}	3.2	3.6 ³	3.3 ^{3,4}	3.9 ^{3,4}	3.4 ^{3,4}	3.0 ^{3,4}	3.1 ^{3,4}		
	M	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.5	3.9	n.a.	n.a.
	F	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.1		
Italy	T	34.9 ³	34.9 ³	36.4 ³	36.3 ^{3,4}	35.3 ^{3,4}	34.9 ^{3,4}				
	M	46.4	46.3	47.8	47.7	46.5	45.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	21.8	22.0	23.2	23.2	22.6	22.6				
Luxembourg	T	21.4	26.6	23.0 ³	22.0 ^{3,4}	21.0 ^{3,4}	24.5 ⁴	21.5 ^{3,4}	17.8 ^{3,4}	22.9 ^{3,4}	17.4 ³
	M	28.6	33.6	33.2	29.0	29.8	26.1	28.1	22.7	31.4	21.4
	F	13.0	18.1	10.9	14.0	11.9	22.7	14.2	12.5	13.7	13.1
Malta	T	8.8	7.8 ³				5.4 ^{3,4}	11.0 ^{3,4}	8.1 ^{3,4}	14.0 ^{3,4}	11.6 ^{3,4}
	M	12.7	13.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	16.4	14.3	19.2	19.8
	F	4.8	2.1				3.3	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.1
Netherlands	T	5.8	5.7 ³	6.4 ³	6.6 ^{3,4}	5.8 ^{3,4}	6.2 ^{3,4}	6.7 ^{3,4}	6.4 ^{3,4}	6.3 ^{3,4}	
	M	6.8	6.3	7.1	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.3	n.a.
	F	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	
Norway	T	5.4	4.3 ³	5.0 ³	5.1 ³	6.0 ³	4.9 ³	4.6 ³	5.7 ³	5.9 ³	
	M	6.2	4.5	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.8	6.6	n.a.
	F	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.1	4.4	5.1	
Poland	T	12.2 ³	12.7 ³	12.9 ³	12.8 ³	12.5 ^{3,4}	11.7 ^{3,4}	10.6 ^{3,4}	10.8 ^{3,4}	11.4 ^{3,4}	
	M	14.3	15.0	15.1	15.6	14.9	14.1	12.3	12.7	13.8	n.a.
	F	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	
Portugal	T	35.2 ³	35.3 ³	30.5 ³	28.0 ³	30.2 ^{3,4}	33.3 ^{3,4}	32.3 ^{3,4}	33.0 ^{3,4}	31.3 ^{3,4}	30.9 ^{3,4}
	M	46.5	47.7	41.8	39.2	40.6	44.4	44.0	45.9	42.7	42.4
	F	22.9	21.5	18.4	16.1	18.8	21.1	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.3

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985Liver Cirrhosis Deaths Per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes
(All Causes = 1,000)

Country or Area	Sex	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>											
Romania	T	23.0	24.5 ³	25.4 ³		27.6 ^{3,4}	29.9 ^{3,4}	30.7 ^{3,4}	31.2 ^{3,4}	32.2 ^{3,4}	
	M	27.9	29.4	30.4	n.a.	32.5	35.8	36.6	36.4	38.2	n.a.
	F	17.8	19.3	20.0		22.3	23.3	24.3	25.4	25.5	
Spain	T	28.2 ³	27.8 ³	27.9 ³	28.5 ³	29.0 ^{3,4}					
	M	37.1	37.5	37.4	38.4	38.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	18.4	17.1	17.5	17.5	18.2					
Sweden	T	11.7	11.6 ³	11.5 ³	11.1 ³	11.0 ³	9.5 ³	8.0 ³	7.6 ³	7.5 ³	
	M	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.4	13.6	11.7	10.5	9.2	9.2	n.a.
	F	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.1	8.0	6.9	5.0	5.6	5.5	
Switzerland	T	14.1	14.5 ³	14.5 ³	14.9 ³	14.2 ³	13.7 ³	13.7 ³	13.2 ³	13.5 ³	12.6 ³
	M	20.1	21.0	20.2	21.4	20.5	19.5	19.9	18.5	19.4	17.8
	F	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.9
United Kingdom, England & Wales	T	3.2	3.2 ³	3.3 ³	3.7 ^{3,4}	3.8 ^{3,4}	3.8 ^{3,4}	3.7 ^{3,4}	3.8 ^{3,4}	4.0 ^{3,4}	
	M	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.3	n.a.
	F	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	
United Kingdom, Northern Ireland	T	4.7 ³	3.8 ³	3.5 ³	3.5 ^{3,4}	4.3 ^{3,4}	4.0 ^{3,4}		4.0 ^{3,4}	4.8 ^{3,4}	4.3 ³
	M	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.9	n.a.	2.8	5.0	4.8
	F	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.7	3.1		5.2	4.6	3.8
United Kingdom, Scotland	T	4.9	5.4 ³	5.9 ³	6.6 ^{3,4}	6.4 ^{3,4}	7.1 ^{3,4}	6.5 ^{3,4}	6.8 ^{3,4}	6.8 ^{3,4}	6.6 ³
	M	5.4	6.4	6.8	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.8
	F	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.5
Yugoslavia	T	15.6 ³	18.0 ³	18.9 ³	21.7 ^{3,4}	22.6 ^{3,4}	22.8 ^{3,4}	24.1 ^{3,4}			
	M	21.1	23.4	24.7	28.6	30.3	30.0	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F	9.8	11.9	12.3	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.0			
<u>Oceania</u>											
Australia	T	10.0 ³	10.8 ³	10.9 ³	11.0 ^{3,4}	11.3 ^{3,4}	11.1 ^{3,4}	11.0 ^{3,4}	10.6 ^{3,4}	10.1 ^{3,4}	
	M	12.8	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	14.1	n.a.
	F	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	5.3	
Fiji	T			8.6 ³							
	M	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F			4.4							
New Zealand	T	5.9 ³	6.9 ³	5.7 ³	6.5 ^{3,4}	5.6 ^{3,4}	5.7 ^{3,4}	5.5 ^{3,4}	4.7 ^{3,4}	5.0 ^{3,4}	
	M	7.2	8.5	6.5	8.0	6.9	8.0	6.7	5.4	5.8	n.a.
	F	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	
Papua, New Guinea	T		5.6 ¹³			9.3 ^{3,4}					
	M	n.a.	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F		3.5			6.4					

¹ The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the World Health Organization.

² Unless otherwise noted, the figures represent category 102 of the A List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

³ When World Health Organization figures were not available, these proportions, including total, male and female, have been calculated using the absolute numbers for liver cirrhosis and total deaths.

⁴ The figures represent category 347 of the Basic Tabulation List of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth (1975) Revision.

⁵ For Antigua and Barbuda.

⁶ These figures, including total, male and female, represent category 37 of the B List of the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth (1965) Revision.

⁷ These figures, including total, male and female, represent deaths registered in reporting areas only.

⁸ Selection of towns only.

⁹ These figures, including total, male and female, represent 14 selected cities in Iran.

¹⁰ Medically certified (21,039) and inspected (2,612) deaths only, out of a total of 63,176 deaths.

¹¹ Provincial capitals and district centres only.

INTERNATIONAL¹ STATISTICS ON LIVER CIRRHOSIS² DEATHS BY SEX, 1976 TO 1985

¹² Figures for the German Democratic Republic and for the Federal Republic of Germany include East and West Berlin, respectively (without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved).

¹³ Deaths in hospitals and health centres only.

Sources: World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death, 1973-76, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively); World Health Organization, World Health Statistics Annual 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - TABLES IN IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS

TABLE 8A
 APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84 TO 1985-86

1983-84

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	540.0	46.3	342.5	928.9
P.E.I.	96.7	15.7	76.5	188.8
N.S.	681.5	144.9	577.6	1,404.0
N.B.	567.1	87.6	325.6	980.4
Que.	6,222.7	1,848.7	2,360.7	10,432.1
Ont.	8,546.9	2,310.1	5,792.4	16,649.4
Man.	926.1	198.7	728.7	1,853.5
Sask.	730.7	145.0	737.0	1,612.7
Alta.	1,967.9	645.9	2,164.2	4,778.0
B.C.	2,498.0	1,263.2	2,261.1	6,022.2
Yukon	32.4	9.7	25.9	68.0
N.W.T.	43.4	8.1	46.9	98.5
Canada ²	22,853.5	6,723.9	15,439.1	45,016.5

1984-85

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	561.2	46.5	321.2	929.0
P.E.I.	100.2	15.0	75.6	190.8
N.S.	711.6	152.8	544.0	1,408.3
N.B.	574.8	92.0	307.0	973.8
Que.	6,149.1	1,960.4	2,251.6	10,361.0
Ont.	8,422.9	2,427.8	5,699.7	16,550.4
Man.	970.7	203.7	715.7	1,890.2
Sask.	751.6	149.6	687.3	1,588.5
Alta.	1,938.8	643.9	2,002.5	4,585.2
B.C.	2,543.6	1,322.8	2,158.6	6,024.9
Yukon	34.9	10.1	25.2	70.3
N.W.T.	45.7	9.0	48.3	103.0
Canada ²	22,805.1	7,033.7	14,836.6	44,675.4

TABLE 8A (Continued)

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1983-84 TO 1985-86

1985-86

Province	Thousands of Gallons of Absolute Alcohol ¹ in:			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
Nfld.	431.3	52.2	360.2	843.8
P.E.I.	98.3	16.1	72.6	187.0
N.S.	707.2	153.3	535.3	1,396.0
N.B.	561.9	91.6	303.2	956.7
Que.	6,654.2	2,124.0	2,102.5	10,880.8
Ont.	8,838.1	2,449.7	5,511.8	16,799.6
Man.	897.8	216.5	736.4	1,850.7
Sask.	717.2	156.1	687.8	1,561.1
Alta.	1,908.4	707.0	2,031.4	4,646.9
B.C.	2,454.8	1,352.9	2,088.1	5,895.8
Yukon	34.6	10.2	23.7	68.5
N.W.T.	45.7	8.4	47.4	101.5
Canada ²	23,349.7	7,338.0	14,500.5	45,188.1

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

² Due to rounding, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1983, 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

TABLE 9A

GALLONS OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL¹ PER PERSON AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81 TO 1985-86

Province	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Nfld.	2.39	2.34	2.33	2.22	2.20	1.97
P.E.I.	2.29	2.06	2.11	2.01	2.00	1.92
N.S.	2.26	2.21	2.17	2.10	2.07	2.02
N.B.	2.04	1.96	1.94	1.82	1.78	1.73
Que.	2.21	2.15	2.02	2.03	2.00	2.08
Ont.	2.52	2.51	2.45	2.38	2.33	2.32
Man.	2.50	2.47	2.39	2.29	2.30	2.22
Sask.	2.26	2.20	2.19	2.14	2.07	2.03
Alta.	2.30	2.99	2.84	2.66	2.57	2.57
B.C.	2.90	2.94	2.82	2.68	2.64	2.57
Yukon	5.24	4.65	4.26	4.20	4.23	4.00
N.W.T.	3.00	3.07	3.06	3.00	3.07	2.93
Canada	2.43	2.46	2.38	2.31	2.26	2.26

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol the following average values were employed:
beer - 5% alcohol by volume, wine - 13% and spirits - 40%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada 1984 and 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

THE COST OF A GALLON OF ABSOLUTE¹ ALCOHOL AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE
INCOME PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, ONTARIO, 1949 TO 1985 AND CANADA,² 1955 TO 1985³

Year ³	Ontario				Canada			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total
1949	2.07	1.93	3.87	2.53				
50	2.01	1.81	3.69	2.46				
51	1.88	1.84	3.44	2.30				
52	1.79	1.87	3.29	2.21				
53	1.75	1.86	3.19	2.15				
54	1.74	1.89	3.17	2.15				
55	1.65	1.83	3.00	2.05	1.96	2.16	3.54	2.44
56	1.57	1.76	2.89	1.97	1.82	2.03	3.33	2.29
57	1.54	1.73	2.82	1.93	1.77	2.03	3.29	2.25
58	1.48	1.64	2.68	1.90	1.73	1.94	3.16	2.20
59	1.49	1.62	2.69	1.88	1.71	1.93	3.17	2.18
60	1.50	1.60	2.66	1.88	1.70	1.90	3.13	2.15
61	1.50	1.63	2.66	1.88	1.71	1.97	3.18	2.19
62	1.42	1.63	2.53	1.80	1.60	1.95	3.02	2.07
63	1.36	1.65	2.42	1.74	1.53	1.91	2.91	1.99
64	1.32	1.71	2.45	1.73	1.49	1.94	2.89	1.96
65	1.25	1.73	2.34	1.66	1.42	1.91	2.73	1.89
66	1.16	1.73	2.25	1.59	1.34	1.86	2.60	1.81
67	1.12	1.74	2.20	1.57	1.30	1.88	2.55	1.77
68	1.14	1.73	2.19	1.61	1.29	1.88	2.55	1.77
69	1.09	1.68	2.07	1.51	1.27	1.83	2.44	1.71
70	1.05	1.67	2.00	1.45	1.26	1.82	2.36	1.68
71	1.00	1.63	1.86	1.36	1.20	1.76	2.18	1.59
72	0.96	1.64	1.72	1.30	1.11	1.73	2.00	1.48
73	0.88	1.57	1.55	1.19	1.01	1.64	1.78	1.35
74	0.83	1.50	1.41	1.11	0.94	1.56	1.61	1.25
75	0.80	1.44	1.34	1.07	0.91	1.51	1.52	1.20
76	0.80	1.37	1.29	1.05	0.90	1.47	1.45	1.17
77	0.77	1.31	1.24	1.02	0.89	1.43	1.40	1.15
78	0.75	1.26	1.18	0.98	0.86	1.40	1.32	1.10
79	0.70	1.25	1.14	0.94	0.83	1.35	1.26	1.06
80	0.74	1.28	1.10	0.95	0.85	1.38	1.23	1.06
81	0.77	1.20	1.07	0.94	0.86	1.31	1.19	1.05
82	0.84	1.18	1.12	0.99	0.92	1.30	1.24	1.09
83	0.88	1.17	1.17	1.02	1.00	1.33	1.31	1.16
84	0.88	1.12	1.17	1.01	1.01	1.29	1.32	1.16
85	0.85	1.07	1.13	0.98	0.97	1.20	1.25	1.10

¹ To convert gallons of beverage to gallons of absolute alcohol, the following average values were employed: beer - 5% alcohol by volume; wine - 16% alcohol by volume until 1960, decreasing steadily to 13% for 1974 and subsequent years; spirits - 40% alcohol by volume.

² Yukon and Northwest Territories excluded until 1971, and excluding Prince Edward Island from 1955 to 1962. Prince Edward Island did not report wine volume in 1962, so value of wine for that year in that province was also deducted.

³ Calendar years were used which were approximated for the fiscal years used for volume and value of sales in the source material, e.g., 1969 calendar = 1/4 1968 fiscal + 3/4 1969 fiscal.

Sources: Statistics Canada, The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-202 from 1950 to 1987); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Volume I - The Annual Estimates 1926-1974 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13-531, 1976); Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (1970-1984) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13-201, 1985). Data on personal disposable income for 1985 were made available through the courtesy of the Income and Expenditure Accounts Section, System of National Accounts, Statistics Canada.

Adapted from: S.M. Israelstam, Some Statistics Concerning Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and Deaths by Liver Cirrhosis, for Ontario and Canada, 1945-74, with International Comparisons (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 846, 1977).

APPENDIX B - POPULATION FIGURES

TABLE B-1

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	549.1	557.7	559.8	561.5	563.5	565.6	567.7	568.5	577.9	579.5	580.4	580.2
P.E.I.	117.1	118.2	119.3	121.0	122.0	122.8	122.5	122.7	124.0	125.3	127.1	128.1
N.S.	819.5	828.6	833.4	837.5	841.8	845.1	847.4	851.7	859.3	869.9	880.7	883.8
N.B.	665.2	677.2	684.1	688.1	691.9	695.4	696.4	698.9	706.7	713.3	719.2	721.1
Que.	6,179.0	6,234.4	6,284.0	6,302.4	6,338.9	6,386.1	6,438.2	6,479.8	6,521.6	6,549.0	6,580.7	6,627.2
Ont.	8,172.2	8,264.5	8,353.1	8,439.6	8,501.3	8,569.7	8,624.7	8,716.1	8,815.9	8,937.4	9,066.2	9,181.9
Man.	1,013.6	1,021.5	1,027.4	1,032.0	1,028.0	1,024.9	1,026.2	1,034.5	1,047.2	1,056.5	1,069.6	1,078.6
Sask.	907.4	921.3	934.9	943.5	951.3	959.4	968.3	979.1	992.7	1,006.2	1,019.5	1,021.0
Alta.	1,778.3	1,838.0	1,912.7	1,983.1	2,052.8	2,140.6	2,237.3	2,318.5	2,350.0	2,348.8	2,348.8	2,389.5
B.C.	2,433.2	2,466.6	2,499.4	2,542.3	2,589.4	2,666.0	2,744.2	2,791.1	2,823.9	2,870.7	2,892.5	2,905.9
Yukon	21.3	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.7	22.3	21.8	22.8	22.9
N.W.T.	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.6	44.0	44.7	45.7	47.2	48.4	49.4	50.9	50.9
Canada ¹	22,697.1	22,992.6	23,272.8	23,517.0	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,631.8	24,889.8	25,127.9	25,358.5	25,591.1

TABLE B-2

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	552.8	558.7	560.7	562.3	565.4	566.9	568.3	571.5	579.1	579.7	581.1	579.9
P.E.I.	117.7	118.6	120.2	121.4	122.2	122.5	122.7	123.1	124.4	125.9	127.8	128.2
N.S.	824.0	831.7	834.9	839.3	843.0	846.8	849.3	855.2	863.2	874.1	882.2	886.3
N.B.	670.8	680.0	685.7	689.4	693.0	696.0	696.3	701.5	709.1	714.9	719.4	721.4
Que.	6,198.6	6,252.4	6,286.3	6,307.5	6,350.9	6,403.2	6,450.6	6,490.0	6,524.6	6,562.4	6,599.3	6,643.7
Ont.	8,211.8	8,295.6	8,388.8	8,462.0	8,521.1	8,586.7	8,647.6	8,750.6	8,856.2	8,984.9	9,109.8	9,234.2
Man.	1,016.0	1,022.7	1,028.6	1,029.3	1,024.9	1,024.8	1,027.8	1,037.3	1,048.8	1,060.5	1,073.4	1,080.6
Sask.	913.5	926.5	938.7	945.4	953.6	962.7	972.5	983.5	996.8	1,010.9	1,017.7	1,020.6
Alta.	1,799.0	1,865.3	1,939.3	2,007.9	2,082.4	2,179.6	2,272.5	2,336.0	2,351.3	2,344.7	2,368.4	2,388.7
B.C.	2,447.9	2,477.4	2,514.3	2,559.4	2,614.8	2,694.2	2,764.4	2,803.6	2,841.1	2,882.8	2,892.8	2,917.9
Yukon	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	23.4	23.6	22.0	22.4	23.1	23.4
N.W.T.	42.0	42.9	43.5	43.7	44.4	45.1	46.5	48.1	48.9	49.9	51.2	50.3
Canada ¹	22,815.7	23,093.8	23,363.1	23,590.2	23,838.2	24,151.1	24,441.9	24,724.1	24,965.6	25,213.1	25,446.2	25,675.2

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-3

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	358.8	370.0	375.2	380.5	386.6	393.3	400.3	405.0	415.3	421.3	426.4	431.4
P.E.I.	83.2	85.0	86.4	88.6	90.3	91.7	92.0	92.5	93.5	95.2	96.9	97.8
N.S.	591.5	604.8	614.4	624.2	633.9	642.3	649.0	655.7	665.2	676.6	688.2	694.0
N.B.	470.5	484.1	493.7	501.8	510.1	517.7	522.7	527.9	536.5	544.1	551.4	556.5
Que.	4,590.5	4,684.1	4,767.6	4,828.4	4,898.1	4,973.0	5,042.3	5,095.3	5,141.8	5,177.6	5,216.0	5,270.9
Ont.	6,055.9	6,190.7	6,313.2	6,437.7	6,545.6	6,652.3	6,737.8	6,838.9	6,945.5	7,060.4	7,185.3	7,299.1
Man.	743.4	756.4	766.8	776.3	779.5	782.5	787.9	796.7	808.0	817.7	830.0	839.2
Sask.	656.8	673.3	687.8	699.5	710.0	720.1	729.7	738.7	750.4	762.0	772.7	772.0
Alta.	1,276.5	1,334.9	1,406.1	1,473.6	1,538.1	1,614.6	1,695.7	1,763.5	1,795.5	1,789.7	1,790.4	1,825.0
B.C.	1,826.1	1,871.5	1,912.8	1,963.2	2,014.7	2,085.9	2,155.9	2,198.8	2,233.0	2,273.6	2,295.6	2,309.9
Yukon	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.5	16.4	16.1	16.9	17.0
N.W.T.	24.8	26.2	26.5	27.4	27.9	28.7	29.8	31.1	32.5	33.2	34.5	34.3
Canada ¹	16,693.1	17,096.4	17,466.1	17,817.1	18,151.1	18,518.1	18,860.1	19,161.7	19,433.5	19,667.7	19,904.5	20,147.1

TABLE B-4

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 16 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1986

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Nfld.	345.8	356.3	362.4	367.6	373.2	379.6	386.9	392.6	403.0	409.3	414.4	419.3
P.E.I.	80.4	82.2	83.8	85.8	87.5	89.0	89.7	90.3	91.3	93.0	94.7	95.6
N.S.	574.1	586.8	596.6	606.3	616.0	624.9	632.9	640.8	650.8	662.5	673.8	679.1
N.B.	455.7	468.9	478.8	486.6	495.0	502.8	508.9	515.1	524.1	532.1	539.2	543.9
Que.	4,455.8	4,548.5	4,638.7	4,698.8	4,771.6	4,848.8	4,929.8	4,992.4	5,045.0	5,084.2	5,122.2	5,178.8
Ont.	5,892.9	6,020.5	6,149.0	6,270.8	6,379.9	6,490.7	6,587.8	6,700.6	6,811.4	6,926.5	7,046.7	7,159.2
Man.	723.0	735.5	746.6	756.2	759.7	763.3	770.0	780.2	791.7	801.4	813.3	822.2
Sask.	636.7	653.2	668.3	679.4	690.0	700.9	712.0	722.6	734.4	746.0	756.6	755.9
Alta.	1,237.6	1,295.2	1,366.2	1,433.2	1,498.6	1,576.3	1,658.3	1,726.7	1,759.3	1,754.5	1,754.7	1,788.7
B.C.	1,776.8	1,822.2	1,865.2	1,914.5	1,967.0	2,093.6	2,112.6	2,157.4	2,192.1	2,231.4	2,252.9	2,287.6
Yukon	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.6
N.W.T.	23.9	25.2	25.6	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.7	30.1	31.5	32.2	33.4	33.3
Canada ¹	16,217.2	16,609.3	16,996.3	17,341.3	17,681.2	18,059.3	18,434.2	18,765.9	19,050.7	19,289.0	19,518.7	19,760.3

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-5
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1985

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld.	297.9	307.2	313.3	319.3	325.2	331.2	337.3	342.3	352.6	359.8	366.8
P.E.I.	70.7	72.1	73.7	75.7	77.1	78.4	79.1	80.1	81.8	84.1	86.2
N.S.	506.6	518.2	528.0	537.5	546.6	555.0	563.2	573.0	585.9	600.7	614.9
N.B.	398.2	410.4	420.4	429.0	437.0	444.7	450.6	457.8	468.8	479.4	489.4
Que.	3,932.7	4,017.8	4,106.2	4,173.6	4,250.9	4,333.9	4,422.2	4,501.3	4,581.5	4,651.9	4,721.1
Ont.	5,268.7	5,382.7	5,499.1	5,615.9	5,719.5	5,826.7	5,928.9	6,053.6	6,191.9	6,337.0	6,483.3
Man.	644.3	656.0	666.4	675.9	679.8	684.3	691.7	703.4	717.8	731.1	745.7
Sask.	561.9	576.4	590.6	602.2	612.9	623.7	634.8	646.8	662.2	677.5	691.5
Alta.	1,088.2	1,141.7	1,202.5	1,262.8	1,323.6	1,399.1	1,481.3	1,552.1	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,603.2
B.C.	1,593.2	1,633.6	1,673.3	1,721.8	1,772.9	1,844.5	1,916.6	1,965.6	2,009.1	2,056.8	2,084.5
Yukon	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.2	15.0
N.W.T.	20.8	21.8	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.7	24.7	25.9	27.1	27.8	29.2
Canada ¹	14,396.4	14,751.1	15,108.9	15,450.0	15,782.7	16,158.9	16,545.2	16,917.3	17,284.7	17,617.0	17,930.9

TABLE B-6
ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1985²

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nfld	363.1	371.9	377.2	382.6	389.7	396.1	402.1	408.3	417.8	422.9	428.6
P.E.I.	83.9	85.5	87.4	89.2	90.7	91.6	92.3	92.8	94.0	95.8	97.5
N.S.	597.0	609.1	617.7	627.7	636.7	645.2	651.6	659.6	669.3	680.9	690.5
N.B.	476.1	487.6	496.6	504.6	512.6	519.6	523.7	530.8	539.2	546.3	552.8
Que.	4,622.4	4,712.9	4,784.9	4,846.1	4,920.0	4,995.8	5,058.8	5,107.6	5,148.8	5,192.6	5,236.5
Ont.	6,107.2	6,232.8	6,359.8	6,475.1	6,579.1	6,679.9	6,765.3	6,875.0	6,983.4	7,105.6	7,226.8
Man.	747.6	759.3	769.7	776.3	779.0	783.9	789.9	799.3	810.1	821.5	833.7
Sask.	663.3	678.6	692.4	702.5	713.0	723.6	733.2	742.5	753.9	765.8	770.7
Alta.	1,296.4	1,360.2	1,430.8	1,496.2	1,563.8	1,646.7	1,724.4	1,779.0	1,794.8	1,786.9	1,806.6
B.C.	1,843.9	1,885.1	1,930.8	1,981.4	2,038.3	2,110.8	2,173.7	2,211.5	2,247.9	2,284.7	2,297.0
Yukon	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.6	17.3	17.4	16.2	16.6	17.1
N.W.T.	25.4	26.4	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.1	30.4	31.9	32.8	33.6	34.6
Canada ¹	16,841.8	17,225.7	17,589.3	17,924.6	18,266.4	18,638.2	18,962.8	19,256.8	19,509.0	19,752.8	19,993.1

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-7

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1979 TO 1985²

Province	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(in thousands)						
Nfld.	327.9	333.6	339.2	345.6	355.4	362.1	369.4
P.E.I.	77.5	78.5	79.5	80.6	82.5	84.8	86.8
N.S.	549.5	558.3	566.8	577.9	591.0	605.8	617.6
N.B.	439.5	446.8	452.4	461.4	472.5	482.5	491.3
Que.	4,276.1	4,363.1	4,447.7	4,525.5	4,600.5	4,676.8	4,747.5
Ont.	5,753.4	5,859.6	5,964.8	6,100.3	6,240.1	6,388.6	6,527.5
Man.	679.9	686.4	694.8	707.2	721.2	735.7	749.7
Sask.	616.2	627.6	639.2	651.8	667.0	682.3	690.5
Alta.	1,348.8	1,430.7	1,510.2	1,570.0	1,594.6	1,596.0	1,619.3
B.C.	1,796.6	1,870.0	1,936.0	1,981.1	2,026.2	2,069.6	2,087.1
Yukon	14.2	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.2	14.6	15.2
N.W.T.	23.4	24.1	25.3	26.6	27.4	28.3	29.3
Canada ¹	15,902.5	16,292.3	16,671.0	17,043.1	17,391.9	17,727.3	18,031.2

¹ Canada totals will not necessarily equal the sum of the individual provinces, since each population figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

² For methodology used in estimating midyear population figures see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Population - Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-76 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979); Statistics Canada, Population - Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1983); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1984); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, January, 1985); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, February, 1987).

APPENDIX C - ONTARIO REGIONS

TABLE C-1
COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES COMPRISING
ONTARIO REGIONS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1980

Region	County/District/Regional Municipality
Northern:	District of Kenora, District of Rainy River, Parry Sound, Nipissing, District Municipality of Muskoka, Timiskaming, Algoma District, District of Manitoulin, District of Sudbury, Regional Municipality of Sudbury, District of Thunder Bay, District of Cochrane.
Metro Toronto:	Regional Municipality of Durham, Regional Municipality of Halton, Simcoe County, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of North York, Borough of East York, Borough of Scarborough, City of Toronto, Borough of York, Borough of Etobicoke, Regional Municipality of York.
Eastern:	Prince Edward, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Regional Municipality of Ottawa/Carleton, Prescott and Russell, Renfrew County, Northumberland, Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough.
Western:	Kent County, Regional Municipality of Hamilton/Wentworth, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Lambton County, Regional Municipality of Haldimand/Norfolk, Brant County, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Essex County.

Source: B. Rush, C. Timney and A. Ekdahl, Statistical Supplement to the Provincial Survey, 1980: Eastern Region (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), Appendix B, pp. 122 -123.

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Key

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

Revised Figures

Whenever possible, the latest available data or revised figures were incorporated in this statistical report. Where table figures differ from those published in previous reports, it is due to revisions which have been made as new data became available. Any tables containing preliminary figures are subject to further adjustment and corrections.

Periods Covered

- "1985" - denotes the calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating December 31st, 1985.
- "1985-86" - denotes the fiscal year 1985 commencing April 1st, 1985 and terminating March 31st, 1986.

To convert calendar years to fiscal years, and vice versa, the following method was used:

$$1985 \text{ fiscal year} = \frac{3}{4} (1985 \text{ calendar}) + \frac{1}{4} (1986 \text{ calendar})$$

$$1985 \text{ calendar year} = \frac{1}{4} (1984 \text{ fiscal}) + \frac{3}{4} (1985 \text{ fiscal})$$

Other time periods covered as indicated for specific tables.

Population

Rates for Canada and the provinces were calculated using population estimates produced by Statistics Canada. For calendar year data, June 1st population figures were used for calculating both per capita and age-sex specific rates. For fiscal year

data, October 1st population figures were used. Since quarterly population data by age and sex are not readily available, these data had to be estimated to calculate the fiscal year rates for the population aged 15 and over.

The sources for these population data were as follows:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, January, 1985).
- (2) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories - October 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001, February, 1987).
- (3) Statistics Canada, Population-Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979).
- (4) Statistics Canada, Population - Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1976-1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-518, 1983).
- (5) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1984).
- (6) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-210, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively).

Using data sources (1) to (6) cited above, fiscal midyear population estimates (October 1st) for the population aged 15 and over were calculated in the manner outlined below.

The proportion of individuals of a specified age group relative to all ages, as given in (3), (4), (5) and (6) above, was assumed to increase (or decrease) in a linear fashion from year to year. For instance, if the proportion of individuals aged 15 years and older relative to the total population of a province was 0.686 on June 1st, 1979, and it was 0.695 on June 1st, 1980, the annual difference of 0.009 was assumed to have grown at a steady rate of $0.009 \div 12 \text{ months} = 0.0008$ per month. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over on October 1st, 1979 would be:

$$0.686 + (4 \times 0.0008) = 0.689$$

where:

0.686	=	proportion on June 1st
4	=	number of months between June 1st and October 1st
0.0008	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.689	=	proportion on October 1st

To obtain the number of individuals aged 15 and over, the proportion calculated for October 1st was multiplied by the total population reported in (1) and (2) above. The resulting midyear population estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Where rates were calculated for jurisdictions other than Canada and the provinces (e.g. Ontario county statistics and international statistics), the population data source has been noted on each respective table.

Differences in Reporting Agency Sources

Slight discrepancies may occur in figures nominally concerned with the same subject matter for the same jurisdiction and the same reporting period when sources of data or reporting agencies differ. For example, local agencies may differ from one another by a day or so in reporting period used, and central statistical services may or may not adjust data reported by local agencies with a view to rendering them comparable from one reporting area to another. In general, differences are fairly small (see Reporting Systems in the Introduction).

Factor for Converting Alcohol-Content of Wine into Absolute Alcohol

Revised factors for converting beverage alcohol in wine into absolute alcohol from 1960 onwards result in different consumption figures from those published in previous years.

In recent years, there has been a shift in consumption patterns from high alcohol wines (14% to 20% alcohol by volume) to low alcohol wines (under 14% alcohol by volume). The actual factors used to convert volume of wine to volume of absolute alcohol were based on an analysis by E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht of data available from the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the period 1967 to 1974.¹ It was assumed that Ontario data reflected consumption trends across the country. A straight line interpolation was used from 1960, when the conversion factor equalled 16.0%, to 1974, when the conversion factor equalled 13.0%. The conversion factor was maintained at 13.0% for 1975 and subsequent years.

The Number of Alcoholics

There are presently two methods in general use for estimating the number of alcoholics: the Jellinek formula which estimates the number of alcoholics on the basis of the number of liver cirrhosis deaths, and the Ledermann formula which estimates the number of alcoholics on the basis of alcohol consumption.

Both formulae may be sensitive to changes in the age and sex composition of the population which impact on alcohol consumption and mortality rates, but each is affected in a slightly different way. The Jellinek formula may be more responsive to any aging which might occur in the population as a result of either in-migration

¹ E.W. Single and N. Giesbrecht, Rates of Alcohol Consumption and Patterns of Drinking in Ontario 1950-1975 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 961, 1978).

of older people or out-migration of people in the younger age groups. This is because the Jellinek formula reflects the liver cirrhosis deaths which result from alcohol consumption at certain levels sustained for some years previously. On the other hand, the Ledermann formula may be more responsive to any change which increases the number of younger people in the population, such as results from an immigration of younger persons, who, because of their higher alcohol consumption, may increase overall per capita consumption; this may result in higher figures with the Ledermann formula.

The results obtained by these two formulae will be relatively close when applied to data from the same population in the same year.²

The Jellinek Formula - The number of alcoholics in Canada and the provinces has been estimated from data on cirrhosis mortality using the Jellinek formula as modified by Popham.³ The number of alcoholics in a particular reporting area is given by:

$$A = \frac{PD}{R}$$

where:

- A = the total number of alcoholics alive during a given year
- D = the number of reported liver cirrhosis deaths in the given year
- P = the proportion of liver cirrhosis deaths attributable to alcoholism
- R = the proportion of deaths from liver cirrhosis among all alcoholics

D is obtainable from Vital Statistics reports and a centred two-year moving average is used to smooth out short-term fluctuations unrelated to alcoholism.

The value of P is taken as 0.37, but the true value of P is subject to temporal variations if the liver cirrhosis mortality rate differs greatly from the level attained when the P value was originally established. As the proportion of alcohol-related cirrhosis increases according to level of alcohol consumption and as overall consumption has in fact increased in the last thirty years since the value of P was established, it is likely that the proportion of cirrhosis mortality attributable to alcoholism has also increased. A value of 0.37 for P is likely to be conservative and the number of alcoholics computed using this value is likely to be an underestimate.

²Eric W. Single, Estimating the Prevalence of Alcoholism: Problems and Prospects (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 1173, 1981), p. 3.

³R. E. Popham, "The Jellinek Alcoholism Estimation Formula and its Application to Canadian Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 17: 559-593, 1956.

The value of R is taken as 0.001653 (or 16.53 per 10,000). This value is based on a study of Ontario data,⁴ and similar conditions to those in Ontario were assumed to exist in the remaining provinces of Canada. Differences between provinces are likely to be small and errors introduced as a result are expected to be negligible.

The value of R used in this report differs from that in the original Jellinek formula where it was equal to 17.35 per 10,000 and it is known that the value of R used in this report is not applicable for other countries or more distant geographical areas or jurisdictions where conditions differ more markedly from those in Ontario.

In estimating the number of alcoholics for each sex, it was assumed that the mortality from liver cirrhosis due to alcoholism is the same for both males and females. There is some evidence which tends to support this.

Roizen and Milkes⁵ in their review of the Jellinek formula's history point out that based on the mortality experience of males and females in the United States between 1916 and 1920, a period which witnessed severe restrictions on alcohol supplies, the sex-specific P values should have been roughly equal. This they conclude from the fact that although males experienced greater declines than females in both cirrhosis and general mortality during this period, the net declines in cirrhosis mortality, that is, that which could be associated with reduced alcohol consumption, was nearly the same for both sexes.

Sex-specific alcoholism prevalence estimates may also be reasonably used. For instance, in females there are a number of additional chemical challenges to the liver function, such as pregnancy and hormonal contraceptives, which are not present in males. In addition, primary biliary cirrhosis, one of the major types of non-alcoholic liver cirrhosis, occurs in females in the overwhelming majority of cases.⁶ In such an instance, the result would undoubtedly be an overestimation of liver cirrhosis mortality due to alcoholism, and, therefore, an overestimation of the actual number of female alcoholics and an underestimation of the actual number of male alcoholics. Thus the percentage of male and female alcoholics would tend to be at best a minimum for males and a maximum for females.

The Ledermann Formula - The Ledermann formula is an empirically established relationship between alcohol consumption and the number of alcoholics. It states that alcohol consumption in a homogeneous population is lognormally distributed. That is to say, the persons in a given population are normally distributed with respect to the level of absolute alcohol consumption so long as the level of

⁴W. Schmidt and J. de Lint, "Estimating the Prevalence of Alcoholism from Alcohol Consumption and Mortality Data," Quart. J. Stud. Alc., 31(4): 957-964, 1970.

⁵R. Roizen and J. Milkes, "The Strange Case of the Jellinek Formula's Sex Ratio," J. Stud. Alc., 41(7): 682-692, 1980.

⁶W.A. Tisdale, J.L. La Mont, K.J. Isselbacher, "Cirrhosis" in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 7th ed., edited by M.M. Wintrobe, G.W. Thorn, R.D. Adams, E. Braunwold, K.J. Isselbacher, R.G. Petersdorf (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974), pp. 1540-1551.

consumption is measured in terms of its logarithmic transformation. (A logarithmic transformation, according to Ledermann, is reasonable when dealing with behaviour that is susceptible to social influences.)

It is therefore possible to determine the proportion of the population consuming at a given level \underline{x} , when the average per capita consumption of the whole population is known.

This relationship can be written as:

$$t_s = 2.302585 \frac{\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2(\log_e m - \log_e D)}}{-2(\log_e m - \log_e D)} (\log_{10} x - \log_{10} D) + \theta$$

where:

t_s = corresponds to the area under the normal distribution curve or standardized score (effectively corresponds to a Z-score)

x = average absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

$$0 < x < D$$

D = 365 litres per year, which is the lethal level of absolute alcohol consumption of an individual

m = average per capita consumption of all consumers in the population to which the individual referred above belongs (\underline{m} is the population parameter)

θ = 3.43 (with $\sum_{s=0}^D F_s = 99.97\%$)

$\sum_{s=0}^D F_s$ = proportion of the population which consumes between 0 litres per year and 365 litres per year

\log_e = logarithm base e, or natural logarithm

\log_{10} = logarithm base₁₀ or common logarithm

Knowing \underline{m} , the population parameter or average per capita absolute alcohol consumption of a given population, it is possible to determine F_s , the proportion of the population consuming at a given level \underline{x} of consumption, by consulting a table of standardized scores (Z-scores).⁷

⁷S. Ledermann, Alcool, Alcoolisme, Alcoolisation - Données scientifiques de caractère physiologique, économique et social (Institut national d'études démographiques, Travaux et Documents, Cahier no. 29, Presses Universitaires de France, France, 1956), pp. 123-128 and 260-265.

Alternatively, it is possible to consult the Alcohol Consumption Tables prepared by J. Hyland and S. Scott⁸ which tabulate the percentage distribution of consumers consuming at a level x , for an average per capita consumption m in a given population, as well as the percentage of consumers who consume in excess of specified hazardous levels when the average per capita consumption m in a given population is known.

Persons consuming at a level in excess of 15.0 centilitres per day or 54.8 litres per year were considered to be consuming at a level sufficient to do themselves physical damage, and this level of consumption was used as the definition of alcoholism.⁹

Social Costs of Alcohol Problems

The social costs of alcohol problems were calculated based on the method described by Holmes,¹⁰ wherein the health, labour and legal costs only were included. In addition, social welfare and traffic accident costs were calculated in a similar fashion. These estimates relate to 1984 for Ontario and Canada. In addition, preliminary estimates for 1986-87 Ontario excess health care and law enforcement costs and labour productivity losses are provided. These figures differ from those previously published¹¹ as direct morbidity figures were used rather than the indirect estimates obtained by using mortality studies.¹²

Calculations for each of these were done as follows:

Excess Health Care Costs Due to Alcohol - The excess morbidity due to heavy drinking was used to estimate health care costs due to alcohol, calculated thusly:

$$B = (m_e - 1) \times A/T \times P \times D \times C$$

where:

$$B = \text{Excess health care costs due to alcohol}$$

⁸ J. Hyland and S. Scott, Alcohol Consumption Tables: An Application of the Ledermann Equation to a Wide Range of Consumption Averages (4.0 - 30.0 liters of Absolute Alcohol Yearly) (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, mimeograph No. J114, 1969).

⁹ Addiction Research Foundation and Ontario Medical Association, Diagnosis and Treatment of Alcoholism for Primary Care Physicians (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, undated), p. 3.

¹⁰ K.E. Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost-Benefit Comparison for 1971 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 815, 1976).

¹¹ Addiction Research Foundation, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries: Volume I. Statistics on Alcohol, Data available by September 1984 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985 pp. 292-297).

¹² W. Schmidt and R.E. Popham, Alcohol Consumption and Physical Health (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy No. 659, 1975), Table 3.

- m_e = the excess morbidity defined as the ratio of illness occurrences in heavy drinkers to those expected in a general population sample of equivalent age-sex structure
- A = adult morbidity
- T = total morbidity
- P = the proportion of alcohol consumers who drink 10 cl or more absolute alcohol as a daily mean
- D = the proportion of the population which consumes alcohol
- C = the costs of health care services

For m_e the figure of 4.97 for all causes was used based on Adrian and Barry.¹³

The ratio A/T for morbidity from all causes removes the influence of morbidity experienced by persons aged 14 years and less. Morbidity data for 1984 were unavailable, and mortality figures for that year were substituted instead. Figures were available for Canada only by age for 1984,¹⁴ when T equalled 175,727, whereas A totalled 171,079, for a ratio of 0.97.

D was taken as .79 for Canada and .845 for Ontario for 1984.¹⁵

The value for P given by Holmes has been updated for 1984 which is the latest year for which financial data are available. Per drinker consumption is 12.53 litres for Ontario corresponding to 6.75% of consumers drinking 10 cl or more daily, and it is 13.01 litres for Canada where 7.13% drink more than 10 cl daily (see Ledermann formula below).

¹³M. Adrian and S.J. Barry "Health Problems Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use." Paper presented to the 14th Annual Epidemiology Symposium, sponsored by the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol and the Alcohol Epidemiology Section, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Berkeley, June 5-11, 1988. Abstract published in The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor No. 23 (in press).

¹⁴Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

¹⁵The proportion of the population consuming alcohol (D) for Canada is from The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, April 16, 1984). Cited in: M. Adrian (comp.), Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1985). The figure for Ontario is from R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults, 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1987), Table 2, p. 13.

C is taken as the sum of health expenditures by local, provincial and federal governments (exclusive of transfer payments) for Canada, and by local and provincial governments for Ontario.

$$C_o = C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \text{ and}$$

$$C_c = C_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc}$$

where F, P and L stand for federal, provincial and local government, o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively and T stands for transfer payments.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In 1984 in Ontario, } C_o &= C_{Po} + C_{Lo} \\ &= \$8,575,066,000^{16} + \$835,770,000^{17} \\ &= \$9,410,836,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In 1984 in Canada, } C_c &= C_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + C_{Pc} + C_{Lc} \\ &= \$7,059,818,000^{18} - \$6,363,883,000^{19} \\ &\quad + \$24,430,999,000^{20} + \$2,310,423,000^{21} \\ &= \$27,437,357,000 \end{aligned}$$

In 1984, B = \$5,951 million for Canada, and B = \$2,079 million for Ontario.

For 1986-87, the relevant figure for Ontario may be estimated as \$2,620 million estimated on the basis of the 26% increase in the Ontario Ministry of Health budget from 1984-85 to 1986-87.²²

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-207, January 1988).

¹⁷ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-203, February 1988).

¹⁸ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 68-211, September 1986). Exclusive of National Defence.

¹⁹ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

²⁰ Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

²¹ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

²² Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Public Accounts 1986-87 (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1987).

Value of Reduced Labour Productivity - A rough estimate of the value of labour productivity reduction for high consumption workers is based on the costs resulting from increased accident occurrence among heavy drinkers. Reduced labour productivity²³ is calculated thus:

$$R = M \times P \times D \times W \times L \times t$$

where:

R = the reduced labour productivity,

M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to alcohol,

P = proportion of alcohol consumers who drink 10 cl or more absolute alcohol as a daily mean,

D = the proportion of the population which consumes alcohol,

W = the average weekly wage,

L = the number of paid workers, and

t = the number of weeks in a year

P and D take the values given previously; W is taken as \$408.11 for Canada and \$408.91 for Ontario, being the average for the period April 1984 to March 1985;²⁴ L is taken as 9,900,000 paid workers for Canada, and 3,892,000 for Ontario as of December 1984;²⁵ t is taken as 52 weeks; and M is taken from Holmes²⁶ and updated for 1984:

$$M = (m_e - 1) \times P \times D \times A/T$$

For m_e the figure of 4.97 for excess illness as a conservative proxy for accidents, poisonings and violence is used based on Adrian and Barry²⁷ P and D take the values

²³ A discussion of this approach is given in M. Adrian, "Manufacturing Labour Productivity Reduction due to Alcohol-Related Illness," M. Adrian, P. Jull, B. Yeh, and L. Jelinek, Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Users, Treatment, Labour, Unemployment and Costs (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Substudy, No. 1222, 1982), pp. 61-64.

²⁴ Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review January 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-003, February 1986), Section 4 - Table 14, p. 54.

²⁵ The average annual number of paid workers in the labour force (L) is for the period April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985 from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, April 1984 to March 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001, May 1984 to April 1985 respectively).

²⁶ Holmes, The Demand for Beverage Alcohol in Ontario 1953 to 1973 and A Cost Benefit Comparison for 1971.

²⁷ M. Adrian and S.J. Barry "Health Problems Associated with Alcohol and Drug Use" The Drinking and Drug Practices Surveyor

given above. For the 1984 ratio of A/T for accidents, poisonings and violence, figures are available for mortality for Canada only by age. For 1984, T totalled 14,001, whereas A totalled 13,137²⁸ for a ratio of 0.94. $M = 0.21$ for Ontario.

In 1984 for Ontario, $R = \$997.1$ million, and for Canada, $R = \$2,485.1$ million.

For 1986-87, the Ontario figure may be calculated as \$1,166 million using 1986-87 average wages²⁹ and number of paid workers.³⁰

Expenditure for Law Enforcement Activities which were the Result of Heavy Drinking - Holmes assumed that a heavy drinker is as likely to occasion law enforcement expenditures as he or she is to become involved in an accident due to heavy alcohol consumption. These expenditures were calculated thus:

$$H = M \times E$$

where:

H = law enforcement expenditures as a result of heavy drinking

M = the proportion of all accidents, poisonings and violence morbidity due to alcohol

E = total law enforcement expenditure

M has been taken to equal 0.21 (see above).

E is taken as the sum of government expenditures for the protection of persons and property at the provincial and local levels for Ontario, and at the provincial, local and federal levels for Canada.

$$E_o = E_{Po} + E_{Lo}$$

$$E_c = E_{Fc} + E_{Pc} + E_{Lc}$$

where F, P and L stand for Federal, Provincial and Local government, and o and c stand for Ontario and Canada respectively.

In 1984 in Ontario, $E_o = E_{Po} + E_{Lo}$

²⁸ Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, Provinces by Sex and Age, Detailed Categories of the "International Classification of Diseases" - ICD, 1984.

²⁹ Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistical Review August 1987 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 11-003, September 1987), Section 4 - Table 14, p. 60.

³⁰ The average annual number of paid workers in the labour force (L) is for the period April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987 from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force April 1986 to March 1987 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001, May 1986 to April 1987 respectively).

$$= \$945,036,000^{31} + \$1,272,512,000^{32}$$

$$= \$2,217,548,000$$

In 1984 in Canada, $E_c = E_{FC} + E_{PC} + E_{LC}$

$$= \$2,321,468,000^{33} + \$3,075,755,000^{34} + \$3,128,976,000^{35}$$

$$= \$8,526,199,000$$

In 1984, $H = \$465.7$ million for Ontario, and for Canada, $H = \$1,790.5$ million.

For 1986-87, the Ontario figure may be estimated as \$554 million based on the 19% increase in the budget of the Ontario justice policy field from 1984-85 to 1986-87.³⁶

Social Welfare - Social welfare costs are calculated in a method similar to that used by Holmes for estimating social costs. They are calculated thus:

$$S = Y \times Q$$

where:

S = social welfare costs

Y = the proportion of alcohol-related cases relative to the total caseload using Social Counselling and Social Assistance resources.

Q = government expenditures on social welfare.

Y is given the value of .13, being the average of .136 for the social counselling alcohol-related caseload and of .125 for the social assistance caseload given by Rush and Brook.³⁷ This figure was adjusted downward by 20% to account for the fact that some persons have a combined alcohol and drug problem; only half their social welfare costs were allocated to alcohol problems. Q is calculated as the sum

³¹Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

³²Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

³³Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

³⁴Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

³⁵Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

³⁶Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Public Accounts 1986-87.

³⁷B.R. Rush and R.C. Brook, The Use of the Ontario Health and Social Service System by Persons with Alcohol-Related Problems (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), p. 36.

of social welfare expenditures by local, provincial and federal governments (exclusive of transfer payments) for Canada, and of local and provincial governments for Ontario.

$$Q_o = Q_{Po} + Q_{Lo} \text{ and}$$

$$Q_c = Q_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + Q_{Pc} + Q_{Lc}$$

where F, P and L represent federal, provincial and local governments, o and c represent Ontario and Canada respectively and T stands for transfer payments.

$$\text{For Ontario, } Q_o = Q_{Po} + Q_{Lo}$$

$$= \$2,648,508,000^{38} + \$1,106,646,000^{39}$$

$$= \$3,755,154,000$$

$$\text{For Canada, } Q_c = Q_{Fc} - T_{Fc} + Q_{Pc} + Q_{Lc}$$

$$= \$5,735,508,000^{40} - \$3,830,045,000^{41} + \$9,246,234,000^{42} + \$1,383,601,000^{43}$$

$$= \$12,535,298,000$$

In 1984, $S = \$391$ million for Ontario, and for Canada, $S = \$1,304$ million

Traffic Accidents - Traffic accident costs are calculated in a method similar to that used for estimating social costs. They are calculated thus:

$$V = J \times I$$

where:

V = costs of traffic accidents due to alcohol

³⁸ Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

³⁹ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

⁴⁰ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

⁴¹ Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, 1984, Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1985.

⁴² Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985.

⁴³ Statistics Canada, Local Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, Actual, 1984.

J = the proportion of drivers involved in traffic accidents with ability impaired by drink or who had been drinking

I = automobile insurance claims

J is given the value 0.071 based on Ontario 1984 data,⁴⁴ and I takes the value of \$4,294 million for Canada in 1984, consisting of the value of automobile insurance claims reported by the Insurance Bureau of Canada,⁴⁵ for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and for Quebec (including physical damage claims only for the latter), and reported in personal communications from the provincial insurance agencies for Manitoba,⁴⁶ Saskatchewan,⁴⁷ British Columbia⁴⁸ and Quebec for personal injury claims.⁴⁹

For Canada, in 1984, V = \$304.9 million.

Definitions

Juvenile Delinquents - The statistics in this report are based on data from Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (see Administrative Data Bases - Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics) which defines a juvenile according to the provisos of the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act a juvenile is defined as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the statutory age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia it is under 17 years; and in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years (definition in effect in 1983). With the introduction of the Young Offenders Act and its implementation in Canada in 1985 however, the definition of a juvenile under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changed. Under the new legislation, the age limit of juveniles has been extended to under the age of 18 years. This definition applies to Criminal Code or Federal Statutes offences only. For offences falling under Provincial Statutes or Municipal By-Laws, a juvenile can still be dealt with under provincial legislation and the provincial age limits apply.

⁴⁴ Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ontario Motor Vehicle Accident Facts, 1984 (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, undated), p. 17.

⁴⁵ Society of Fellows, Eds., Facts of the General Insurance Industry in Canada, 13th ed. (Toronto: Insurance Bureau of Canada, 1985), p. 14.

⁴⁶ Personal communication from the Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation, Winter 1988.

⁴⁷ Personal communication from Saskatchewan Government Insurance, Winter 1988.

⁴⁸ Personal communication from the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, Winter 1988.

⁴⁹ Includes personal injury claims. Data are for March 1, 1984 to February 28, 1985. Personal communication from the Régie de l'Assurance automobile du Québec, Winter 1988.

Locations and Establishments - Data on retail sales of alcoholic beverages in taverns, restaurants, hotels, motels, etc., are available either in terms of locations or establishments, as these are defined by Statistics Canada.

A location means that every physically separate place of business is classified to its own specific kind of business classification.

The establishment concept is based on the smallest separate accounting entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics; the sales activities of two or more business locations, not all of which are necessarily in the same industrial sector or kind of business, may be measured.

Percentage Occupancy - Percentage occupancy reported in the Special Care Survey tables is based on the total days of care reported by each special care facility in a given year expressed as a percentage of that facility's total bed capacity for the same time period. Bed capacity was determined by taking the number of approved beds each facility reported and multiplying by a factor of 365 to arrive at a yearly capacity figure.

Offence Classification

Liquor Acts - Included here are all offences under Provincial Statutes regulating the supply and use of liquor in the province, including sales outlets, days and hours of trade, minimum authorized buying age, etc.

Traffic Offences - Prior to 1986 traffic offences involving the use of alcohol and falling under the Criminal Code (C.C.) include the following:

Driving While Ability to Drive is Impaired (S.234C.C.)

Failure or Refusal to Provide Sample of Breath (S.235(2)C.C.)

Driving with More Than 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood (S.236C.C.)

In this report, the traffic data prior to 1986 on "driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in blood" are included with the data on "driving while impaired" since this is the way in which the data are reported by Statistics Canada.

Beginning in 1986 however, the categories of offences reported by Statistics Canada changed as a result of amendments made in December 1985 to certain traffic offences under the Criminal Code of Canada.

Under the new legislation, the impaired driving offences, "driving while ability to drive is impaired" (S.234C.C.) and "driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in blood" (S.236C.C.), were replaced with the offence "impaired operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft" (S.237C.C.) which includes the following categories: "causing death, causing bodily harm, and (driving) while impaired or with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood."

The former offence "failure or refusal to provide sample of breath" (S.235(2)C.C.) was expanded to include "failure or refusal to provide blood sample" (S.238C.C.). The data included in this report for 1986 reflect these changes.

For 1986 and subsequent years, traffic offences involving the use of alcohol and falling under the Criminal Code include:

Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft (S.237C.C.) which includes Causing Death, Causing Bodily Harm, and Driving While Impaired or With More Than 80 mg of Alcohol in the Blood.

Failure or Refusal to Provide Sample of Breath (S.235(2)C.C.)

Failure or Refusal to Provide Blood Sample (S.238C.C.).

Medical Conditions and Diagnostic Categories

Unless otherwise noted, the morbidity, disability and mortality data included in this report are based on either the 8th or 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, depending on the year to which the data refer. Data for the period prior to 1979 are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted,⁵⁰ which was put into effect in Canada in 1969. The medical conditions included under each diagnostic category have been printed in Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80, an earlier edition of this report.⁵¹ Data for 1979 and subsequent years are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (1975)⁵² which was implemented in Canada in 1979. The medical conditions included under each three- and four-digit diagnostic category of the 9th Revision follow below. Where disease titles have changed between Revisions, the former title under the 8th Revision is enclosed in parentheses in *italics*.⁵³

⁵⁰ U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967-68), 1(1967).

⁵¹ Addiction Research Foundation, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981).

⁵² World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, 2 vols. (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977-78), 1(1977).

⁵³ For a discussion of the comparability of cause-of-death statistics between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, see "Estimates of Selected Comparability Ratios Based on Dual Coding of 1976 Death Certificates by the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 28, No. 11, (Hyattsville: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, February 29, 1980), pp. 1-19.

Nature of Injury

Nutritional Deficiencies⁵⁴

265 Thiamine and niacin deficiency states: 265.2 Pellagra (Deficiency: niacin (-tryptophan), nicotinamide, nicotinic acid, vitamin PP; Pellagra alcoholic).

Mental Disorders

291 Alcoholic psychoses (*Alcoholic psychosis*): 291.0 Delirium tremens (Alcoholic delirium); 291.1 Korsakov's psychosis, alcoholic (Alcoholic polyneuritic psychosis); 291.2 Other alcoholic dementia (Alcoholic dementia, Chronic alcoholic brain syndrome); 291.3 Other alcoholic hallucinosis; 291.4 Pathological drunkenness; 291.5 Alcoholic jealousy (Alcoholic paranoia); 291.8 Other (Alcohol withdrawal syndrome); 291.9 Unspecified (Alcoholic: mania, psychosis, Alcoholism (chronic) with psychosis).

303 Alcohol dependence syndrome (*Alcoholism*): (Acute drunkenness in alcoholism, Chronic alcoholism, Dipsomania).

305 Nondependent abuse of drugs: 305.0 Alcohol (Drunkenness, Excessive drinking of alcohol, "Hangover" (alcohol), Inebriety).

Diseases of the Circulatory System

425 Cardiomyopathy: 425.5 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy

Diseases of the Digestive System

571 Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (*Cirrhosis of liver*): 571.0 Alcoholic fatty liver; 571.1 Acute alcoholic hepatitis; 571.2 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver (Laënnec's cirrhosis); 571.3 Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified; 571.4 Chronic hepatitis (Chronic hepatitis: active, aggressive, persistent, Recurrent hepatitis); 571.5 Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol (Cirrhosis of liver: cryptogenic, macronodular, micronodular, postnecrotic, Portal cirrhosis); 571.6 Biliary cirrhosis (Chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis); 571.8 Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease (Chronic yellow atrophy (liver), Fatty liver, without mention of alcohol); 571.9 Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol.

Normal Delivery, and Other Indications for Care in Pregnancy, Labour and Delivery

655 Known or suspected fetal abnormality affecting management of mother: 655.4 Suspected damage to Fetus from other disease in the mother (Suspected damage to fetus from maternal alcohol addiction, listeriosis, toxoplasmosis).

⁵⁴ For a discussion of how physicians ascribe patients to these diagnostic categories see Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 3rd ed. Prepared by the Task Force on Nomenclature and Statistics of the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1980).

Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period

- 760 Fetus or newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy:** 760.7 Noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk.

Nonspecific Abnormal Findings

- 790 Nonspecific findings on examination of blood:** 790.3 Excessive blood level of alcohol.

Toxic Effects of Substances Chiefly Nonmedicinal as to Source

- 980 Toxic effect of alcohol:** 980.0 Ethyl alcohol; 980.1 Methyl alcohol; 980.2 Isopropyl alcohol; 980.3 Fusel oil (Alcohol: amyl, butyl, propyl); 980.8 Other; 980.9 Unspecified.

External Cause of Injury

Accidental Poisoning by Other Solid and Liquid Substances, Gases and Vapours

- E860 Accidental poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified:** E860.0 Alcoholic beverages (Alcohol in preparations intended for consumption); E860.1 Other and unspecified ethyl alcohol and its products (Denatured alcohol, Ethanol, Grain alcohol); E860.2 Methyl alcohol (Methanol, Methylated spirit, Wood alcohol); E860.3 Isopropyl alcohol (Dimethylcarbinol, Isopropanol, Rubbing alcohol substitute, Secondary propyl alcohol); E860.4 Fusel oil (Fusel oil: amyl, butyl, propyl); E860.8 Other; E860.9 Unspecified.

Causes of Death Indirectly Due to Alcohol

For causes of death indirectly due to alcohol, the following diagnostic categories were included:

Neoplasms (140-239)

Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-459)

Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519)

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E838)

Accidental Falls (E880-E888)

Accidents Caused by Fire and Flames (E890-E899)

Accidents Caused by Submersion, Suffocation and Foreign Bodies

- E910 Accidental drownings and submersion:** E910.0 While water skiing; E910.1 While engaged in other sport or recreational activity with diving equipment;

E910.2 While engaged in other sport or recreational activity without diving equipment; E910.3 While swimming or diving for purposes other than recreation or sport; E910.4 In bathtub; E910.8 Other; E910.9 Unspecified.

Suicide and Selfinflicted Injury (E950-E959)

Homicide and Injury Purposely Inflicted by Other Persons (E960-E969)

Characteristics of Data Sources

Characteristics of principal Canadian data sources used in this report are described below. This list of sources is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Data characteristics are based on information published in source documents. The amount of documentation provided in each source document varies. Data sources consist of (1) Censuses or surveys of all individuals or events in a given population, (2) Sample Surveys of selected individuals in a population, or (3) Administrative Data Sources which aim at universal coverage of all individuals in a population. Sources are further grouped by type of data.

The following information is provided, if available, for each data source: organization responsible for data collection; legal requirements for data collection or reporting; type of form used to collect data; frequency of reporting, if other than annual; who reports the information and/or who fills out the form; exclusions from reporting; cut-off date; percentage of forms received by the cut-off date; what happens to information received after the cut-off date; event- or person-based, single or multiple counting rules; overall response rate, and response rate by type of question; percentage error due to coding; percentage error due to sampling; circumstances which may affect data comparability between jurisdictions.

1. Censuses

Population Data

Census of the Population of Canada⁵⁵ - This Census is conducted quinquennially by Statistics Canada. The data are collected pursuant to legal requirements starting with the British North America Act of 1867 and numerous subsequent Federal and Provincial Acts and Statutes. The Census is intended to be a 100% enumeration of the population, with additional information on income, households, etc., collected on 20% of the population. In the 1981 census, for instance, data were based on self-enumeration (96%) and personal interviews with census takers (4%). The response rate varied from a low of 98.5% to a high of 99.6% depending on the type of question. Imputation procedures were applied to missing values. Census under-coverage amounted to 2.01%, being somewhat higher for young male adults and recent immigrants. The percentage error due to sampling depends on cell size and varies from a low of 0.03% on populations of 10,000,000 to a high of 16% on populations of 50 (based on the 1976 Census).

⁵⁵ Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Summary Guide - Total Population (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 99-902, 1983).

Consumption Data

Traveller Accommodation Statistics⁵⁶ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada. A 3-page questionnaire was mailed out with 2 mail follow-ups to hotels, full-year licensed hotels, motels, full-year motels, tourist courts and cabins, outfitters and tent and trailer compounds listed on Canada's Business Register, with sampling of non-respondents contacted by telephone through Statistics Canada's regional offices. In 1984, information was obtained from 14,038 business establishments. Sampling of non-respondents results in sampling error in the estimates. There are no estimates for non-sampling error, but as a result of elaborate edit checks, it is felt to be small. Both under- and over-coverage occurred. Data comparability is affected by definitional problems, differences in interpretation of the questions, and inability or unwillingness to provide the correct information on the part of respondents.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey⁵⁷ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada. A questionnaire was mailed out with two mail follow-ups to licenced restaurants, unlicensed restaurants, drive-in restaurants, take-out food shops, caterers (industrial, social and mobile), refreshment stands, beverage rooms, bars and night clubs, with sampling of non-respondents stratified by kind of business and geographic area and contacted for further in-depth follow-up by Statistics Canada's regional offices. Sampling weights equal the inverse of the probability that a unit was selected for follow-up. Excluded were eating and drinking places which are owned by and operated as an integral part of hotels, motels and other accommodation businesses, or which are classified to non-commercial establishments, e.g., armed forces messes, private or service clubs, or to an industrial sector other than service trades such as manufacturing or retail trade, e.g., store cafeteria. In 1978, 31,611 businesses replied for an overall response rate of 79%, and 100% of all known chains. The information supplied corresponds to any 12-month period ending between April 1 of the designated period and March 31 of the subsequent year. The estimated relative error (= estimated standard error as a proportion of sales estimates) ranged from 0.004 to 0.051. There are no estimates for non-sampling error, but due to closely monitored survey controls, it is felt to be small. Data comparability is affected by definitional difficulties, differences in interpretation of questions, and inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of the respondents. Last year of data published: 1978.

Alcoholic Beverages Industry: Wineries, Distilleries, Breweries⁵⁸ - Census conducted by Statistics Canada as part of the annual Census of Manufacturers. Information was obtained from all manufacturing establishments above a minimum shipment size, set annually for each industry and each province, and all manufacturing establishments of multi-establishment companies. The information is collected on a special "long" form. For manufacturing establishments below the minimum shipment size, a "short" form, and financial statements or administrative records are used to collect the data. In 1984, information was collected from 39

⁵⁶Statistics Canada, Traveller Accommodation Statistics 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-204, 1986).

⁵⁷Statistics Canada, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Industry Survey 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 63-536, 1980).

⁵⁸Statistics Canada, Alcoholic Beverage Industries 1984 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 32-231, 1986).

wineries, 32 distilleries and 39 breweries. Reports are on a fiscal year basis, the last day of which can fall between April 1 of the designated year and March 31 of the following year inclusive. For small establishments, certain data items or statistics may be incomplete or may be definitionally not wholly comparable to other data.

2. Surveys

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults⁵⁹ - These surveys are conducted biennially or triennially by the Addiction Research Foundation and the Gallup organization. The information is collected on survey forms by interviewers who obtain the information on a voluntary basis from households. Excluded are persons in institutions (prisons, hospitals) and persons in the Far North. The sample is a modified probability sample, stratified by 6 community size groups and enumeration areas, with random block sampling in urban areas and quota sampling based on age and sex in rural areas. Answers are provided by the youngest male aged 18 years and over; if the male quota is filled, the selected respondent is the youngest female aged 18 and over. In 1987, 1,084 persons were interviewed. The response rate was over 99% for alcohol. The 95% confidence interval for responses of approximately 10% or 90% are ± 2 points; for 20% or 80% they are ± 3 points; and from 30% to 70%, they are ± 4 points.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students⁶⁰ - These surveys are conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation in cooperation with School Boards in Ontario, with the tests administered by the Survey Research Centre, Institute for Social Research, York University. The information was collected on a self-administered questionnaire from 4,267 students in 1987 in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 in Ontario Public and Separate (Catholic) school systems, who participated voluntarily in the survey. Excluded are students enrolled in private schools, special education classes, students institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian Reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the Far North of Ontario. The sample is a stratified single-stage cluster sample. Data are weighted to take into account variable sampling fractions and non-response by selected classes and students. In order to achieve a sample size of approximately 4,200 students, 5,092 students were surveyed. Of the students surveyed, 84% responded. For respondents, the response rate varied from a low of 97.9% to 100% depending on the question. The 95% confidence intervals differ according to cell size.

⁵⁹R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Adults 1977-1987 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1987).

⁶⁰R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1987, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1987).

3. Administrative Data Bases

Legal Statistics

Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics⁶¹ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada in cooperation with Canadian Police Forces and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (POLIS Committee) in the context of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The information is reported on a monthly basis, in the month of occurrence (i.e., in the month it came to police attention), by police departments in urban communities of 750 population or over, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Quebec Police Force, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways Police, Ports Canada, the New Brunswick Highway Patrol, and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, using either form 'C' for Crime or 'T' for Traffic statistics, or on computer printouts or tapes. Excluded are municipalities of over 750 population if they had no police force or did not submit reports, and municipalities of less than 750 population even if they had a police force. Coverage is universal and reporting was complete from all police forces except municipal forces which, as of December 31, 1986, had a 99.0% response rate for municipalities with populations over 750. Offences are reported corresponding to events: a person is counted on each occasion that he/she is dealt with by the police during the year. In the case of multiple offences on one occasion, for offences against the person, an offence is counted for each victim; for offences against property, an offence is counted for every distinct or separate operation (same time, location and circumstances). If several different offences occur in one incident, the most serious offence is counted based on penalty, except in Metro Toronto where all offences are counted. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws, and in the provincial age limit between adult and juvenile.

Marriages and Divorces⁶² - Data collected by Statistics Canada and the Central Divorce Registry of the Department of Justice from the registrars of vital statistics in each province and territory. Only decrees absolute are counted; the number reported each year is dependent on the number of filed petitions and centres hearing petitions in a given year, as well as on the time period required for the divorce petition to end in a final decree.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents⁶³ - Data collected by Statistics Canada through the Traffic Accident Information Data System (TRAID). Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures. Last year of data published: 1976.

⁶¹ Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1984); Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics 1986 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-205, 1987).

⁶² Statistics Canada, Marriages and Divorces - Vital Statistics Volume 11, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-205, 1986).

⁶³ Statistics Canada, Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents 1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 53-206, 1980).

Juvenile Delinquents⁶⁴ - Data collected within the Juvenile Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada through the Juvenile Court Survey. The legal information for laying a charge against a juvenile is filled in by police, and data from Juvenile Courts are transmitted by court staff, the RCMP or probation officers, depending on the province. Coverage is universal. There is a set time period for the reporting of data. For instance, 1983 data must be received prior to the cut-off date of February 15, 1984 in order to be published. A total of 589 forms were received after the cut-off date and were not processed; over one-third came from Quebec; the percentage of late forms varied from a low of 0.0% in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to a high of 5.75% in New Brunswick. Both events (delinquencies) and persons (delinquents) are counted, but person counts, based on most serious court action determined by penalty, are based on computer linkage. This may result in over-counting of persons with the overestimate being 3%. Returns are unaudited. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws, and in the provincial age limit of a child.

Legal Aid⁶⁵ - Data collected by Statistics Canada as reported by Provincial Legal Aid Plans. Coverage is universal, except for Ontario and British Columbia where only private practice lawyers report. Information is provided on the basis of cases for whom a written legal aid application has been approved involving substantial legal work. In criminal cases, a charge or a legal aid certificate for the most serious charge is counted as one case; for civil cases, one problem or set of problems on which services are provided to one or more clients counts as one case. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures especially in the nature of services provided, in the type of service providers who may be private practice or staff lawyers or both depending on the province, in eligibility rules in each province or community depending on nature of offence or income means test, and in differences in Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada⁶⁶ - Data are collected by the Corrections Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. Data refer to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Excluded are facilities providing only lock-up functions, regardless of government agency (e.g., municipal governments, RCMP, and social service departments). Information is provided by corrections staff. In 1985-86 the information system covered 62 federal facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for 2 years or more, with 11,752 beds and an average daily on-register count of 12,281 inmates and 6,120 admissions; and 170 provincial and territorial facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for less than 2 years, with 19,157 beds, an average daily on-register count of 19,543 inmates and 200,940 admissions. Statistics refer to events (admissions), and persons (inmates). Duplicate counts may occur if an inmate is transferred between jurisdictions, or if a person

⁶⁴Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1981 and 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Justice Program, undated).

⁶⁵Statistics Canada, Legal Aid, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981); Statistics Canada, Legal Aid in Canada 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-216, 1986).

⁶⁶Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1985-86 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 85-211, 1986).

has multiple admissions in one year. The degree of duplication has not been fully assessed although it is not believed to be critical. Printed tables in publications exclude "unknowns" and coding errors. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures between provinces, especially the degree of centralization and extent to which services are purchased from the private sector, the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections, the use of correctional facilities to detain persons remanded for custody or temporary holding, and differences in definitions of terms which are set locally to serve local needs resulting in various meanings across the country.

Morbidity Statistics

Hospital Morbidity^{67,68} - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial Hospital Insurance plans, pursuant to the Royal Commission on Health Services (the Hall Commission of 1961). Coverage is universal. Information is provided on admission/separation forms or computer tapes from General and Allied Special Hospitals in Canada including acute care, convalescence and chronic hospitals. Excluded are data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, newborns, Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, and episodes of illness outside hospital. In 1982-83 there were 1,218 hospitals which had 168,662 beds in operation. Data were reported by 91.7% of all hospitals, (1,117 hospitals) having 99.5% of all beds in operation (167,738 beds) accounting for 3,599,988 separations and 42,650,010 days of care in all. A person will have multiple separations if admitted to hospital several times during the year. Data collection forms may differ in content and format from province to province, but information is reformatted by Statistics Canada into a Standard Record using Standard Codes. Data are submitted to a 2-level machine edit: a non-medical edit and a medical edit, relative and absolute, as well as a validity edit and a correlation edit. Data comparability may be affected by differences in the structure and composition of the Health System from province to province.

Mental Health Statistics⁶⁹ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provincial Ministries of Health. Coverage is universal. Information on inpatients, separated from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, is provided on admission/discharge forms or computer files by Medical Records staff. Excluded are episodes of illness outside the Mental and Psychiatric Hospital or in General and Allied Hospitals. There were 45 hospitals of which 44 reported in 1983-84, accounting for 34,309 separations and 7,803,988 days of care. Multiple separations are counted if a person is admitted several times during the year. The data are subject to automatic computer edits, consisting of a validity check and a correlation edit.

⁶⁷ Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1979-80 and 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206, 1984 and 1986 respectively).

⁶⁸ Statistics Canada, Hospital Statistics Preliminary Annual Report 1982-83 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-X-202, 1984).

⁶⁹ Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 83-204, 1987).

Mortality

Causes of Death⁷⁰ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial/Territorial Vital Registrars. Coverage is universal. Information is transmitted as microfilm copies of registrations or in machine readable form and is subjected to a computer edit. Data not received by the cut-off date are omitted from tabulations. Reporting is nearly 100% complete for Canada. The percentage error due to coding varies according to data element, and in 1976 it was 2.9% for birthdate, 3.2% for autopsy, 5.6% for place of death, and 7.2% for cause of death,⁷¹ which fell to 6.3% in 1979 and rose to 8.1% in 1980.⁷²

⁷⁰Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1985 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 84-203, 1986).

⁷¹Statistics Canada, Health Division, Quality Assessment of Vital Statistics (A Pilot Study), by D.N. Nagnur, S.G. Currie and B. Heath (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1981).

⁷²Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Quality Assessment Study of Cause of Death Coding - Data Years 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, undated).

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